"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers Monday; partly cloudy Tuesday; moderate northeast to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,352. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FRENCH SWEEP REACHES SOMME WEST OF PERONNE

Advance on Front of 2½ Miles Captures Biaches, with 300 Prisoners.

BRITISH GAIN AT OVILLERS

Announce Steady Progress in Heavy Fighting—Stop Violent Counterattacks.

BERLIN ADMITS SOME LOSS

French Took 9,500 Prisoners and 76 Cannon in the First Week of Their Drive.

3,012,637 German Casualties In Lists to the End of June

LONDON, July 9.—German casualties from the beginning of the war to the end of June, as computed from official German lists, are given as 3,012,637 in an official statement made public here today. This announcement follows:

German casualties, reported in German official casualty lists, exclusive of corrections, in the month of June, follow: Died of wounds and sickness, 18,585; prisoners and missing, 6,279; wounded, 63,187; total, 88,051.

These, added to those reported in previous months and including corrections reported in June, 1916, bring the totals reported in German official lists since the beginning of the war to: Died of wounds and sickness, 757,327; prisoners and missing, 342,673; wounded, 1,912,637; total, 3,012,637.

These figures include all German nationalities—Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons, and Württembergers. They do not include naval casualties or casualties of colonial troops. They are not an estimate by the British authorities, but merely casualties announced in German official lists.

LONDON, Monday, July 10.—French troops south of the Somme swept forward yesterday on a front of four kilometers, (two and one-half miles,) penetrating German positions to a depth of one to two kilometers (five-eighths to one and one-fourth miles) and capturing the village of Biaches, lying just across the Somme from Peronne and within a mile of that city, which is the first French objective in this sector. Three hundred German prisoners were captured.

North of the Somme the British report steady progress in stubborn fighting. In two reports yesterday the War Office announced that the Britisn were extending their grip on Ovillers. It is here that the struggle has been most violent, reducing the site of the former village to a mass of ruined trenches and shell holes. "In another sector," the afternoon British statement says, a group of defended buildings was captured.

On the British right, in and near the Bois des Trones, north of Hardecourt, the Germans yesterday delivered two violent counterattacks against the positions recently won from them. The British succeeded in stopping these assaults, the night bulletin says.

The Berlin statement received here yesterday admits that the Allies penetrated the village of Hardecourt, but declares that their attacks on the Bois des Trones were repulsed.

The French, between July 1 and 7, on the Somme, it was announced, have taken 9,500 prisoners, 76 cannon, and several hundred machine guns.

French Establish a New Line.

The text of the French statement, given out last night, follows:

North of the Somme nothing of importance occurred.

South of the Somme we took the offensive during the day east of Flaucourt on a front of about four kilometers, from the river to the north of Belloy-en-Santerre. On the whole line attacked, our troops carried enemy positions to a depth of from one to two kilometers. We carried by assault the village of Biaches, and have established our position on a line from this village to the environments of Barleaux. In the course of these actions we took 300 prisoners.

The operations on the Somme front, from July 1 to 7, resulted in the capture by us of more than 9,500 prisoners. Among the important war material that we took we have counted up to today seventy-six cannon and several hundred machine guns.

An official British statement given out late last night says:

The hostile artillery was more active today. Artillery duels took place in several sectors.

In the neighborhood of Ovillers, which the incessant fight has converted into a mass of ruined trenches, unrecognizable débris and shell-holes full of mud, we again made steady progress in the face of stubborn opposition.

In an attempt to retrieve to some extent the losses of the past week the enemy this afternoon launched two violent counterattacks against our new positions in and near Trones Wood, (Bois des Trones.) As in the case of his fruitless efforts yesterday, both attacks completely broke down under the effective fire of our guns.

On the rest of the front there was nothing of importance.

The statement of the British War Office yesterday afternoon follows:

Last night between the Ancre and the Somme the fighting was considerably less violent than during the last two days. We made further progress in the neighborhood of Ovillers, and in another sector captured a group of defended buildings.

The Germans made no further at-

Continued on Page 4.

German Aeroplanes Drop Bombs on English Coast

LONDON, Monday, July 10.—Hostile aeroplanes have dropped bombs on the English coast, but so far as is known did no damage. An official statement issued this morning says:

"Shortly before midnight Sunday enemy aeroplanes visited the southeast coast of England. From the information available about five bombs were dropped. No damage is reported so far. Anti-aircraft guns engaged the raiding machines. No further details have been received."

A German aeroplane, apparently on a scouting mission, had appeared over the English coast previously, but was driven off and dropped no bombs. The Official Press Bureau gave out the following account of the incident: "An aeroplane crossed the Kent coast Sunday morning. Anti-aircraft guns fired on the aeroplane, which turned seaward, chased by British machines. It was not overtaken. No bombs were dropped."

RUSSIANS SMASH GERMAN FRONT

Take 3 Towns After Advance of 15 Miles and Cross Stokhod River.

ONLY 22 MILES FROM KOVEL

German Retreat Precipitate and Whole Line May Go—Delatyn, in Galicia, Captured.

LONDON, July 9.—The Russian forces in their attacks on the Teutonic line are going from success to success. Not only General Letchitzky, in the south, where his army has now occupied the railroad junction at Delatyn, west of Kolomea, thus cutting off General von Bothmer from his supply base, but General Brusiloff, in the north, is making advances on both sides of the Kovel Railway toward the Stokhod River.

Tonight's Russian communication reports the German forces in this region retiring in great disorder and adds that the Russians have occupied Gulewitchi and Kachova, which are about 22 miles to the east of Kovel. According to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd they have crossed the Stokhod River at Ugli, which is approximately half way between the railways running to Kovel from Sarny and Rovno, at the point of the V formed by the river turning sharply from southwest to northeast. The dispatch adds that inasmuch as the Austro-German forces defending Kovel are chiefly concentrated along these lines, the Russian move in the centre threatens both groups.

Germany's possession of Baranovichi and Kovel are essential if she is to retain her hold over the invaded parts of Poland and Lithuania, but it is thought likely that it is only a matter of a few days before the Russians will be in possession of Kovel, which would compel von Linsingen's retirement from the Lutsk salient.

German official and unofficial dispatches indicate that anxiety over the Russian advance is greater than over the Anglo-French offensive, which the military critics contend will not interfere with the operations against Verdun. Major Moraht and other critics express surprise at the extent and persistence of the Russian offensive and the endless resources of ammunition.

It is reported from Rome that at a recent council of German and Austrian Marshals, von Hindenburg asserted that it would be impossible to attempt a new offensive on a large scale without reinforcements of at least a quarter of a million men.

The Rumanian Government, according to a Berne dispatch, has declined an invitation from the German and Austrian Governments to participate in a conference of the Danube powers.

Brusiloff's Brilliant Move.

PETROGRAD, July 9.—The right wing of General Brusiloff's armies, by brilliant manoeuvres between the Stokhod and Styr Rivers, north of Lutsk, have succeeded, it is declared, in completely offsetting all the advantages obtained by the Germans in their counteroffensives in the last two weeks directed against the Russian forces before Kovel, and the one weakness of the Russian southwestern front, which developed after the drive through the opposing lines at Lutsk, has now been repaired.

While the Germans were concentrating their forces and successfully defending the Rovno-Kovel line, the Russians delivered a surprise attack considerably to the north, along the Sarny-Kovel line, which apparently was ignored by the Austro-Germans. The result of this attack has been a clear fifteen-mile advance, which has driven the defenders well back upon the Stokhod line of fortifications.

Not only have the Russians expelled the Germans from every fortified position between the Styr and Stokhod, but at Ugli—the point where the Stokhod takes an abrupt turn westward—they have crossed the river and are declared to be in swift pursuit of the Germans beyond.

The Stokhod River, upon which the Teutonic forces retired along the whole line from Ugli as far north as Nobel, is the only fortified line now separating the Russians from Kovel. This new line of advance upon Kovel has extended what has commonly been known as the Lutsk Breach to a front of seventy-five miles, along the whole width of which the fiercest struggle is now proceeding.

The hasty character of the Germans' retreat has led to the conclusion here that the Germans have insufficient forces to make a serious stand in this quarter, where a Russian attack was not expected, and the Stokhod line may go undefended.

Official Reports of Gains.

An official statement issued this evening reads:

In Bukowina, west of Kimpolung, near the villages of Foundoul, Moldava, and Valepountna, we repulsed the enemy, who left many dead on the field. We took prisoners 7 officers and 530 men.

Between June 23 and July 7 General Letchitzky's army took prisoners 674 officers and 30,875 soldiers, and captured 18 cannon, 100 machine guns, and 14 caissons.

There was nothing important on the remainder of this front.

An earlier official statement read as follows:

Our offensive on the lower Stokhod

Continued on Page 3.

MAYOR MOBILIZES CITY'S EMPLOYES IN PARALYSIS WAR

Heads of Departments Meet Him for Orders at the Bar Association.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS CLOSE

At Many Which Hold Sessions Children Are Examined by Doctors and Nurses.

THE DAY'S DEATH TOTAL 20

Number of New Cases for the Five Borough 91, with 225 Deaths and 983 Cases to Date in City.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.

Borough	Deaths	New Cases
Brooklyn	14	69
Manhattan	4	8
Queens	1	8
Richmond	1	3
Bronx	..	3
Total	20	91
Total of cases to date		983
Total of deaths to date		225

Those who could help in the war against infantile paralysis by refraining from doing things, yesterday to a large extent refrained, and those who could help by going out and doing things, to a large extent went out and did. Thousands of persons, especially children, following the Health Commissioner's warnings against crowds and congregations, stayed away from church, Sunday school, and outings of all kinds, and the heads of the city departments, who ordinarily would have enjoyed a holiday, assembled at the Bar Association to discuss definite plans for curbing the disease.

Health Commssioner Emerson and his assistants were at "field work" nearly all day, inspecting homes and hospitals and superintending health work. Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston toured the city in an automobile to inspect conditions of the streets. The police, reinforced by members of the Home Defense League, were diligent in enforcing the sanitary regulations.

Mayor Mitchel presided at the Bar Association meeting, and those present were the Commissioners or acting Commissioners of the Health, Street Cleaning, Police, Water Supply, and Tenement House Departments, each of whom agreed to do his part in the campaign, with the Health Department directing the work.

Apportionment of Work.

Tenement House Commissioner Murphy said he would send agents to see that all buildings in the department's jurisdiction were kept in sanitary condition. Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston obligated himself to keep all pavements washed clean, and to have 180 gangs of men working day and night, if the Department of Water Supply could furnish 4,000,000 gallons of water daily. Commissioner Williams said he would supply that quantity of water.

The Department of Charities sent word that it would furnish supplies, ambulances, hospital beds, nurses, and doctors. The Fire Department offered hose and anything else needed from its resources. The Department of Licenses, it was announced, would continue to bar children from places of amusement. Acting Police Commissioner Godley said the force had been instructed to watch for violations of the law and to act promptly upon every report from one of the other departments. He agreed to send plain clothes men into tenement districts to arrest persons who dumped refuse in the streets or left it exposed in open containers. He also agreed to send a patrolman with each street cleaning foreman, so that Mr. Fetherson's men would have police power immediately available.

The Mayor Issues a Statement.

The need for co-operation by citizens was emphasized by the Mayor in a statement which he made public after the meeting at the Bar Association: The statement was as follows:

Although very little is known of the origin or transmission of infantile paralysis, I am advised by the health authorities that all scientific experience points to the fact that it is communicated by direct personal contact, and that the germs do not live apart from the human body; in other words, that it is necessary for one diseased person or another who has been in contact with a diseased person to come in turn into contact with a susceptible individual in order that the disease be communicated.

The Health Department is now bending every energy night and day to prevent the spread of the infection through such contacts as just described. This it is doing by segregating the cases in hospitals as rapidly as the diagnosis can be positively made, and by educating the people in the method of preventing personal contacts by personal cleanliness.

At the same time we have called into co-operation the national health service to aid in tracing the origin of this epidemic and in determining more accurately than our present knowledge permits the method of transmitting the disease.

In the meantime, and whatever the method of transmission may be, I have determined that every precautionary measure in the nature of clearing out house refuse from halls, areas, yards, and cellars, its collection and immediate removal from the streets shall be taken, in so far as the City Government has the power to enforce the action.

Accumulations of refuse containing garbage in the public streets at various

Continued on Page 18.

Cesare's cartoons now appear daily in The New York Evening Post—Daily 3c. Saturday 5c.—Advt.

Mexico Arranges to Hold Conferences in America

MEXICO CITY, July 9.—The preliminary arrangements for a conference of the representatives of the United States and Mexico to be held in some city in the United States have been completed, it is learned from a trustworthy source, and it is believed that by Tuesday the Mexican Ambassador Designate at Washington, Eliseo Arredondo, will advise the State Department at Washington of the details of the plans for peace parleys. These, it is understood, will be held without delay.

COLONEL OFFERS ARMY TO NATION

Letter to War Department Proposes That He Lead as a Major General.

NOTABLE MEN FOR OFFICERS

Admiral Winslow, Stimson, Bacon, Bullock, Groome, and Dr. Derby to Fill High Posts.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has made a formal offer to the Government in Washington of a division of volunteer troops to be assembled at the call to arms for a war with Mexico. This was learned by THE TIMES yesterday on high authority.

The Colonel's offer was made in a letter to the Secretary of War, and though its contents remain a carefully guarded secret, both in Washington and Oyster Bay, it is said by men close to Mr. Roosevelt that the letter gives every detail of the organization of the force which the Colonel hopes he will be authorized to lead.

If his application is allowed—and the Secretary of War, it is said has told friends of Colonel Roosevelt that it undoubtedly will be—then on a call for volunteers the Colonel will become a Major General and will be in command of more than 20,000 soldiers, each of whom might almost be said to have been chosen personally by Colonel Roosevelt himself.

In the letter which brings his division to the official notice of the War Department the Colonel tells what he has already done, what he is doing now, and what he intends to do if they get the chance to serve. He has applied for a detail of regular officers, naming the men he wants, some of them the best-known soldiers in the army.

Lumberjacks and Lawyers.

Among the civilians he has designated for command under himself are men from every walk of life, from the lumberjack and cowpuncher to the lawyer and wealthy Wall Street man.

Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, who retires on July 29 from command of the Pacific Fleet, will become a Brigadier General in command of a brigade if the Colonel's request is granted. The other brigade commanders are all army officers at present in active service as Majors or Lieutenant Colonels. The divisional chief of staff with the rank of Brigadier General is also a regular officer, a Captain of cavalry.

Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, and at one time Colonel Roosevelt's candidate for Governor of New York, is to be the division's Chief Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Mr. Stimson, who went to Oyster Bay in person to volunteer, was selected by Mr. Roosevelt because of his knowledge of the War Department. On him will fall the burden of obtaining supplies and equipment for the "T. R. Division" after it is mustered into service.

Other men who will hold the rank of Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major under Major General Roosevelt are many of his old political friends.

John M. Parker, the leading Progressive in Louisiana, who was the party's nominee for Vice President in June, is to be Colonel of a regiment.

Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, and once Secretary of State, is to hold the rank of Major, either as an aid to the Major General or with a cavalry command.

Seth Bullock Rejuvenated.

Seth Bullock of Deadwood, S. D., former Rough Rider and ex-United States Marshal, will be an officer, as will John Greenway, the old Yale "end," who was Progressive National Committeeman from Arizona. Others are Rock Channing, a former Princeton athlete, now a mining engineer in Denver; Sloan Simpson of Texas; Hugh Carey, son of the ex-Governor of Wyoming; Roger Williams of Kentucky; David Leahy of New Mexico, and George Curry, former Governor of that State. Major John C. Groome of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary will lead a unit of the division.

In charge of recruiting are Regis H. Post and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in this city, while Ben Joy, the old Harvard athlete, and David Goodrich are covering the territory about Boston. Medill McCormick of Chicago is said to be enrolling men in the Middle West, while other recruiting officers for the Colonel are scattered from Maine to California.

The Colonel's idea is to break all speed records in getting his division ready for the field, and accordingly he is leaving no stone unturned to have the way smoothed before then. The recruits have been warned to get their affairs in order, so as to be ready to leave everything at a moment's notice. Only unmarried men or those of independent means and between 20 and 30 years of age will be taken as privates.

Dr. Richard Derby, the Colonel's son-in-law, is in charge of organizing the medical staff, but it is believed that when it takes the field the health of the "T. R. Division" will be looked out for by doctors under command of a regular army surgeon.

In his letter to Secretary Baker, it is said, Colonel Roosevelt asks for a reinforced infantry division. That means three brigades of infantry, numbering approximately 15,000 men. One and possibly two of these brigades, the Colonel has said, he intends to use mounted. Then there will be a whole brigade of cavalry in place of the divisional regiment, and two regiments of artillery, one of which is to be a motor cycle machine-gun outfit, and the other composed of mountain and field guns.

No Lances for Cavalry.

In arming his men the Colonel will try to achieve efficiency with weapons quickly learned. It is said that when he was asked by one of his prospective officers if he thought of arming his cavalry with lances and sabres he replied:

"Lances and sabres? Never! I

Continued on Page 6.

GERMAN U-BOAT REACHES BALTIMORE, HAVING CROSSED ATLANTIC IN 16 DAYS; HAS LETTER FROM KAISER TO WILSON

BOAT AND ERRAND A PUZZLE

Officials in Washington Prepare to Determine Deutschland's Status.

LEGAL QUESTIONS RAISED

If the Craft Is a Merchantman New Problems Will Be Set in International Law.

ENVOY MAY BE ABOARD

Lively Interest Shown in His Personality and His Errand Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Another of the perplexing questions of international law growing out of the war in Europe will be presented to the United States Government by the arrival at Baltimore tomorrow morning of the German submarine Deutschland, which entered Chesapeake Bay this morning.

When the Deutschland reaches Baltimore the State Department will be called upon to determine whether the first undersea craft to make the transatlantic voyage shall be treated as a merchant vessel or as a belligerent warship.

If the submarine is held to be a merchant vessel engaged in peaceful commerce, (and this is the prevalent view,) it will receive all the rights and prerogatives of any other belligerent merchant vessel in an American port, free to come and go as it pleases, and at its own risk of incurring damage from enemy vessels outside the entrance to American territorial waters.

But if the decision of the State Department is that this submarine entered American waters as a belligerent warship, the so-called "twenty-four hour rule" will be applied, and the Deutschland will be governed by the rules of international law that this Government invoked in the cases of the Kronprinz Eitel Friedrich and the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm.

Mr. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, refused tonight to comment on the probable attitude of the United States Government in the Deutschland case, on the ground that it would soon have to be considered officially by the State Department.

Qualifications of Merchant Ships.

The opinion in Washington tonight, however, was that the disposition of Government officials would be to treat the submarine as a merchant vessel if she is carrying a corgo, is documented and has manifests, does not carry torpedoes, and mounts rapid-fire deck guns for "defense only," and the assertion is made by the owner that she is making the voyage as a merchant vessel and not as a warship. The State Department ruled in the cases of Italian and French vessels entering American ports, notably the Giuseppe Verdi, that merchant vessels might carry guns for purposes only of defense, not to be used offensively, and this ruling, it is argued in official circles, would bear alike on all merchant vessels

The United States is confronted for the first time with the question whether submarines are to be divided into two classifications—belligerent and merchant. In official circles tonight there was no disposition to hesitate over making the distinction, and the only issue was over the facts with respect to the Deutschland.

There is every indication that the Deutschland will be classified as a merchant vessel, and treated accordingly, if the submarine came to the United States on a peaceful mission, carrying a bona fide cargo, armed for defense only, and intending to return to Germany with a cargo.

May Carry Securities.

The arrival of the submarine has opened up the widest possible field of speculation, not only as to the international possibilities of the voyage, and the character of its cargo and passenger list, but also regarding the ultimate purpose of Germany in sending a craft of this type to American waters. Inner German circles in Washington have been predicting the arrival of such a submarine for ten days. They have been asserting that the submarine was coming on a trade mission.

One suggestion advanced tonight was that the submarine was also bringing valuable American securities to be disposed of in this country to the advantage of the German Government. Those holding this belief assert that these securities could be converted into gold in this country and the proceeds used in the establishment of a reserve credit in this country. Securities of other belligerent powers have been disposed of in the United States, and the contention is made that neutrality would require the American Government to give the same privilege to Germany.

On account of the rigidity of the British blockade, it has been virtually impossible to send mails from this country to Germany. The opinion is entertained in some quarters—and this idea is based on intimations that have been made for more than a week in inner German circles—that the submarine also brings confidential mails to the German Embassy and to others in this country.

Count von Bernstorff's main channel of communication with his Foreign Office has been through the German radio stations at Sayville and Tuckerton. These messages have all been censored.

It was believed tonight that before the submarine attempted to start back to Germany application would be made to the Postmaster General for a contract for carrying mails on the submarine, the argument being that such a contract should be granted in lieu of contracts with German oversea mail steamers unable to fulfill them since the outbreak of the European war.

Diplomats May Be Aboard.

Unofficial information reaching Washington is that the submarine also carried half a dozen passengers. There is considerable speculation as to their identity. One of the current assumptions here tonight was that the German Gov-

Continued on Page 2.

Germans Insist U-Boat Carries No Arms and Was Built Solely for the Merchant Service

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 9.—This much can be authoritatively told about the Deutschland: She belongs to the Ocean Rhoderei of Bremen, a corporation formed to attempt the sub-surface crossing of the Atlantic, the possibility of which Germany has been boasting for some time. She was built to carry cargo, mails, and official dispatches, and her agents here assert that she carries no arms whatever.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The statement was made tonight in a well-informed German quarter that the submarine Deutschland was sent to this country not as a naval vessel, but as a merchant submarine by the North German Lloyd Company, and that its commanding officer was not an officer on the active list of the German Navy, but a merchant Captain who was formerly in command of the German steamship Neckar.

LAKE THREATENS TO LIBEL CRAFT

Inventor Suspects Devices Are Infringed, but Hails New Era in Shipping.

WILL INSPECT HER TODAY

Krupps Copied His Designs, He Charges, When He Sought Patent Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 9.—Simon Lake, inventor of the even-keel type of submarine, and Treasurer of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, announced tonight that he, F. B. Whitney, his chief counsel, and Mercer D. Blondell, a patent attorney, would go to Baltimore tomorrow and inspect the German submarine Deutschland.

"If it has any of my devices on it, and I have every reason to believe it has," Mr. Lake said, "I will libel the German boat."

That the day of the commercial submarine has arrived, and that nations would now build two types of submarines, one for commercial use and the other for warfare, was another statement by Mr. Lake. "The possibilities of undersea commerce are great," he said. "For twenty-five years I have been urging commercial submarines, but no one seemed to think such an idea practical. Submarines can be built that will carry cargoes of 5,000 tons.

"While I have no patent rights in Germany on my devices, I control my patents in the United States. If they are used here without my consent I can bring legal action. This does not mean, of course, that the submarine will have to stay in the United States. If the officers can furnish a satisfactory bond I can't have the submarine held here.

"When I was in Germany in 1904 and in 1905 negotiating with the Krupps and the German Government to buy my submarine and trying to show them its difference from the diving or Holland type, officers of the Krupps promised me orders. They looked at my plans, copied them, learned all I could tell them, and I got nothing from Germany. I certainly will libel the Deutschland if my patents are in use on it."

Mr. Lake said that he was greatly interested in learning that it is probably a commercial submarine that Germany sent to the United States. "That is just the natural evolution of the submarine," he said. "When I built my first submarine it was not intended for warfare, but to recover lost valuables from the ocean bottoms. Jules Verne's book, 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea,' inspired me. Now the commercial submarine, which I have maintained would be a success, proves that I was right.

"Fleets of commercial submarines and fleets of undersea boats built especially for warfare will be owned by every nation some day. I have many patents on ideas practical only on freight-carrying submarines. The arrival of the German submarine with a cargo will prove to other nations the need of undersea craft for commercial use."

Further pursuing his theory that the Deutschland is a commercial vessel, Mr. Lake said:

"Germany has demonstrated theories that I have been preaching and writing about for the past twenty-five years. The coming here of the German submarine is an epoch in maritime affairs. Naturally I am intensely interested. It shows that no country can be mistress of the seas. Germany has been forced into the building of commercial submarines to break down a blockade. Every country at war will eventually come to the same thing. The development of the submarine is a long step toward bringing an end to war and restoring permanent peace.

"When the news comes out you will see that the German vessel came loaded with dyes or medicines that this country wants, and that it will go away with goods that Germany is sorely in want of just now."

BERNSTORFF SMILES AT NEWS.

German Ambassador Says Voyage Is a Private Enterprise.

Count Johann von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, returned from the Summer embassy at Rye, N. Y., to the Ritz-Carlton shortly after midnight this morning, with Haniel von Haimhausen, First Counselor of the embassy.

"Are you pleased at the arrival of the German submarine?" he was asked.

The Count merely smiled.

In answer to further questions Count von Bernstorff said he had no official knowledge that the submarine had arrived or would arrive. So far as he knew, he said, the enterprise was a private one of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

He said he did not know what cargo was aboard, whether or not regular trips would be made, or whether or not the submarine carried a message for President Wilson. His only information concerning the craft, he said, was received from newspapers and from friends who also had read the newspapers.

HINTS AT REGULAR UNDERSEA SERVICE

North German Lloyd Agent Thinks Other Submarines Will Cross the Atlantic.

HAS FAITH IN COMMANDER

Consignee of the Deutschland Believes Skipper Can Elude His Foes.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Henry G. Hilken, senior member of the firm of A. Schumacher & Co., local agents of the North German Lloyd Company, consignees of the cargo aboard the German submarine Deutschland, expressed his elation today over the feat of sending a submarine across the Atlantic. He told how such a singular idea was conceived some eight months ago in Bremen, and how step by step the project was furthered, and intimated that it was not beyond the range of possibility for the German Government to reconstruct numerous other submarines so as to permit their entrance into neutral ports as merchantmen.

On one point only Mr. Hilken appeared a bit skeptical. That was in regard to the possibility of the submarine's getting safely out of the Chesapeake Bay after taking on a cargo for Germany.

"Do you think there will be any trouble?" he was asked.

"That's what I don't know," he replied. Then came a twinkle in his eyes. "A German commander entered the Capes sucessfully, didn't he? Well, trust to him to get out again."

Mr. Hilkin explained that the idea of such a trade project was conceived during the later part of last year by Alfred Lohmann, son of a former Director General of the North German Lloyd.

"It was in Bremen," said Mr. Hilken, "that the idea first took life. Germany is as sorely in need of certain commodities as this country, and unprecedented action had to be taken. Then Mr. Lohmann struck upon the idea of reconstructing a submarine, that is, dismounting its guns and providing space inside for the carrying of cargo. The matter was talked about for several weeks, but the first tangible step was taken when the Ocean Navigation Company was established.

Expects Similar Trips.

"This company, formed by some of Germany's influential commercial men, was fostered for several months without any significant developments. One of the great drawbacks to the newly-formed company was the lack of American accommodations.

"Then about the first of this year our company was approached and consented to act as the consignees for any cargoes sent by the Ocean Navigation Company. Then the submarine left a North Sea port on June 24. Since that time our company had not been in communication with her.

"Do you think similar ventures will be made in the near future?" he was asked.

"That depends entirely or to a large extent upon the opinion of the submarine commander. Then, too, there is the possibility that the venture will not prove good financially. Still this is somewhat remote."

It was easy to understand that Mr. Hilken firmly believed that similar attempts would be made, or rather that he had knowledge that such attempts were about to be put forth.

Mr. Hilken said the submarine was about 300 feet long, capable of doing from 13 to 14 knots while on the surface, and could carry a cargo of not more than 500 tons. She is driven by two Diesel engines, each of them 600 horsepower, and is a twin screw craft. The time required for the craft to submerge is a minute and a half.

"What do you think concerning the report that a message is aboard for President Wilson from Emperor Wilhelm?" Mr. Hilken was asked.

"Well, I don't believe it, either personally or officially. I have received no official notification of the fact and I wouldn't think Kaiser Wilhelm would use the medium of a submarine to convey a message to such a personage as President Wilson. Still I may be wrong. If there is such message I couldn't at this time give any comprehensive interpretation of its contents. No, I wasn't aware that the commander upon arriving telegraphed a code message to Ambassador von Bernstorff."

Will Exclude the Public.

"Why were orders issued the commander to delay landing at Baltimore until Monday morning?"

"There were no such orders," he replied.

Mr. Hilken made it plain that none other than officials of the company and the customs officials would be permitted either on the submarine or the pier of the company.

"After all," said Mr. Hilken, "it is a wonderful achievement, and I modestly admit that I am gratified over the successful carrying out of the plan."

He was asked if he had been skeptical when the plan was first suggested.

"Well, no," he said. "The truth is we weren't approached until the first constructive stages had been passed. But even if we had known of its inception, I wouldn't have been skeptical. Not a bit, because it was a plan furthered by Germans and their plans usually go through without a hitch."

DODGES ALLIES' CRUISERS

Runs Past Warship Patrols at Cape Henry and Gets Into Port.

VALUABLE CARGO ABOARD

With Dyes and Chemicals, She Gains Port at Night and Will Dock Today.

GERMAN AGENTS ELATED

Special Berth Prepared for Vessel Where She Can Be Safe from Inspection.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The German supersubmersible Deutschland, the announced arrival of which inside the Virginia capes at 1:45 o'clock this morning aroused intense interest here, dropped anchor at 10:15 o'clock tonight in Baltimore harbor, just off Quarantine. She stopped just in the lee of the interned North German Lloyd steamer Necker. Beside her anchored the tug Thomas F. Timmins, which had convoyed her from the Virginia capes. The end of the journey of more than 4,000 miles came in an electrical storm which every now and then etched out the lines of the strange looking craft with startling clearness.

Thus ended the half-humorous discussion of weeks here about the coming of the submarine. The Deutschland, it is said, carries a cargo of dyestuffs, some mail, and a message from the Kaiser to President Wilson. Henry G. Hilken, senior partner in A. Schumacher & Co., American agents for the ship, said he thought the cargo of dyestuffs would not exceed 500 tons. He knew nothing regarding the report that the Deutschland also carried mail.

A yacht met the Deutschland and her convoy off Sandy Point about 8 o'clock tonight and attempted to range alongside.

"Hello, Deutschland!" the newspaper men shouted.

"Hello! What do you want? Who are you?" came the reply in sharp tones from the bridge of the submarine.

"Where do you come from and when?"

"Heligoland, June 23."

"Did you have any accidents coming over?"

"None," was the reply.

"Did you see any British or French ships?"

"None."

"Were you chased by any British or French vessels near the coast?"

"No," answered the officer with evident impatience. "I said I did not see any enemy ships."

At this point the submarine showered sparks from her exhaust pipe and spurted ahead, cutting short the interview. At the same time the tug Timmons approached the press boat and a man on deck, who said he was agent of the North German Lloyd Line, ordered the newspaper yacht to keep off, saying that there would be no news until morning. The yacht followed until the Quarantine Station was reached, but all further questions were unanswered.

The big submarine presented a picturesque sight as she ploughed through the tumbling whitecaps. Time and again searchlights from excursion steamers played upon her, throwing even her darkly painted hull into bold relief against the blackness of a rainy night. She was riding high out of the water, and almost the whole ship's company walked about on the narrow deck. Most of the men wore oilskins, but the officer on the bridge stood regardless of the storm in his blue coat and white trousers.

Apparently the vessel is in perfect condition after her long voyage. She came up the bay with six or eight feet of freeboard showing, with conning tower standing high above. On each side of her bow is painted "Deutschland," and on her stern "Deutschland—Bremen."

No signs of armament of any description are visible on the outside.

Near amidships there is a big canvas hatch covering, under which members of the crew disappeared from time to time during the run up the bay.

SLIPS IN BETWEEN WARSHIPS

Submarine Enters Virginia Capes at Night—Her Captain's Story.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 9.—Completing a record sea voyage of approximately 4,000 miles in sixteen days unattended, and daringly running the gauntlet of British and French cruisers standing guard off the Virginia capes, the mammoth German submarine Deutschland slipped into Chesapeake Bay at 1.45 o'clock this morning, bringing a cargo of dyes and mail, also a messenger, who has a special message from Emperor William to the President.

Three hours after her arrival, convoyed by the tug Thomas F. Timmins and piloted by Captain Fred Cocke, of the Virginia Pilots' Association, the giant submersible began the voyage up the Chesapeake to Baltimore, her destination.

Several hours after the submarine had passed up the bay the coast guard cutter Onondaga, Captain Chiswell in command, steamed out of Norfolk Harbor, and with all the speed of her powerful engines, began a stern chase of the Deutschland and her convoy. Aboard the Onondaga was Port Collector Norman Hamilton and several deputies. The cutter followed the submarine up the bay for several miles, but returned here tonight.

The Deutschland carries, mounted in her conning tower, two small guns, of about three inches calibre. No torpedo tubes are visible. She is capable of submerging in less than two minutes. On the surface of the water the submarine has a speed of from two to three knots an hour more than the average merchant steamer.

Commanded by Captain Kairig and manned by a crew of twenty-nine men, the Deutschland arrived off the Capes last night, and during the darkness of the early morning successfully slipped by the waiting Allied cruisers, and barely four miles from the Breakers, and hardly a mile inside the enemy's warships, came to the surface.

Quickly Gets a Pilot.

The run was quickly made to the pilot boat station off the Cape Henry Light, where the submarine halted and began signaling, evidently expecting to find the tug Timmins in waiting. But the little Baltimore craft had relaxed her vigilance for a brief spell, and was nowhere to be seen. After an hour's wait, and fearing the approach of dawn before being well inside the Capes, Captain Kairig boldly approached the pilot boat Relief and asked for a pilot. He made no effort to conceal the identity of his craft or the fact that he had sought the Timmins in vain.

To Captain Cocke, who was promptly placed aboard the submersible by the pilot boat, Captain Kairig talked freely. He said that he left Bremerhaven on June 23, that he circled around the British Isles and came straight across the Atlantic, avoiding the usual lanes of travel and submerging whenever any ship was sighted. He declared that favorable weather was experienced throughout the long voyage, and that it was without special incident worthy of mention.

Questioned as to the undersea boat's cargo, Captain Kairig frankly stated that he had on board one thousand tons of cargo, including a quantity of dyestuff, a number of packages of mail, and also had brought over a special messenger with a communication from Emperor William to President Wilson. He expects to land the messenger tomorrow for the rail trip to Washington.

Avoided All Ships.

Captain Kairig said that he repeatedly sighted merchantmen, principally British, and one British cruiser on the trip across the Atlantic. He avoided detection by promptly submerging. He said the Deutschland when on the surface and in motion could submerge in less than two minutes, and that he took no chances, going under the water the moment smoke was sighted on the horizon. He also admitted that some time before midnight, while creeping along in the darkness, he sighted the cruisers about nine miles off the Capes. He submerged and easily passed them, declaring that at one time he was within five hundred yards of a French cruiser.

Captain Kairig denied that he received any supplies after leaving port, stating that the craft was provisioned amply for twice the time it was expected she would be out on the ocean.

Captain Cocke said that the German commander would not admit that the Deutschland was the same submarine that visited Spain, but Captain Cocke believes it is.

According to one report brought into Norfolk and credited to members of the Deutschland's crew, the submersible arrived off the capes late Thursday afternoon, but was detected by the English and French cruisers and was forced to run, the chase lasting until Saturday morning before the warships gave up the hopeless task and returned to their stations. This report, which had not been confirmed tonight, was to the effect that the Deutschland went to sea nearly 300 miles before she got rid of her pursuers; that she was fired at several times, and that the delay prevented her reaching her destination on scheduled time early Friday morning. Naval officers gave little credence to the story, saying that it would have been no hard matter to submerge and evade the enemy ships, with the loss of a few hours at the outside.

A Giant of Her Kind.

While aboard the submarine Captain Cocke, the pilot, was shown over the vessel and her various points of merit were indicated to him. She is fully 300 feet long and thirty feet wide. She drew seventeen feet of water when she passed in the capes. She is driven with two Diesel engines.

Captain Cocke said the Deutschland flew no flag when he went aboard, but that after entering the bay and meeting the tug Timmins, the German merchant flag was hoisted. All of the sailors wore German merchantman uniforms.

Captain Cocke declared that the commander made it plain to him that his vessel was an undersea merchantman, and that she was armed only for defense, as specified in the requirements of the international rules recognized by the United States. He expects to claim the right to come and go between Germany and American ports carrying cargoes, mail, and passengers, the same as any other merchantman.

Passing in the Canes and into the bay, Captain Kairig said he was under orders to go to Newport News, but immediately began issuing siren calls for a Baltimore tug. For an hour or more the submersible hung around the entrance to the Roads, evidently seeking to locate the tug Timmins to notify her of her arrival. Finally, when near Newport News, the Timmins appeared.

Immediately there was a conference between Captain Collison of the tug, Captain Hinsch of the interned North German Lloyd liner Neckar, and Captain Kairig. What passed between the three officers Captain Cocke was unable to say. However, at its conclusion Captain Kairig announced that the Deutschland would go to Baltimore, and that she was scheduled to reach there early tomorrow morning. He then admitted that the submersible's cargo was consigned to a Baltimore concern, but gave no further details. The trip to Baltimore was then started, with the tug Timmins in the lead as convoy.

Excitement at Norfolk.

News of the arrival of the Deutschland, flashed to Norfolk by the pilot boat Relief, caused a sensation. While the mysterious action of the Timmins off the Capes had been exploited for days, while the report that the little craft was waiting to convoy a submarine to Baltimore had been published broadcast, a great majority of seafaring men looked upon it as a newspaper canard. Navy officers and many marine experts hooted the idea and declared it a hoax.

Although recognizing the daring of the German sailors and navy officers few believed that a trip of four thousand miles in a submarine would be attempted by even a Teuton U-boat.

Soon after the news of the arrival of the Deutschland reached port officials, Captain Chiswell was under orders. With the Onondaga tied up at a local wharf considerable time was lost in beginning the chase of the submarine.

It was on June 28 that the tug Timmins first began her vigil off the Capes. In Baltimore the story was circulated that a big German undersea submersible was en route to the United States. The tug repeatedly reported that it was waiting for a tow, but as day after day slipped by and the tug allowed tows to go up the bay belief grew into a certainty among newspaper men that the tug was waiting for a submarine. They never lost faith in the story and watched and waited. Their vigil was finally rewarded.

Captain Zach Cullison, a young American skipper, keen witted and familiar with all details of navigation in Chesapeake Bay, had bought the Thomas F. Timmins for the Eastern Forwarding Company, which is composed of wealthy German sympathizers in Baltimore. As a matter of fact some of the prime movers in the new company are said to be official representatives of the German Government. Paul and H. G. Hilken are among those interested in the company, it is said, and with the organization of this company and the purchase of the Timmins followed quickly a report that the big submarine in her world record run would aim for Baltimore.

The Timmins came down from Baltimore with a tow. Then she came over to Norfolk and tied up at Taylor's coal dock. On June 28 the Timmins took up her station off Cape Henry. The night before some of her crew said the Timmins expected to meet the German submarine off the Capes and that the submarine was due on June 28.

The Timmins loafed around off the Capes all day on the 28th, but no submarine appeared. The tug came inside the Capes at night and returned to her station on June 29. No submarine appeared then and the Timmins, after an all-day wait, again returned to the roads and again went to sea on the 30th. This continued for thirteen days. Trips to Norfolk for coal and other supplies were the only interruptions. But Captain Cullison would never admit that his tug was waiting for a submarine from Germany. He said he was waiting for a tow. When several sailing craft bound for Baltimore passed in and didn't take a hawser, he explained that he was waiting for one particular craft, a bark, an Italian vessel, with a name which investigation failed to disclose in any available shipping registers. This bark, said Captain Cullison, was loaded with saltpetre and was coming from Norway.

Thursday the Dutch steamer Westerdijk reported, upon arrival in a Nova Scotian port, that she had sighted a big submarine bound west, two-thirds of the way across the Atlantic on the preceding Saturday. The U-boat, so the Westerdijk reported, was making about fifteen knots on the surface and submerged soon after being sighted. The periscope indicated the craft was making about twelve knots under water, this report said.

On Friday it was ascertained that Captain F. Hinsch of the North German Lloyd steamer Neckar, was aboard the Timmins and it was reported that he was there to direct the reception of the submarine and the movements of the Timmins.

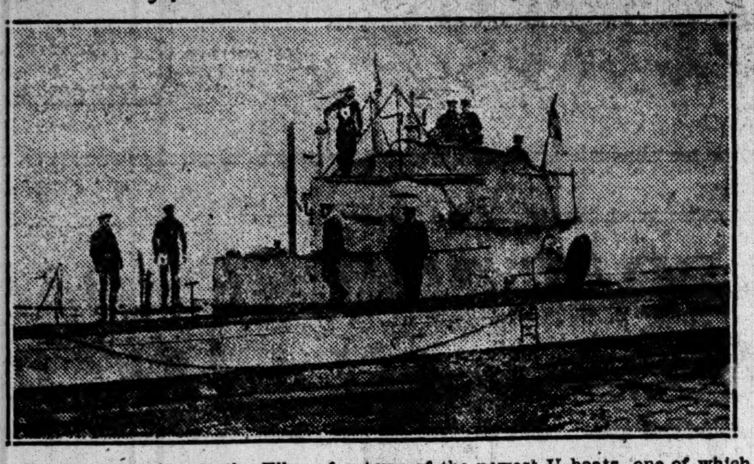
Story of Chase Doubted.

For several days the British cruiser Caronia and a French cruiser, yet to be identified, have been patrolling the Virginia Coast in the hope of preventing the Deutschland's entering harbor. It is said that when the submersible first appeared off the coast on last Thursday she was sighted and chased for many miles by the warships. The chase is said to have continued throughout Thursday, Thursday night, Friday, Friday night, and part of Saturday before the warships were finally shaken off. Then it was that the U-boat returned to the Capes, slipped past in the darkness this morning, and made the bay.

This report is doubted. It is not believed that the submarine approached the Capes until after dark.

Every indication points to the fact that the trip across the Atlantic and into the Capes had been well planned, and that Captain Kairig and Captain Hinsch had been in communication in order to arrange all details. The commander of the submersible knew that a tug was waiting his arrival, and that some one would be aboard to speak with authority. There are those who now believe that the Germans are in communication with this country by some secret means, probably an isolated wireless plant.

Latest Type of German Supersubmarine



Photograph taken in the Elbe, of a type of the newest U-boats, one of which has now reached Baltimore.

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BALTIMORE EXCITED BY NEWS

Docking Place Prepared to Prevent U-Boat's Secrets Getting Out.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10.—With its eagerness whetted by persistent stories during the past few weeks that a German submarine would soon arrive, Baltimore is highly excited tonight. Thousands are anxious to view the monster U-boat and Chief of Police Carter has been compelled to make special arrangements to handle the crowd that will rush for her the moment her actual landing place is known.

The site on the Petasco River, near Locust Point, was bought for the Deutschland's berth some weeks ago, so confident were those concerned with the enterprise that it would meet with success. There the submarine will dock the moment she has been officially cleared.

Deputy Health Officer Travers, in charge of Quarantine, said late tonight that he positively would not board the submarine until 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, and that under the regulations no one would be allowed to put foot on her deck until he had inspected her. It is expected that the formalities involved in his visit and that of Collector of the Port William P. Ryan will be completed before 7 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Ryan received long and detailed instructions from Washington late this evening, and has been in and about his office ever since, prepared to make the most minute inspection of the vessel. It is understood that the task of determining the exact nature of the vessel and her cargo and whether or not she carries arms of any sort will not be left entirely to him. Higher officials are expected direct from Washington to view her. This is to be done in order that there may be no question as to the authenticity of the facts on which this Government finally determines the exact status of the Deutschland.

Not less interested than the local authorities in the approach of the first submarine to cross the Atlantic is British Consul G. Fraser, upon whom the task of transmitting all information about her to the British Embassy devolves. Consul Fraser was summoned posthaste from his Summer residence at Elkbridge, Md., this afternoon by a long official telegram. He called in person for this at the telegraph office, refusing to allow it to be read to him over the telephone. He then went to his office from where he made frequent and insistent inquiries as to just when the Deutschland could be expected to dock.

"I shall make a thorough investigation into all circumstances of the submarine's arrival here," he said to THE TIMES correspondent tonight, "and shall report in detail to my Government through the proper channels as soon as I am in possession of the facts. I cannot say what the attitude of the British Government will be as to the status of the vessel nor can I hazard any opinion of my own until I know all about it."

Should there be secrets about the monster submersible's construction which the German Navy does not want known, then it is conceded that every effort will be made to keep off of her every person who can be legally barred while she is docked in American waters. So confident are the statements made here of the ship's character and so accurate have been their previous predictions of her appearance that Baltimore generally believes tonight that the Deutschland will prove to be exactly what she is announced to be—a mercantile vessel embodying the most modern devices in marine engineering science.

The Deutschland belongs to the Ocean Rhoderei of Bremen, a corporation formed to attempt submarine traffic in the Atlantic. Of her construction little is known by her agents here, although they assert she is 300 feet long, and evidences in every part of her shell and equipment the utmost in submarine building that Teutonic mechanical genius could devise. While ostensibly wholly commercial in her purpose, there is no effort on the part of Germans here to conceal their belief that the Deutschland can be made from now on a powerful factor in all diplomatic negotiations between the German Government and the United States regarding the British blockade.

Germans here are jubilant over the arrival of the submarine, and insist it demonstrates the inability of the Allies to maintain an actual blockade. Happiest of all is Henry G. Hilken, head of the Eastern Forwarding Company, to which the submarine is consigned. Hilken and his brother, P. H. L. Hilken, compose the firm of A. Schumacher & Co., local agents of the North German Lloyd. Associated with them and in supreme command of the submarine enterprise is Captain Hans F. Hinch of the North German Lloyd steamship Neckar. Captain Hinch is a member of the German Naval Reserve, and said to be a commander of resource and experience.

Early in May the tug Thomas F. Timmins was bought in New York and brought to Baltimore. She was taken to a secluded spot on Curtis Bay far from prying eyes. There an army of workmen were busied upon her day and night. With the utmost secrecy they tuned up her engines, crammed her bunkers full of coal, installed efficient wireless apparatus and added Morse electric code signals not ordinarily used on boats of her character. Contractors were required to complete the work at all costs by June 14. While this was in progress drastic precautions were taken to keep away the curious. Various stories of her intended use were put forth, but day by day rumors of the impending visit of a German submarine and the direct connection of the Timmins with her coming grew stronger.

As suspicion of the real purpose of the Timmins grew, English officials in Washington and other points evidenced more and more interest in her. Her departure for the region of the Virginia Capes, made as unostentatiously as possible, was carefully noted in various quarters, and her arrival there was the signal for the appearance of the British cruisers, which clung just as near her while remaining outside territorial waters as they could.

While repairs and alterations were afoot aboard the tug the Eastern Forwarding Company purchased the piece of water-front property near Locust Point. About this was erected a solid board fence so high no man could see over it. Atop this were strung several strands of barbed wire, while heavy gates barred the only entrance. Five watchmen patrolled day and night about the site and no person without an authoritative pass could gain entrance.

From the land edge of the site a marine runway with a thirty-five foot channel was dredged. This was lined with piling and heavy steel gates were arranged so they could be drawn across the mouth of the runway after the submarine has docked. Next the Eastern Forwarding Company purchased a score of wooden barges. These are now anchored all about the site. The moment the Deutschland is safely berthed they will manoeuvre into a hollow square about her, making approach from any direction but the land entrance gate impossible.

BRITISH HERE NOT SURPRISED.

Consular and Other Officials Have Been Expecting the Submarine.

Clive Bayley, the British Consul General, did not express any surprise yesterday at the arrival of the German submarine at Newport News, and said he was aware of the fact on Saturday night. Six British submarines were constructed in Canada and steamed across to England, he said, so why should it not be possible for a German undersea craft to cross to America.

Captain Guy Gaunt, the British Naval Attaché had left New York for Canada when the news of the arrival of the submarine was received in this city. Before starting on his tour last week Captain Gaunt said he had received dispatches from London that a German submarine was on its way across the Atlantic. Her status would be that of a warship, he said, which entitles the craft to remain twenty-four hours in port.

"The Admiralty has been expecting a submarine to start for the United States ever since the Germans got their new type of U-bats out of the yards at Kiel last March," the Captain said. "So far as I have been informed these vessels have a cruising radius of 3,500 miles, which would bring them easily across the Atlantic. They are about 900 tons displacement, 300 feet long, and 23 feet beam, with a speed of twenty knots on the surface and possibly fourteen knots submerged."

When asked about the possibilities of their carrying a small quantity of cargo Captain Gaunt replied that he did not think it very probable. If the submarine did not carry any torpedo tubes, he added, there might be space for 2,000 or 3,000 pounds of mails or securities. He said he could not credit the statements issued in New York by agents of the German Government that the supersubmarines would be 400 feet long with 45 feet beam and able to carry fifty or 100 tons of dyestuffs or chemicals, because the pressure under the surface would be too great and the craft would be unwieldly in submerging and manoeuvring.

Since the report of the German submarine's expected arrival was first published in New York a sharp lookout has been kept along the coast between Nantucket Light and the Virginia Capes by British and French cruisers and two or three 35-knot torpedo boat destroyers from the North Atlantic squadron stationed at Halifax.

Floating silently without lights above or below decks, these cruisers have been sighted by the captains of the coastwise steamships, who have narrowly escaped colliding with them on several occasions recently during hazy weather.

TO SEND FUNDS ON CRAFT.

Trust Company Official Says Announcement Is Vindicated.

Ten days ago it was announced by the Transatlantic Trust Company of 67 William Street, which is one of the fiscal representatives in this country of the Austro-Hungarian Government, that a German undersea boat had arrived and that arrangements had been made for the transmission of money orders and mails to the Central Powers on the return voyage. The non-arrival of the boat at that time was not explained, but it was said yesterday that the premature announcement was due to a mistake in reading a code message, stating that it was en route, which had been picked up at sea by an American ship and reported to someone here.

The announcement made by the trust company was in the form of an advertisement in the Hungarian daily, Amerikai Magyar Nepszava, in which the company offered to receive funds to be sent by submarine. President Julius Pirnitzer, who had caused the advertisement to be inserted and was representing the company in the plans for undersea communication, was out of town yesterday. Vice President Harry B. Fonda of the trust company at his home last night at Orange, N. J., said:

"As I understand it, the Transatlantic Trust Company has been assured that it will have the privilege of sending funds and mails by this boat, but the company is not concerned in the charter or operation of the vessel. The entire transaction is in the hands of President Pirnitzer. I can say, however, that the arrival of the boat is a vindication of the announcement of the Transatlantic Trust Company, which had been unjustly ridiculed in so many quarters.

"We have not sent any mail to the Central Powers for a week. Funds have been transferred by wireless, of course, but the undersea boat, if it may become a regular means of communication with the Central Powers, will be a big improvement over all other forms of communication. Aside from its commercial importance it is a great achievement.

"Since I heard today of the arrival of the boat I have wondered if its builder or designer was the same man who came to me a year ago to assist him financially in constructing an undersea freight vessel. He was an American, I think, and his invention was probably all right, but it appeared as such an impractical thing to me that I declined to have any part in his enterprise."

While German-American organizations and individuals here expressed their satisfaction last night at the arrival of the Deutschland, the most eager interest in the subject was shown by Austro-Hungarian interests. Dr. Ervin Acel-Starhemberg, editor of The Hungarian American News, said the reason for this was due to the difficulty that had been experienced in communication with the Dual Empire and the greater distress there because remittances from this country could not be sent so freely as before the war.

"Since the war broke out relatives in Hungary of American immigrants, who were largely dependent upon the money sent from America for their existence, have in most instances been deprived of this means of support," said he. "More than $1,000,000 was sent there yearly by Hungarians living in this country before the war. Because of the British blockade the forwarding of money to the Austro-Hungarian countries became more and more difficult.

"Then letters failed to reach the other side and expected replies were not regularly received here. Money senders consequently became suspicious, believing their funds were held up somewhere or lost, and the business of forwarding money came almost to a standstill. In addition to the Government business of the Transatlantic Company, which has among its directors Consul General Alexander Nuber von Pereked of Austria-Hungary, it was authorized to care for the funds of the subjects of the Dual Empire."

GERMAN EDITORS REJOICE.

No Keener Undertaking Since Columbus, Says One of Boat's Trip.

The German Herold has this comment this morning on the arrival of the Deutschland in Chesapeake Bay:

"While in London and Paris the typewriters clatter in order to flaunt in the eyes of the world the success of the 'gigantic offensive,' the Germans have quietly written a new page in world history. German achievement again fills the astonished world, which in two years of war has been accustomed to see and hear about German 'barbarians.'

"We do not yet know, and possibly during the course of the war it may not be learned what things the U-boat brought over the Atlantic Ocean. But it is beyond doubt that since the day when Columbus sailed on his westward journey no keener and stronger undertaking in navigation is known than this German achievement of the Deutschland, which now with the proud black, white, and red flag lies in American waters."

The next number of The Fatherland will contain the following comment on the arrival of the supersubmarine Deutschland by George Sylvester Viereck, the editor:

"The arrival of the supersubmarine is Germany's heroic reply to England's repudiation of the Declaration of London. The United States is also a party to that basic recital of international law on the highways of the deep. Would that the response of our Government to the lawless act of the Allies will be no less inspired! The matchless achievement of German courage and German efficiency quickens the heart of every German throughout the world.

"Not all the armadas of Great Britain can debar Germany from her place among the nations. What power can defeat a people who combine the vision of the dreamer with the strength of the warrior and the skill of the engineer? The Allies have attempted to parody Germany's national anthem. To 'Deutschland Ueber Alles' they scoffingly opposed their own maxim, 'Deutschland Unter Alles.' Germany heard, and turned ridicule into triumph. Not content with smashing English dreadnoughts on the Skaggerak on the surface of the sea, her submarines dive at her leisure despite the entire British Navy. If England rules all over the waves Germany unquestionably rules all under the waves."

SOME SUBMARINE EXPLOITS.

British Flotilla from Canada First to Cross the Atlantic.

If, as reported, the German submarine boat which has just finished a transatlantic voyage to the United States brought a message of greeting from Emperor William to President Wilson, the exploit is somewhat similar to the memorable trip made by the German submarine U-35, which reached Cartagena, Spain, on June 22 last with a message from the Kaiser to King Alfonso. This message thanked the King of Spain for the attention that had been shown German refugees in his country. It was reported at that time that the German Emperor had dispatched another U-boat to the United States with a message to President Wilson, but the report was discredited by British Army officers.

The U-boat that made the thip to Spain covered a distance of 1,500 miles without stopping for supplies, so far as is known. It anchored at Pola alongside the interned German steamship Roma, but the port authorities required the submarine to move and take up anchorage near the Spanish cruiser Cataluna. The German submarine left at once after delivering the message to the Secretary of the German Embassy, who in turn gave it to the Spanish King.

Several other remarkable examples of under-sea endurance have been furnished recently, not alone by German craft, but by the submersibles of other nations.

On Oct. 3, 1915, the United States sent four of its submarines, the K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8 from San Francisco to Honolulu to take the place of the boats that had not proved satisfactory. The submarines were escorted by the cruiser Maryland, the collier Nanshan, the tug Iroquois, and the torpedo boat destroyer Lawrence. The expedition was in charge of Captain Sumner E. W. Kittelle, commander of the Maryland; Commander F. N. Freeman, U. S. N., accompanying the flotilla as a spectator.

The four submarine made the voyage of 2,100 miles in eleven days, entering Pearl Harbor on the evening of Oct. 14. The K-7 made the voyage without stopping its engines, and the other boats suffered only minor mishaps.

Late in June, 1915, a flotilla of ten American-designed English submarines made the trip from Quebec across the Atlantic Ocean to England without mishap. The flotilla was divided into two groups of five vessels each, with an armed auxiliary cruiser acting as an escort. Each of the ten submersibles was manned by four officers and eighteen bluejackets, the flotilla being the largest in point of numbers ever sent across the Atlantic Ocean. Four other submarines on Oct. 4 joined the British naval forces at Gibraltar after having made the trip across the Atlantic under their own power. The craft left Montreal under convoy of the gunboat Canada, and proceeded down the St. Lawrence River to St. John's, N. F., where they made their only stop before reaching their destination. The flotilla was joined by the cruiser Calgarian off the Island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the two larger craft led the way on the transatlantic trip.

It was in 1915 also that several German submarines followed the lead of Captain Otto Hersing and his U-51 from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles, a distance of 4,000 miles.

The exploit caused Captain Hersing to be hailed as one of Germany's greatest sea heroes. He took his U-boat and the accompanying flotilla through the Bay of Biscay, the Strait of Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean to the Dardanelles. A fleet of British had been warned of the trip undertaken by the submarine, and pursued it until it reached its destination.

The U-51 arrived off the Dardanelles on May 25 and torpedoed and sank the British battleships Triumph and Majestic, and then made a safe passage to the Ottoman capital. The achievement of the U-51 differed from that of the vessel sent to Cartagena in that the latter made at least 1,500 miles of her voyage without receiving supplies from a "mother ship" or any other source as far as known.

The United States also has sent submarines to the naval station at the Philippine Islands, but these generally made stops at Honolulu, Guam, and other points before reaching their destination.

BOAT AND ERRAND PUZZLE WASHINGTON

Continued from Page 1.

ernment had sent as a passenger on the submarine either a representative of its Foreign Office to acquaint the Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, with a great mass of detailed information which the rigid censorship over the Ambassador's mail and radiograms has prevented him from receiving, or that confidential messages of this character are being brought to the Ambassador by some other agent of the Berlin Government on board.

It would not be surprising if a German Naval Attaché to succeed Captain Boy-Ed is on board the submarine craft, thus sparing Germany the possible embarrassment of requesting through this Government a safe conduct for its attaché from the Allies. Several days ago an Athens dispatch, via London, said that Baron de Serardens-Grancy, Naval Attaché of the German Legation at Athens, "has been transferred to Washington, where he will take the place of Captain Boy-Ed." The message added that Baron Grancy had been active in the work of revictualing submarines in the Eastern Mediterranean and directing their movements.

Nothing is obtainable in Washington confirmatory of the report from Norfolk that the submarine brings an autograph message from Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany to President Wilson. Such a message might very properly be intrusted to a new Naval Attaché or a courier from the Foreign Office, if either is on the submarine. Officials who were in communication today with Collector of Customs Hamilton said most emphatically that Collector Hamilton had said nothing to indicate that the submarine brought such a message.

It has not escaped attention in Washington that the arrival of the Deutschland occurs at the very moment when the Allies have formally abandoned the Declaration of London, and declared their determination to tighten the grip of the British blockade on Germany to weaken that nation's economic power, and while the new offensive of the allied armies in France and on the Russian front is being pushed in an effort to destroy Germany's military power in the war. The British Government through the Embassy here is being fully advised as to the facts, as rapidly as they are developed, and it is the expectation that the British Government will direct the Embassy to insist that the Deutschland should be treated as a war vessel rather than as a merchant vessel.

First News from Norfolk.

First official news of the arrival of the Deutschland in American waters reached the Treasury Department at 9 o'clock this morning from Collector of Customs Hamilton at Norfolk, who communicated the information by telephone to F. M. Halstead, Chief of the Division of Customs of that department. Collector Hamilton informed Chief Halstead that the Deutschland had arrived at the Virginia Capes at 1:45 o'clock this morning; that she did not enter at once, but remained outside the Capes until 4 o'clock this morning, when the undersea craft passed between Cape Charles and Cape Henry into the Chesapeake Bay at daybreak. The commander of the submarine asked for a pilot, which was furnished.

The submarine was piloted inside the Capes, and was met in lower Chesapeake Bay by the tug Thomas F. Timmons of Baltimore, on board of which was Captain Thomas F. Hinsch, master of one of the interned German ships at Baltimore. Collector Hamilton reported that the Deutschland told the pilot her destination was Newport News, but that after the Timmons met the submarine, the U-boat changed its destination to Baltimore, and started up the Chesapeake Bay for that port with the intention of arriving there tomorrow morning.

Collector Hamilton further notified the Treasury Department that he was starting at once in the coast guard cutter Onondaga with a view to boarding the Deutschland if he could overhaul the submarine before it reached Baltimore. Nothing in Collector Hamilton's message indicated whether the master of the submarine wished to have the craft classified and treated as a merchant submarine or as a war vessel.

The first report from Collector Hamilton after he boarded the Onondaga was received at 7:30 o'clock tonight, when Chief Halstead received a radiogram from Mr. Hamilton. This message said that at 3 o'clock this afternoon the submarine was fifty miles from Baltimore, but was proceeding slowly up the bay toward the entrance to the Patapsco River; so slowly, in fact, that it was the evident intention of the Captain of the submarine not to bring her into Baltimore harbor before tomorrow morning. Collector Hamilton was still on the Onondaga at the time he sent this message, but did not say whether the coast guard cutter had overhauled the submarine, or whether the information which he was transmitting relative to the location of the submarine had been relayed by wireless from some other vessel in the bay. The message from Collector Hamilton gave no other details, and did not say whether the Onondaga was going to follow the submarine into Baltimore.

The Hague Law on Warships.

If the submarine is held to be a warship and not a merchant ship, the applicable rule would be Article 12 of The Hague Convention (No. XIII.) concerning the rights and duties of neutral powers in naval war, which reads:

"In the absence of special provisions to the contrary in the legislation of a neutral power, belligerent warships are not permitted to remain in the ports, roadsteads, or territorial waters of said power for more than twenty-four hours, except in cases covered by the present convention."

But Article 14 of the same convention provides:

"A belligerent warship may not prolong its stay in a neutral port beyond the permissible time exept on account of damage or stress of weather. It must depart as soon as the cause of the delay is at an end. The regulations as to the question of the length of time which these vessels may remain in neutral ports, roadsteads, or waters, do not apply to warships devoted exclusively to religious, scientific, or philanthropic purposes."

Article 17 provides that "in neutral ports and roadsteads warships may only carry out such repairs as are absolutely necessary to render them seaworthy and may not add in any manner to their fighting force."

Article 18 of The Hague Convention says: "Belligerent warships may only revictual in neutral ports or roadsteads to bring up their supplies to peace standards. Similarly, these vessels may only ship sufficient fuel to enable them to reach the nearest port in their own country. They may, on the other hand, fill up their bunkers built to carry fuel when in neutral countries which have adopted this method of determining the amount of fuel to be supplied."

In a nutshell, in the event of this Government's decision being that the submarine is a warship the vessel would have to leave within twenty-four hours, but would have the right to prolong its stay long enough to make absolutely necessary repairs and to take on enough fuel to take it to the nearest German port. In that event, a board of naval officers would be sent to Baltimore to ascertain what, if any, repairs were necessary and how much fuel should be allowed.

Give Credit to Germans.

Military authorities here were inclined to give full credit to the German officials for conceiving the idea and making effective a commercial exchange with the United States by use of the submarine. As a military proposition, they evinced little surprise at the incident, saying that the vessel possessed no military advantages, except that of size, over the recent types added to the United States Navy, and was fully 50 per cent. slower.

The submarine Schley, the largest type under contract by the Navy Department, will have a speed of twenty knots against an estimated speed of twelve for the Deutschland, will be 275 feet long against the 300 feet of the latter, and will have a 1,200-ton displacement against possibly as high as 3,000 for the latter. None of the military characters of the Deutschland, in the opinion of officials here, surpasses that of the Schley.

What possibilities might lie behind the development of a war vessel of the supersubmarine type that could strike effectively at enemy ships or enemy ports several thousand miles from a base is a subject of much speculation here. It is conceded that it might break down the ordinary barriers to attacking isolated nations as the Deutschland may break trade barriers. It might open up also, navy officers realize, a new field of experiment in the defense of coast lines and the maintenance of blockades.

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NATURAL

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MAIL AND DYES COMING HERE.

Many German Firms Expect to Benefit by U-Boat's Trip.

The arrival of the Deutschland has been anxiously awaited in this city by German merchants, especially those in the drug and dyestuffs trade. Among the consignees of her cargo in New York are the Herman Metz Company, Badische & Co., the Cassella Company, and the Bayer Company.

Officials of German steamship lines in this city said yesterday that they knew nothing about the arrival of the supersubmarine or her cargo.

Officers of German banks and business firms said yesterday that they were expecting to receive important mail at their offices which had been brought over on the undersea craft, and they would send back mail in reply if there was time.

TO LIMIT ELECTION COST.

Senators Could Spend Only $5,000 if Pending Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—With the advance of the national political campaigns amendments to the so-called corrupt practices law are in contemplation in both houses. The Owen bill, reported from the Senate Elections Committee, and the Rucker bill, reported from the House Election Committee, propose to restrict the aggregate expenditure of candidates for United States Senator to $5,000 each and for Representatives in Congress to half that amount. The bills prescribe that a Presidential and a Vice Presidential candidate shall expend not exceeding $50,000 and $25,000 respectively.

NO GERMAN BABIES STARVING FOR MILK

State Department Report Disproves Tale of Privation Among Children.

BERLIN APPROVES FINDINGS

Reduced Death Rate Under One Year and Better Health Than Before War Began.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Statements that children in Germany are starving because of lack of milk and other nutritive foods are characterized as being "without truth" in an official report from the American Embassy in Berlin, made public by the State Department tonight and published in this country by authority of the German Foreign Office. Children as a class says the report, which was compiled by Dr. E. A. Taylor of the Embassy staff, have presented during the recent months a condition of health and a reduction in death rate not present before the beginning of the war.

"Instead of there being any truth in the statement that the infants of Germany are suffering from lack of milk," the report says, "the very opposite is true. * * * The question of the adequacy of the supply of milk for needs of the German Empire was realized early in the war, and regulations were promulgated by the authorities for the purpose of accurate control.

"In order to understand the milk needs of the infant population of Germany it is necessary to recognize the change in the birth rate. Beginning with May, 1915, the official figures of the German Empire presented a sharp falling off in the absolute number of births and in the birth rate. This has continued since, and has, indeed, in many places become more marked. Obviously, the presence of millions of soldiers in the field has led to a marked reduction in the marriage and in the birth rate in the families of soldiers at the front."

"The Kaiser Gesundheitsamt keeps a special record of the death rate of children under one year," the report continues. "These figures are published up to the first of January, and the unpublished figures up to the first of April have been kindly placed before me in the Gesundheitsamt. They display in a most striking manner a reduction in the death rate, a reduction unparalleled in Germany in time of peace. In fact, viewing the figures as a whole, it is clear that the reduction in the death rate under the first year of life has been so large as to have compensated for half of the reduction in the birth rate during the last year.

"The social service organizations in the cities of Germany have, during the last Winter, reached a point of unequalled thoroughness and excellence. In the City of Berlin alone there are some 6,000 workers actively engaged in social service. Under these circumstances it has been possible to uncover and combat practically all instances of disease in the case of infants.

"There is not here to be found any evidence of any reduction in the milk supply to nursing mothers and infants in Germany during this period of time.

"There is no evidence in the statistics of the Kaiser Gesundheitsamt tending to indicate any increase in the death rate of children from the second year to the age of puberty. These figures are in every way normal when compared with the previous statistics of the German Empire. There has been no unusual prevalence of infectious diseases. There has been no unusual prevalency of alimentary diseases.

"It seems clear that through scientific management conservation of the milk supply, even under the present conditions of restriction in production, prevention of waste, and restriction, or in some instances, abolition of the use of milk as a beverage for adults, and in the preparation of food for adults, the German authorities have succeeded in securing sufficient milk to cover the needs of nursing mothers, infants, children up to the age of puberty, and the sick of all ages.

"It is the belief of the authorities that the lowest point in the production of milk has now been reached, that during the coming Summer the milk supply will be adequate to permit the return to a daily use of milk as a beverage for adults."

PROMINENT SYRIANS EXECUTED BY TURKS

Twenty Recently Put to Death and Two Hundred Sentenced on Charges of High Treason.

BERNE, July 9, (via Paris.)—Refugees from Syria have reached Switzerland, bringing with them the text of a proclamation issued by Djemal Pasha, commander of the Turkish forces in Syria, which shows the names of twenty prominent Syrians, including officers, magistrates and journalists, who were sentenced to death for high treason and executed at Damascus and Beirut.

In the proclamation it is said 200 persons already have been sentenced for high treason. A warning is given against further secret plots against the holy rights of the Caliphate.

There have been extensive disturbances recently in Asiatic Turkey, particularly in Arabia, where the rebels have captured several important towns. In the House of Lords recently the Marquis of Crewe said deplorable conditions prevailed in Syria. He asserted a cordon had been drawn by the Turks around the Lebanon district, and that the inhabitants were virtually being starved, so that it was impossible not to feel the gravest concern for their fate. Premier Briand of France recently requested the United States to inform Turkey the French Government would not allow to go unpunished the crimes alleged to have been committed in Syria.

ITALIANS RETAKE PASSES.

Continue Progress Against Austrians and Repel All Attacks.

ROME, July 9.—The War Office made public the following communication today:

On the Upper Astico our infantry advanced in the Molino Basin and toward Forni. We captured arms, ammunition and other material left by the enemy.

Dense mist prevented all activity of artillery on Sette Comuni Plateau. In the northern sector we stormed some trenches north of Monte Chiesa and occupied Agnella Pass, taking about forty prisoners.

In the Upper Campelle Valley we regained possession of the Digiovanne Pass.

Along the Isonzo front the enemy's artillery was particularly active in the Tolmino and Plava sectors and on the heights northwest of Gorizia. Our artillery replied effectively. In the night of July 7 we repulsed two further attacks on positions which we captured recently in the Monfalcone area.

SAYS DANISH ISLANDS WILL BE SOLD TO US

Danish Newspaper Asserts Transfer of West Indies is Likely if Not Already Assured.

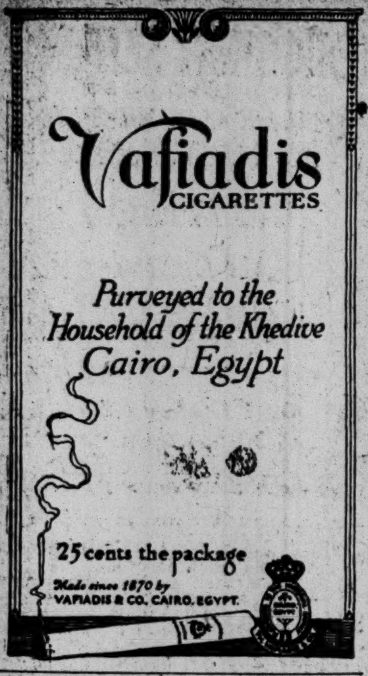
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—It was repeatedly rumored last month that negotiations were afoot for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, but the rumors on each occasion were contradicted by the Danish Government. Now in a leading article the newspaper Copenhagen says the sale of the islands is probable in the near future, if not, as is likely, already assrued.

The Copenhagen deprecates the sale, and maintains that the great expectations founded on the reform work started in 1910 have not been disappointed. It thinks, however, no serious opposition will be raised in commercial, industrial or shipping circles concerned should the Government be able to show that cogent reasons make the sale advisable, and that the price and buyer are acceptable.

As a possible reason for the sale, the Copenhagen refers to the troubles among the colored population in the islands, provoked by a negro agitator called Hamilton Jackson and by Danish Socialists.

It is impossible today to ascertain the trustworthiness of the rumors. Officials on duty at the Foreign Office deny everything. It should, however, be remembered that the Copenhagen has close connections with commercial men having large interests in the West Indies.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DRIVES BY ALLIES IMPRESS BERLIN

Still Confident Nothing Will Interfere with Operations Against Verdun.

ASTONISHED AT RUSSIANS

Czar's Enormous Resources in Guns, Munitions, and Men Not Suspected by Army Leaders.

BERLIN, July 8, (via London, July 9.)—The eyes of the Germans were turned today toward the eastern rather than the western front. The weight of the first onslaught in the west is believed to have been fully estimated, and, in spite of whatever surprises British strategy may still have in store, public and expert opinion here is confident of the outcome. It is believed that the Sixth Army and reserves have the situation well in hand on the Somme front and that nothing can interfere with the progress of the Verdun campaign.

In the east, however, a great general offensive has burst forth all along the line from Riga to Rumania. Wave after wave of Russian flesh and steel is rolling against the Teuton dike which stretches across the Russian provinces. Thrust follows trust in constant succession, and no sooner do the Germans succeed in walling the advance at one threatened point than another menaces.

The most striking results thus far manifested have been in the leadership and distribution of the forces of the Central Powers rather than in the actual movement of the contending armies. With the exception of General Pflanzer, commanding a small group at the extreme southern end of the line, the Austro-Hungarian units are everywhere interwalled by Germans, who have furnished reserves to bolster up particularly threatened points.

At the very outset of the Russian offensive General Pflanzer detached divisions to relieve the hard-pressed Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, and his operations are now mainly directed to the defense of the Carpathian forests and the passes into the Hungarian plains.

It is betraying no secret to say that the German leaders have been astonished at the recuperative powers of the Russians and their freely flowing reservoirs of both men and munitions. Time after time it seemed as if the Russians must be nearing their last resources in shells and reserves, time and again correspondents at Austrian Headquarters reported that the Russian troops were losing their vim and striking power, only to chronicle a day or two later a new onslaught with fresh troops freely supported by artillery.

Despite the various Russian gains, however, which, when marked on the map of the eastern front make a comparatively small showing for such a colossal expenditure of blood and iron, no uneasiness is manifested here. The general offensive on all fronts simultaneously has compelled the Germans to discontinue their favorite railroad strategy, but the strategic defense which the Germans have deliberately chosen on the eastern and general western fronts has so far proved adequate to hold up the Allies' offensive and has not interfered with the continuance of the assault against Verdun. To such an extent is this true that the Germans still retain the strategic initiative and show no indication of relaxing their grip on the great French fortress.

RUSSIANS IN FRANCE SENT TO THE FRONT

Contingents Recently Landed Said to Have Taken Their Places with Allies.

PARIS, July 9.—The Excelsior says the Russian contingents which arrived in France recently, and have been quartered at Camp de Mailly, near Troyes, have been sent to join the French forces at the front.

Five contingents of Russian troops landed at Marseilles between April 20 and May 5, after a land and sea journey of about 17,500 miles from Moscow, where they were assembled, to Port Dalny, Manchuria, and thence by water via the Suez Canal. The sending of the Russian troops was largely in the nature of an experiment. It was said in Paris several weeks ago that the first Russian contingents, numbering probably about 25,000 men, might be followed by more substantial numbers, but no word has been received of further arrivals.

GERMANS BUILDING SHIPS.

Mean to Regain Trade in Spite of "War After War."

BERLIN, July 9, (via London.)—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has issued a statement in which it says that the tonnage losses during the war will be counterbalanced fully by new passenger and freight vessels already completed or to be completed within a short time.

Referring to trade prospects after the war, the statement says that German shipping companies may expect the sharpest competition, but they will regain the lost ground in spite of "war after war," and Germany's trade will recover foreign relations rapidly after the doors of the world's markets are reopened.

CHILDREN TO SEEK PEACE.

Pope Plans Communion on Last Sunday of War's Second Year.

BERLIN, July 8, (via London, July 9.)—The Pope is continuing his efforts for peace, and with this purpose, according to the Cologne Volkszeitung, he has sent instructions to the Bishops to devote the last Sunday of the second year of the war to a general communion of children.

This service is to be celebrated in all the churches and chapels of Europe, and, by the Pope's instructions, is to take the most solemn possible form.

JOFFRE DIRECTS RUSSIAN DRIVE

Brusiloff Says He Is Co-operating Under the French Commander in Chief.

12,000 BRITISH IN RUSSIA

Expedition on Its Way to Tiflis to Co-operate with Force in Mesopotamia.

CZAR HAS 12,000,000 MEN

So Much Ammunition That Cases Are Marked "Use Freely"—German Shells Defective.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

To a war correspondent just returning from the "war zone" to the United States, as I did last night, the feeling of doubt as to the ultimate outcome of the war which still seems to prevail here to some extent is the most extraordinary shock. I did not suppose that there was any one who still considered the victory of the Central Powers possible. For in Europe that possibility was finally dismissed a few weeks after the beginning of the Verdun attacks, just as soon as it was conclusively shown that the allied forces could withstand practically immovably the fiercest forward movements of the German forces.

The next feeling experienced is one of astonishment that the recent great advances of the Russian armies seem to have been unexpected in the United States. To any one who has passed a considerable part of this last Spring with the Russians in their trenches and on their first lines, the great advance was not only expected but had even been postponed after the Russian preparations had all been completed in order to have absolutely concerted action in conjunction with the armies of the other countries.

Early in May I received permission to leave Petrograd for the headquarters of the armies of the northern front, and after some time spent with General Kuropatkin, the commander in chief, whom I had known in Petrograd at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, when he was Minister of War, I was sent by him to the headquarters of the different armies of the front, and while with each of the armies I spent much time on the actual firing lines and in their immediate rear for the purpose of judging, if possible, what might be expected of the troops in the event of any general concerted action.

Conditions Entirely Changed.

I found the situation entirely changed since the time of my last visit to Russia, which was during the first year of the war, when I was sent to Petrograd on a special mission by our Government. At that time, as the result of the well-known ammunition scandals, which have since resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of General Sukhomlinoff, Minister of War for some time previous to and for the first year of the war, the Russian armies had been gradually forced backward, fighting bravely but fruitlessly with their bare hands against well-armed forces, never broken, but giving way to the force of circumstances, until their retreat had assumed such proportions that it was widely heralded and no doubt believed by many that Russia was hopelessly out of the war, and that thereafter she might be disregarded as an active factor in the military situation.

I left Russia at that time, just before the results of these retreats had become generally known, but enough had leaked out about corruption and treachery to dishearten any ordinary army. But, as a certain General said to a certain correspondent, "We have to kill 2,000,000 Germans before the end of this war, and if the pro-German Russians in Petrograd care to consider themselves as Germans we can add them to the number."

Outside of Petrograd, however, there was even at that time very little pessimism. In such places as the Caucasus and Turkestan I had found a quiet confidence among the officers which contrasted favorably with the terrors of Petrograd, and which seemed to indicate that if the corruption and treachery could be stopped and the troops be supplied with arms and ammunition again they would not fail to give good accounts of themselves.

On my return to Russia for the second time during the war, now as correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, I found the pessimism entirely gone except in certain scattered groups in Petrograd, who represent anything rather than the true Russian spirit and the way in which that country is taking the war. In all the time I have spent on the front during the last few months, I have met only one officer who seemed to have the slightest doubt about the successful termination of the war and the ability of the Russian armies to take up the offensive whenever they could get new arms and ammunition.

Munitions Piled Up.

Immediately upon the removal of General Sukhomlinoff and the appointment of the able and popular General Polivanoff to the post of Minister of War, the most active steps were taken to manufacture and purchase the enormous quantities of munitions needed to prepare adequately for a general advance along the whole front at any time when the combined strategy of the Allies should seem to make such action desirable. Nothing was allowed to interfere with the collection and dispatch of these munitions, and so well have these orders been carried out that now for the first time, I believe, the Russian armies have all the shells and other explosives they can require. Every officer with whom I talked while at the front agreed that there was an abundance of ammunition and that nothing else had ever been lacking.

I was told that the cases of ammunition then being received at the front were marked, "Use this ammunition freely; there is plenty more when needed by you." Certainly there was plenty of firing going on day and night along the whole northern front while I was there, and evidently the same satisfactory conditions prevail in the armies of General Brusilof, or they would not be today where they are. In fact, there was so much firing where I was that it seemed as if ammunition must be indeed plentiful.

I was told by any number of people in a position to know that at no time was the spirit of the Russian troops disturbed, and that they had retreated often feeling perfectly confident that while they must go back on account of the orders they had received, they could have held their positions much longer if they had only been told to do so. This Spring the spirit of the troops, in my opinion, could not be better. They feel that they have plenty of arms and ammunition. A number of needed changes in high commands have been made, and the present chiefs have the confidence of both officers and men. The armies have simply been waiting for the general word of command to advance, and they are eager to wipe out the memories of their last retreats.

Besides these factors, the men have been encouraged by the constantly weakening minor attacks by the German forces along the line, which they told me were daily becoming less vigorous and effective. The officer in command of the Cossack troops at Dvinsk told me that for some months it had been impossible for his men to entice the German cavalry (for whom the Russians have, by the way, a greater contempt than for any other arm) into any action unless they outnumbered the Cossacks at least four to one. This was not said in any boasting manner, but quite simply in answer to my question as to why there seemed to be so few engagements of cavalry in that region. Added to this again is the fact that less than 25 per cent. of the German shells fired explode, according to the officers on guard in the front lines of trenches. Whether this is due to the use of new substances for chemicals or to the lack of some necessary substance is not known.

Allied Co-operation Perfect.

Furthermore, for the first time since the beginning of the war the Russian commanders are acting simultaneously and in full co-operation with the general plan of concerted strategy of the other Allies. Owing to the distance and the difficulty of proper secret communication the great and fatal weakness of the allied General Staffs had been a failure to keep in perfect touch with one another, and this fact had given the German "single-track" strategy a great advantage. For some time, however, the allied councils have been working together more closely than ever before, and General Brusiloff stated not long ago that in the present campaign he was operating in complete accord with and under the general direction of General Joffre. If this close accord can be maintained, and there are several good reasons for thinking that it can, one of the great advantages of the Teutonic unity will have been discounted.

It is, I suppose, no secret that the Germans have never feared any widespread advance except from the Russian side. They apparently believed that their opponents on the western front would be doing their best if they maintained their positions in good order, but that for them to advance to any appreciable extent would be quite impossible. This was the reason for the extraordinary jubilation which prevailed in Germany when it was thought last Autumn that Russia had been permanently knocked out of the war and was ready for a separate peace and of the warning note of pessimism which is seen so clearly in the present dispatches from Berlin attempting to minimize the recent Russian successes.

Official estimates place the number of men actually under arms in Russia at 12,000,000. This figure includes, of course, men who have been called to the colors and have been found unfit for the active work with the first armies, but who are working as laborers and teamsters and in the Quartermaster's and other departments as clerks and in other minor capacities.

The movements in the Caucasus have been of late overshadowed by the importance of the other campaigns, but those great armies must not be forgotten. Suspiciously little has been given out of late by the official Russian communiqués, a fact which has been found in the past to indicate important developments shortly to be forthcoming. The Grand Duke Nicholas is not given to long reports at any time and still less so when he is working hard.

There is yet to be estimated the importance or the future results of the expedition of some twelve thousand British troops which recently landed at Archangel en route to Tiflis, the headquarters of the Caucasian armies. They were well supplied with tank motor cars for supplying water in large quantities and the object of the expedition is reported to be a dash from Tiflis across the sandy wastes either through Persia or Armenia with a view to effecting a junction with the British columns now operating in Mesopotamia.

HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Second Mercy Vessel Torpedoed in Black Sea Without Warning, Petrograd Says.

PETROGRAD, July 9.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

> Black Sea.—An enemy submarine, without warning, sank the hospital ship Vperiode, (Wpered,) which carried all the distinguishing signs. Seven men lost their lives. The others were saved.

The Vperiode was the successor to the hospital ship Portugal, also sent to the bottom by a submarine, according to the semi-official news agency.

The Portugal was sunk on March 30 while transporting a large number of wounded. One hundred and fifteen lives were lost and the Russian Government sent a note of protest to all neutral Governments.

RUSSIANS SMASH GERMAN FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

continues. The enemy is retiring in great disorder.

South of the Sarny-Kovel Railway the villages of Gulevitchi and Kachova, (both about fifteen miles from Kovel,) have been occupied after fighting. Further south there are fires everywhere in the region of the villages of Arsenovitchi, Janovka, and Douohtch.

In Southern Galicia General Letchitzky occupied Delatyn yesterday after very violent fighting. Delatyn is a railway junction of great importance. Depots of war materials, steel shields, grenades, cartridges, iron and wire, abandoned by the enemy, have been captured at many points.

In the sector east and northeast of Baranovichi very lively fighting continues. The enemy is offering desperate resistance.

Austrian Success in Bukowina.

VIENNA, July 9, (via London.)—The Austrians have forced a passage across the Moldava River, near Breaza, in southern Bukowina, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today. The text of the statement follows:

> Our troops in Bukowina fought their way across the Moldava River, near Breaza.
>
> In Volhynia and near Stobychwa, on the Stokhod River, we repulsed attempts of the Russians to advance. Northeast of Baranovichi repeated attacks by the Russians in strong columns broke down before the fire of Austro-German troops.

BERLIN, July 9, (via London.)—The Russians have made further violent attacks on various sectors of the front, but, the War Office statement of today says, were beaten back with large losses. The announcement follows:

> Army Group of Prince Leopold: The Russians repeated several times their strong attacks against the portions of the front mentioned yesterday. The attacks broke down with heavy losses for the Russians. In the fighting of the last few days we have captured two officers and 631 men.
>
> Army Group of General von Linsingen: Russian attacks at several points were unsuccessful.
>
> Near Molodechno bombs were dropped freely on troops awaiting transport.
>
> On July 7 a Russian aeroplane was shot down in an aerial battle east of Borovno, on the Stokhod.

CAPTURE 1,980 TURKS.

Russians West of Erzerum Storm Line of Fortified Positions.

PETROGRAD, July 9.—Concerning the operations on the Turkish front, the War Office today issued the following communication:

> In the Caucasus on the night of July 6-7, in the region south of the town of Platana, the Turks made attacks, which were repulsed by our fire.
>
> West of the Erzerum line we captured an entire line of fortified positions, taking prisoner sixty-seven officers, two of whom were regimental commanders and one of whom was a battery commander. We also captured 799 men, seven machine guns, and one cannon.

MORE CABINET CHANGES.

Tennant Becomes Secretary for Scotland, Wood Financial Secretary.

LONDON, July 9.—Following the appointment last week of David Lloyd George as Secretary for War, official announcement was made today of several other changes in the Government. Edwin Samuel Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, takes Mr. Lloyd George's place as Minister of Munitions; Thomas McKinnon Wood, Secretary of State for Scotland, becomes Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, is made Secretary of State for Scotland.

"In view of the very heavy responsibilities of the Treasury during the war," the announcement continues, "Premier Asquith has invited McKinnon Wood to return to his former post of Financial Secretary.

"Mr. Asquith has invited Lord Curzon to become a permanent member of the War Committee."

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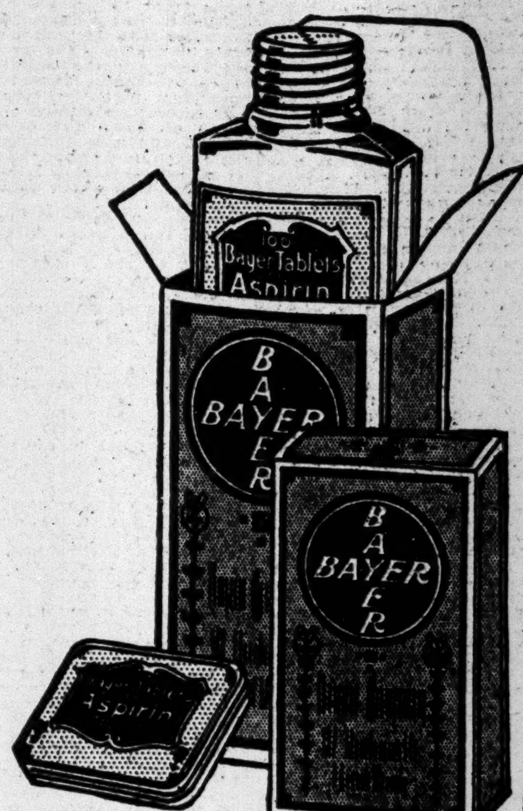

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$35, $32.50 and $30 " " 24.50
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102

How to read a bank statement

WHEN a Trust Company or Bank publishes a statement, many items which appear are little understood by the public.

For the more ready understanding of the sound financial condition of the Columbia Trust Company, we explain below each item in our statement of June 30, 1916.

Assets (Total resources)	
Cash on Hand (Gold, other coin and currency locked in our vaults.)	$ 6,412,818.30
Cash in Banks and Exchanges (Including deposits in other banks and checks deposited by our customers in process of collection.)	12,335,047.25
State and City Bonds (Their market value June 30, 1916.)	1,158,638.30
Other Stocks and Bonds (Quickly saleable, high grade securities. Their market value June 30, 1916.)	10,751,601.17
Loans and Bills Purchased (Loans amply secured, and notes of concerns of highest standing and financial rating, quickly convertible into cash.)	57,292,338.37
Short Term Securities (Obligations of railroads and industrial corporations, payable at a near date and readily marketable.)	7,439,188.72
Bonds and Mortgages (Loans of less than ⅔ the value of real estate in New York City, mortgaged to us.)	2,391,749.32
Real Estate (3 banking buildings—lower floors used for our business—upper floors rented to the public.)	5,592,469.16
Customer's Liability on Acceptances (Commercial drafts on this Company, accepted by us, payable at a future date.)	1,007,106.52
Accrued Interest Receivable (Interest accrued on loans and investments, but not yet due.)	541,586.32
Total	$ 104,922,543.43

Liabilities (Total amount we owe)	
Due our Depositors	
Payable on demand	77,973,275.05
Payable after a specified time	13,612,507.07
Total Deposits	91,585,782.12
Office Checks (Our own checks issued for various payments—but not yet returned to us.)	1,785,209.96
Reserve for Taxes (Proportionate amount owing for above—figured as though due June 30, 1916.)	57,558.05
Acceptances of Drafts (Payable at a future date).	1,007,106.52
Accrued Interest Payable (Amount set aside to meet interest due on deposits.)	389,617.37
Total	$ 94,825,274.02
Leaving Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	$ 10,097,269.41

The above shows how we safeguard our depositors—by keeping a large percentage of our assets so employed that they can be converted into cash within a few hours.

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COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
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The
American Exchange
National Bank
Broadway and Cedar Street
New York City

Condensed Report to Comptroller June 30, 1916.

RESOURCES

Loans and Investments	$84,763,895.76
Due from Banks	2,032,715.24
Cash and Exchange for Clearing House	35,549,774.96
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	7,876,318.63
Other Assets	529,049.38
	$130,751,753.97

LIABILITIES

Capital	$5,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	5,193,348.00
Circulation	4,869,500.00
Acceptances based on Imports and Exports	4,663,977.16
Deposits	110,421,663.40
Other Liabilities	603,265.41
	$130,751,753.97

Documentary Letters of Credit Issued, but not Used or Drawn Against $2,363,557.82

Transacts a General Banking Business

People Like That

The pen and heart that wrote "Mary Cary" have turned to realism in this new novel—never losing the sympathy of that lovely little book, but using it now with a purpose—to tell a story of girls who are tempted beyond their strength, who must continue to live after they have yielded — and what "People Like That" really are like. Some of its chapters tell of the side of life in a busy Southern city which is not usually written about.

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PRAISES AMERICA FOR WAR RELIEF

Prof. Murray of Oxford Says No Other Neutral Could Do Our Work So Well.

PREDICTS LEAGUE OF PEACE

Scholar, Who Is Coming Here, Thinks This Nation and England Are Allies by Nature.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OXFORD, England, June 29.—Professor Gilbert Murray, the noted Greek scholar and writer on current politics, who will spend most of the Summer in America, today communicated the following interview to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Since the war Professor Murray has written a great deal on the question of British foregin policy and he recently returned from a stay in Sweden.

"No," he said, in speaking of his coming trip, "I am not going on a political tour in the United States; I have merely promised to give some lectures at the Summer Conference at Columbia, but even if I were going on the political stump, I would never attempt to teach your country her own business. I can imagine a patriotic American believing that his country ought, at almost any cost, to remain out of the war. I can imagine him believing that she ought immediately to plunge into the war. But I cannot imagine him deciding either to stay out or to plunge in so as to please an Englishman or a German. It is for America to determine whether she will fling American lives into the bitter contest where we have felt bound to throw so many British lives.

"If you ask me whether I, personally, should like America to come into the war, I honestly hesitate. We should gain a great deal, no doubt; the war would be finished sooner. But, for the moment at least, there are considerations on the other side. I do not like to think of the prisoners of war in Germany deprived of American supervision, the Belgians without the Hoover commission, the starving Poles left absolutely without a ray of hope till the return of the Russians. No other neutral nation could do America's work so well as America.

"The chief reason why I myself would like to have you with us is one that will to some people seem fanciful. I would give almost anything to obliterate the memory of the two wars in which you and we have been enemies by having you as allies in this far greater war.

America and England.

"For we are allies. We are allies even when we quarrel. Whether you join the war or not, the fact remains that in the great issues that divide the world you and we are instinctively on the same side. Of all great nations, we two are both the least military and the most adventurous; in our public policy the most kindly and the least suspicious; in our attitude to religion, to social ideals, to the treatment of women, to questions of peace and war, we have the same habits of thought, the same convictions, and very much the same prejudices. Wherever you find a foreign critic who hates 'Americanism' you will find that he hates England, too; and wherever there is one who admires English ways of thought, you will find that he idealizes America.

"I know that on the surface we are constantly bickering—at least our newspapers are—which is not quite the same thing. There is always a certain amount of bickering when two nations, who are not united, use the same language. It enables them constantly to overhear, so to speak, what each says about the other. But I think that a good deal of our mutual friction arises from the common human habit of looking at small things instead of big, at the headline of the day rather than the story of years. I may be old-fashioned, but I confess that in my mind 'America' is still an almost magic word, the name of the great free republic under whose flag all the oppressed of the world can find shelter, just as England is, or was till lately, the asylum of all the refugees of Europe.

"I remember the story of Mary Antin in 'The Promised Land,' how that persecuted little Jewish girl from a ghetto in the east of Europe, habituated to utter poverty and oppression, instructed to run straight to the nearest cellar if she saw a Christian procession in the streets, got away at last to America. True, she was swindled by emigration agents, she was badly treated on board ship, she was half starved in a slum in the first American town she reached, and only saved, if I remember rightly, by a local boss whose politics were not of a high-browed character. Such things are to be expected in a fallible world.

"But there came the great day when her schoolmistress gave a lesson on the life of George Washington, and explained to the class that they must remember through life that they were all of them George Washington's fellow-citizens. And the little Jewess suddenly realized what it meant. She dared not speak of it to her elders; but at night she woke her small sister and told her. And the two little outcasts sat up in bed, the tears streaming down their cheeks, realizing with wonder that they were now fellow-citizens of George Washington.

Fundamental Unity of Aim.

"It recalls to me the old stories of which Englishmen in the nineteenth century used to be so proud; how the slave who one touched British soil was no longer a slave, the political refugee had no longer to fear the touch of the police. Anyone can find in both nations a thousand qualities which blur this ideal, a thousand failures and weaknesses, and inconsistencies But the deeper one's examination reaches the clearer emerges this fundamental unity of aim. W are strangled at times by the clinging roots of our old traditions and institutions; you are rather more hampered by your rapid overgrowth of modern complexities, social, racial, and industrial.

"But we both speak in our hearts the same language and are set on the same end. We believe indestructibly in the same old ideals, in peace and democracy, in freedom and industry and toleration, we cherish the same ease and confidence of outlook; we have the same types of religion, the same social reformers, even the same cranks, quite different from the cranks of other nations; we both temper our admiration for success by a quite incorrigible sympathy for the under dog.

"I am thinking now not of the war, but of the time after the war, when, please God, we shall have some league of peace established of the kind outlined by Mr. Taft and Sir Edward Grey. I am not thinking of any particular machinery or any particular policy, but I am sure that when once the issue of this war is settled the world will want peace, and will furiously beat back any nation which again breaks the peace for the sake of its own aggrandizement. No nation can remain unarmed in the neighborhood of armed rivals. We shall need arms even to keep the peace.

"But in the back of our minds we all know that there are two ways of keeping peace: One is the way you and we have kept it along the Canadian frontier, by mere good-will and common sense on both sides, because we are neither robbers nor bedlamites. The other is the way preferred by certain other nations and enforced by them on their neighbors, the way of fortifications and ever new fortifications, guns, and ever bigger guns, and millions of men in arms. The one is a good way, and the other an infernally bad way, bad in itself, bad because it fails in its purpose, bad because it is seductive and infectious, bad because it is the mother of a thousand other distortions of thought and feeling. And I shall continue to hope, in spite of all transient clouds, that I may live, or my children may live, to see England and America working shoulder to shoulder to drive that bad way out of the civilized world for ever."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Russian offensive still holds the centre of the stage in all considerations of the military situation in Europe. Every day brings its report of fresh advances, and not only against the Austrians in Galicia. This is in a measure expected because of the disorganized condition of the Austrian Army as a result of its enormous losses during the last three weeks. But further north, about Czartorysk, the Russian advance is even more rapid than in Galicia, although in the former case the Russians are opposed almost entirely by the Germans.

The rapidity of the Russian movement west of the Styr is comparable only to the rapidity of the German advance against Russia somewhat less than a year ago. Since the Russians forced the line of the Styr River and broke loose from the marshes which at intervals line the river they have never once been halted. As an example of the rate at which they are driving the Germans before them it is only necessary to compare the situation as it was on Saturday morning to that which exists this morning. On Saturday morning the Russians, who had been in operation westward along the line of the Kovel-Sarny Railroad, had reached and taken the railroad station at Manevitchi, which is about thirty-six miles east of Kovel. This morning, two days later, along the same line, they are at Gulevitchi, but twenty-two miles east of Kovel, a net gain of fourteen miles.

An advance of fourteen miles in two days against such an enemy as the Germans surely indicates a tremendous driving power, and, what is more, indicates a disorderly retreat. When troops retreat in good order they fall back slowly, keeping in constant touch with their pursuers, their rearguard fighting a constantly delaying action. Where the rate of retreat becomes anything approaching the rate at which the Germans are faling back, or better, perhaps, have fallen back during the last two days, there is no time to fight; there is only time to take as much artillery and other impedimenta to the rear as possible and to seize the first strong position available, in the hope of checking the pursuing forces.

If the Russians in this advance were moving forward at any such rate on a narrow front only and thus biting a deep wedge into the German lines there would be a distinct element of danger in their progress, as it would point to a possible over-extension and the consequent exposing of their flank to a sudden attack which would spoil the whole movement. This was the danger of the wedge which the Russians pushed forward from Lutsk, and which was held up southeast of Kovel when it struck the Stokhod River.

This latter reproduced on a very small scale the "fist-in-a-pillow" effect which characterized the Warsaw position last year. As the Russian movement threatened Kovel, a point absolutely necessary for the Germans to hold if they hope to maintain their present line, it was a very tempting formation for the Germans to drive against from the north. The Russian advance, however, has been just to the north of the Lutsk salient, so that instead of running into danger as a result of their progress they are, in fact, completely eliminating the danger of their former position by pushing their entire line up even with the apex of the salient previously created.

Their line now, after the advance reported last night, follows very closely the line of the Stokhod River throughout its entire course as far north as the Pripet. The course of this river is a peculiar one, particularly west of Kolki. In the neighborhood of Gulevitchi, after running from northeast to southwest, it breaks suddenly almost at right angles and runs to the southeast. It follows this course to a point just east of Ugli, where it turns again suddenly and runs west. This creates at Ugli a very sharp point. As stated, the Russian line as now located follows the course of the river, so that the Germans still retain between Ugli and Gruziatyn a sharp wedge jutting eastward into the Russian position. It is at this point that the Russians have forced a passage of the river.

The Stokhod has been the one great obstacle to their advance to Kovel. They reached the river in the early days of their offense, but the Germans, retiring behind the screen of the river, had successfully resisted every attempt to cross. Now, however, that their line to the north has almost if not quite caught up with the centre of the first advance, the Russian position has been greatly improved. The advantage of terrain is still strongly with the Germans. The western bank of the Stokhod is dotted with numerous hills; in fact the entire ground on the west side is very much higher than on the east. The Russians on the other hand have fought their way clear of the most embarrassing part of the country—the great marshes with which the Styr is lined. This was their hardest problem and now that it has been brilliantly accomplished it is not likely that the matter of higher ground will hold them back.

If in the fighting of the next few days the line of the Stokhod is forced, the fall of Kovel is practically certain to follow. The Stokhod offers the good defensive position between the Russians and Kovel. If the Teutons cannot hold that they will not be able to protect the town. The fall of Kovel, coupled with the Russian successes in Galicia, will force a general retreat. How far it will be carried no one can say. It is certain, however, that a radical change will have to be made in the entire Teuton front.

In Galicia the Russian advance is apparently suffering another temporary check. Delatyn, the junction of the roads from Kolomea and Stanislau to Jablonitza, in the Carpathians, has been taken, so that the railroad situation insofar as it affects the territory between the Pruth and the Dniester is entirely in Russian hands. There is still a strong possibility that the Russians will be able to cut this section of the Austrian Army off from the forces along the Strypa, and thus turning the flank of the Strypa line, either roll it up or force its immediate retreat. Lemberg will then once again be about to fall into Russian hands.

On the French front the general control of the situation still seems to remain in French hands. The counterattacks of the Germans seem utterly unable to regain any of the ground lost to them, and the German defense does not seem sufficiently strong to hold the French back. On Saturday they pushed northward and captured the village of Hardecourt, and yesterday made quite a considerable gain eastward, pushing their lines beyond the village of Biaches. This town is on the Somme, almost directly opposite Peronne. The latter village, and therefore the railroads passing through it, are now under fire, not only of the larger of the French guns, but also of the smaller pieces. Peronne as a railroad junction is therefore of no value whatever to the German commanders. Between the French lines as they are after yesterday's advance, and the Somme, there is but a matter of two miles. The pinching process is still going on, and the situation of the Germans still on the west bank between Ovillers and Biaches is becoming dangerous.

On the north bank of the Somme the advance has not kept pace, due largely to the resistance the Germans are offering to the British advance. The capture of Hardecourt greatly improves the situation here, however, and opens the way for a fresh movement by which the line between Hardecourt and Clery may be straightened out. It is extremely probable that when the French have reached the Somme on the east, the direction of the entire attack will change and that the drive will then be northward. This move can be made with safety. The French right will be guarded by the river, so that in this direction the French will be protected from attack. A drive northward would then have two purposes, if, of course, it proved successful. First, it would take in flank and rear the German line, which is resisting the British, and, secondly, it would draw together the two ends of the German salient which now extend practically all the way from Arras to Hardecourt. Should the French attack take this direction, as now seems probable, this stage of the offensive will prove even more interesting than the first.

KING OF ITALY REAL WAR LEADER

English Correspondent Tells of His Active and Incessant Toil With His Soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 10. — The military correspondent of the London Times, describing his recent tour of the tlalian front, says in this morning's issue:

"Italy is fortunate in having at her head at this critical hour of her destinies a King who is a coldier born and bred. It is a common saying here that the King of Italy is homesick when he is absent from the army, and it is certain his Majesty spends every hour he can spare from state affairs with his troops. He wears on his breast the medal and ribbon given only to those who have been at the front a year, and though he deprecates any allusion to the fact, it is true that he is constantly in the firing line. He has had many narrow escapes and is personally known to the whole army, who love to see him in their midst.

"I have not found any officer of his army who has a better, more intimate or more accurate knowledge of his troops than the King. His attention to the wants of the army is absolutely untiring, and I fancy that his cool judgment and large experience must often be of great service to his ministers and generals.

"I do not know whether the field headquarters of the King of Italy or of King Albert of Belgium is the mos unpretentious, but certainly both monarchs live in circumstances of extreme simplicity. My recollection is that when I last had the honor of visiting King Albert's headquarters, the bell in what I must call the parlor did not ring, and the Queen of the Belgians had to get up and fetch tea herself. When I had the honor of being received by the King of Italy I found his Majesty in a little villa which held only four people, and the King working in a room of which the only furniture which I can recall consisted of a camp bed, close to the ground and of egiguous breadth, a small table, and two chairs of uncompromising hardness. The only ornament in the room was the base of the last Austrian shell, which burst just above the King's head. It had been mounted as a souvenir by the Queen."

RUSSO-ITALIAN TREATY?

Suggested by Comment on the New Far East Alliance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 9.—Veiled comments on the Russo-Japanese alliance by the press indicate that the old Italo-German alliance is perhaps superseded by a Russo-Italian one for Balkan and Mediterranean questions. It is pointed out that relations have been excessively cordial recently; also that Russia's armies are more active against the Austrians than the Germans.

The Popolo Romano states regarding the Russo-Japanese alliance that Italy must closely watch the attitude of the United States toward it.

94 BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED

Casualty Lists of Four Days Also Show 504 Wounded, 30 Missing.

LONDON, July 9.—The lists of casualties among British officers issued in the last four days, apparently composed almost altogether of losses suffered in the last week's advance, give a total of 94 killed, 504 wounded, 30 missing.

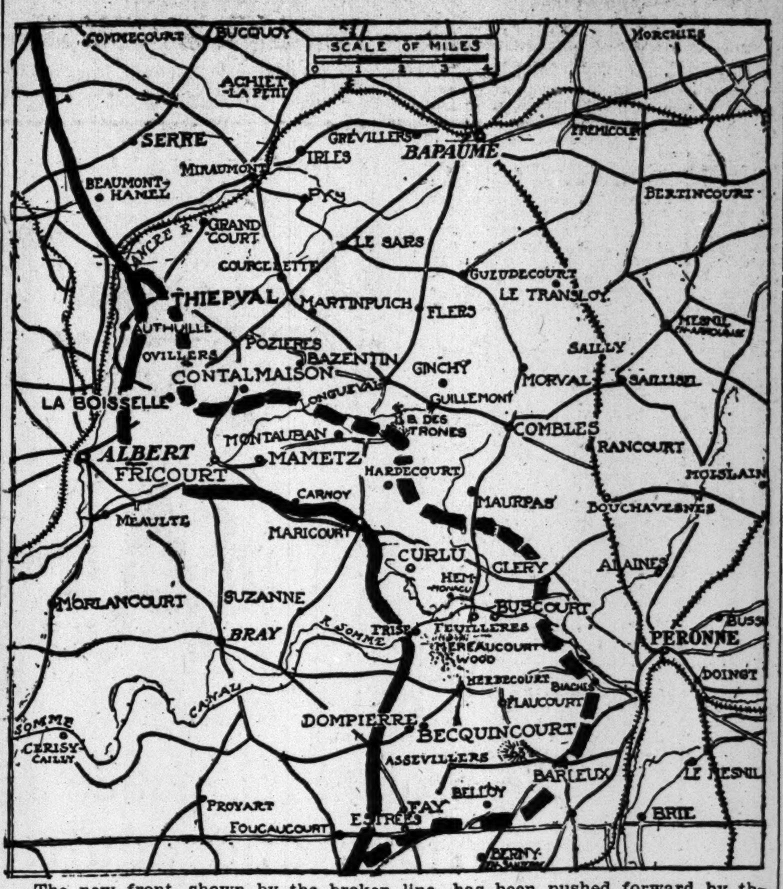
A small proportion of these probably refer to other operations, while some of the casualties were possibly included in the lists earlier than Thursday's. It is impossible from the lists thus far issued to judge of the casualties in the ranks.

SET BRITISH SHIPS FREE.

LONDON, Monday, July 10.—As an immediate result of the great North Sea battle nearly 200 British merchantmen have been released from Baltic ports, according to the morning papers.

These ships have been lying idle in Petrograd, Kronstadt, and other Baltic harbors since the outbreak of the war. They have passed through the Cattegat without interference from German warships and arrived safely in British ports.

The Franco-British Offensive.



The new front, shown by the broken line, has been pushed forward by the French from Biaches, opposite Peronne, to Barleux.

FRENCH SWEEP REACHES SOMME

Continued from Page 1.

tempts to recapture their lost positions held by us.

Near Givenchy we successfully sprang three mines. Further north, after heavy bombardment of a portion of the sector held by New Zealanders, a strong hostile local attack succeeded in entering our trenches at one point. After half an hour's fighting the enemy was ejected by the New Zealanders, leaving many Germans dead in our trenches.

There was no incident of importance on the rest of the front.

This is the French afternoon report:

On both sides of the Somme the night passed quietly.

The total number of prisoners which we captured yesterday during the attack on Hardecourt is 633, of whom ten are officers.

German Report on West Front.

The German War Office report admits that the Germans lost ground in Hardecourt village, but says they repelled other assaults, inflicting heavy losses on the Allies. The announcement follows:

North of the Somme British and French attacks continued. Attacks on the front between Ovillers and Mametz Wood and also on both sides of Hardecourt were all repulsed with heavy losses for the assailants. The enemy made six advances on the Bois de Trones with no success. He succeeded in penetrating Hardecourt village.

South of the Somme the French increased their artillery fire until it reached the greatest violence. Local advances were attempted and failed.

On the remainder of the front there were violent artillery encounters, discharges of gas by the enemy and patrol fighting. As a result of the patrol engagements we took some prisoners east of Armentières, at Apremont Wood and west of Markirch.

Near Miraumont Lieutenant Mulzer shot down a British super-battleplane. The Emperor has bestowed upon this flight officer the Order pour le Merite in recognition of his accomplishments. An enemy aeroplane was brought down southeast of Arras by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns. Another aeroplane, after an aerial battle southwest of Arras, came down on the other side of the enemy's lines. It was destroyed by artillery fire.

The Belgian communication says:

There were very lively artillery duels in different sectors in the region of Dixmude. In several places the German batteries were reduced to silence. We successfully resumed a destructive bombardment against the enemy works east of Steenstraete. The Germans made desperate efforts to silence our guns and provoked a struggle with bombs which ended to our advantage.

FRENCH SHOW BRITISH THE NEED OF CAUTION

Poilus Have Learned Lessons of Modern Warfare Allies Have Neglected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—As reports of the fighting multiply other features in which the British and French experience differed during the last week come into prominence. I would particularly emphasize two of those features as calling for close and immediate attention.

The first is that, although their advance was, in fact, much more rapid, the French infantry showed admirable circumspection, whereas in some cases parties of our own men race ahead, were cut off, and lost heavily in consequence. The other fact is that the enemy caverns and machine gun shelters appear to have been destroyed more effectually by the French than by the British preparatory bombardment.

The military censors of both countries wisely passed evidence on both points, and since they are among the cardinal points of the tactical conduct of an offensive and our soldiers have time, inclination, and interest to learn from their latest experience, it can only be useful to call attention to them.

"The advance of our British friends," says Joseph Reinach in the Figaro, "has been rather slower than ours—not that any one could be braver than these admirable soldiers, but because in this extraordinary war we have gained in prudence and method what they acquired in impetuosity and fury."

It has taken much suffering and intelligent effort throughout the scale of officers from the General Staff downward to discipline the traditional impetuosity of the French infantryman into an appreciation of modern condition. Now it is done and the achievement makes the poilu the best soldier in the world. Our men are splendid, but many of them are comparatively fresh to the front and few have gone through such a school as that of Verdun. It was their terrible experiences in the Artois offensive in the Spring of last year that taught the French command the necessity of more rigid control of troops during a great assault.

The French infantry training now includes strict lessons and exercises to prevent not only disorder, but any uncertainty, loss of cohesion, or lack of precaution in the assault, and the benefit of this training certainly was reaped on the south of the Somme during the last week.

Says Allies Failed to Relieve Verdun.

BERLIN, July 8, (via London, July 9.)—Telegraphing from German Great Headquarters regarding the fighting of Thursday, Herr Scheuermann, correspondent of the Tageszeitung, says the French and British continued their attacks with undiminished vigor along the Somme front, and at places with even greater intensity, but that nowhere on this line were they able to advance.

Herr Scheuermann says the French have not gained the relief at Verdun which they hoped for as a result of the Somme offensive. This the French have learned, he says, from the sanguinary failure of their attacks on the Froide Terre positions and southwest of Fort Vaux.

TWO LESSONS OF OFFENSIVE.

Value of Machine Guns and Heavy Artillery Demonstrated.

LONDON, Monday, July 10.—The correspondent of The London Times at the press camp of the British Army in France sends the following review of the week's battle on the Somme front:

"The chief lessons of the week's battle are, first, the immense value for defense of machine guns; second, the pre-eminent importance in attack of unlimited artillery of the heaviest possible calibre. Artillery is, of course, equally important to the defense.

"At some points on the northern front where the enemy had massed an enormous weight of guns he was able to conduct a double barrage fire, one aimed at our front line trenches and the other falling some distance behind. This latter opened at the moment of our advance and was, perhaps, as formidable even as the machine gun and rifle fire through which our men had to go.

"In the double barrage, which was the enemy's favorite device, he used both high explosives and shrapnel. The shrapnel was of larger calibre than usual, being mostly 5.9, and was not of the familiar white smoke kind, but gave a black smoke on explosion. The detonation was much sharper than the older type and, presumably, its velocity and pentrating power were also greater.

"As for machine guns one is tempted to wonder whether the era is not coming in warfare in which the rifle will become subordinate and the line of evolution will be like the naval contest between projectiles and armament, a constant struggle to produce on the one side a more impregnable machine and on the other bigger and bigger guns to destroy it.

"In places the enemy made most cunning machine gun shelters. Out of half a dozen machine guns hidden on the face of the slope, if two or three survive bombardment any infantry attack across the open ground in front is hopeless, at least in daylight. The proportion of our losses due to rifle fire will be found very small. The greatest factor has been machine guns, and next to that heavy artillery. It was the massing of artiller yand hidden machine guns which prevented us from making more progress."

ALLIES STRENGTHEN POINT OF JUNCTION

Capture of Hardecourt Removes Their Danger and Threatens German Flank.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The two armies yesterday co-operated in striking out at their point of junction, half way between the north bank of the Somme, near Maricourt and the town of Combles. The junction of the two armies, as the Germans have shown they well know, is necessarily a delicate point, and this makes the complete co-ordination of yesterday's successful operations all the more praiseworthy. The seizure of the opportunity to strike out here while the Germans were preoccupied to the northwest also shows the general direction of the offensive is very much awake.

The situation of the Allies along the narrow strip along the north bank of the Somme was by no means satisfactory and it was to maintain this advantage and save themselves from dangerous flank attacks that the Germans had greatly strengthened the defenses of Hardecourt. Nevertheless such was the weight of their preparatory cannonade that the French infantry, emerging from the trenches in Favières wood, northeast of Maricourt, had got possession of Hardecourt and Hill 139, immediately to the north of the hamlet, within thirty-five minutes.

Meanwhile the British were advancing eastward from Montauban along the Combles road and the narrow-gauge railway which runs from Montauban to the village of Guillemont past the south side of the two woods divided by Hill 150, which is one of the most elevated points of the region. Both woods, called Bernafay and Trones, were strongly held, but in both the British soon effected a lodgment, seizing also the farm to the southeast of the latter.

Thus by noon the allied front, by a rectangular movement, had been pushed forward at a bound three-quarters of a mile eastward from the former British positions, and as much northward from the previous French positions.

In the afternoon the Germans counterattacked successively from Guillemont on the north and from between Combles and Maurepas, on the east, but without any success.

The French captured during the day 10 officers and 620 men, while the British prisoners numbered 130.

This local victory had a double importance. On the one hand it gives the Allies more elbow room and several strongholds to the north of the Somme and of the Albert-Perrone highway. On the other it prolongs the dangerous flank of the German salient extending to Contalmaison, while eastward it presents a threatening hand toward Combles and Peronne.

Among the pieces taken by the French were several guns of their own lost at Maubeuge and some Russian guns captured by the Germans on the eastern front last year.

STRAIN TELLING ON GERMANS.

Mass of Wounded from All Fronts—Correspondents Left Behind.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is increasingly evident that the German nation as a whole is slowly recognizing that their much trusted iron ring of defending troops is being battered by the Allies and must soon show the inevitable results of the strain. The stranglehold on all fronts is turning Germany into one vast hospital and chilling the hearts of the people. The mass of the wounded from all fronts is a visible result of what the more important provincial papers are openly describing as a great and critical struggle for "victory or defeat."

Most significant of all, the usual crowd of correspondents always taken to describe any big event is this time absent. Even the permanently accredited correspondents at headquarters are not describing affairs. This is not accidental.

UPHOLD FRENCH CABINET.

Senators Give Vote of Confidence—Clemenceau and Pichon Oppose It.

PARIS, July 9.—The Senate at the last of its secret sessions adopted this evening by a vote of 251 to 6 a resolution of confidence in the Government. Similar action was taken by the Chamber of Deputies several weeks ago.

Among the six who refused to uphold the Government were ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau and ex-Foreign Minister Stephen Pichon.

The resolution "notes with satisfaction the results accomplished by France and her allies in efforts which will assure united action on the front," and "counts on the Government to take in collaboration with Parliament all the measures of organization and action which will hasten victory."

AN OPPORTUNITY
Your July dividends give you an opportunity to invest in high grade securities. In spite of the extra demand our Guaranteed Mortgages always sold at par do not rise a dollar in price.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N.Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

HIGGINS & SEITER
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET

EVERYTHING
IN CHINA
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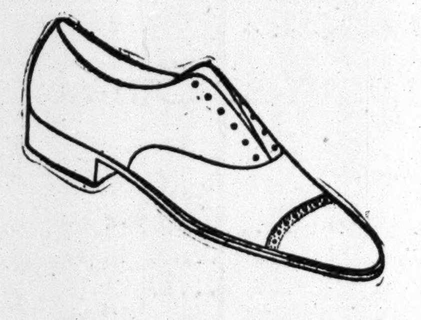
Closed Saturdays during
July and August.



Today we begin the summer clearance sale of many lines of the famous

Hanan Shoes for Men

in a variety of styles and sizes. In Russia and black leathers.

Hanan & Son
Eight New York Stores
Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
Broadway, corner Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
35 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
in Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

We are placing on sale, beginning today, at greatly reduced prices

Women's Low Shoes

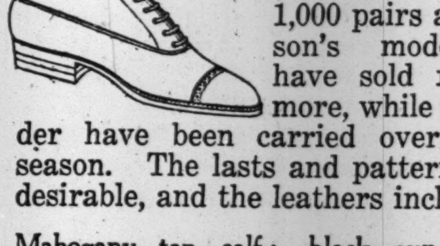
and pumps in a variety of colors, styles and sizes. Also many lines of women's low shoes in black.

Hanan & Son
Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
in Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.
Also at 411 Fifth Avenue, New York

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

In the Men's Shoe Shop today

Sale of 1,485 Pairs of Men's Shoes and Oxfords, $3.85



These shoes are from our regular stock, designed and made for the most select retail trade. 1,000 pairs are this season's models, which have sold for $5 and more, while the remainder have been carried over from last season. The lasts and patterns are very desirable, and the leathers include:

Mahogany tan calf; black gun metal calf; black and tan kid; and patent colt and calf.

¶ Both button and lace models to select from. Oxfords may be had with cloth or leather tops.

¶ Select a pair early today; the values are extraordinary. Fifth Floor.

669 "Roxford" Athletic Union Suits, 69c
Or Three for $2.00

¶ Perfect fitting Roxford-made Union Suits, in sleeveless, knee-length models. Made of durable plaid check Madras.

New Shedaker Side-Split
Silk Top Union Suits for Men

¶ These fine suits have all the wearing qualities of cotton garments and the soft and comfortable feel of silk where it is most desired.

500 Suits at $1.55

¶ Made with Florentine silk mixture top and cotton knee-length drawers.

250 Suits at $1.85

¶ Plain white or satin stripe tub silk tops and Madras drawers.

350 Men's Worsted Bathing Suits, $2.85

¶ In professional and regulation models. Perfect fitting and just the correct weight. In black or heather. Main Floor.

NEW YORK RECRUITS TO BE CALLED SOUTH

Telegram Today Will Order All In Armories to the Border, It Is Reported.

AFFECTS 6,000 GUARDSMEN

Gen. O'Ryan Urges That All Aid for Troops Go Through Active Service Auxiliary.

Special to The New York Times.

SIXTH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, U. S. A., McALLEN, Texas, July 9.—A telegram will go out tomorrow directing all recruits now in New York armories to prepare to entrain for the border, it was learned today from a source close to headquarters. This will affect about 6,000 men, and will bring the number of men New York State will have sent to Texas to about 12,000. The idea in calling the men here is that better facilities for training may be had at the camps, it is understood.

A conference to discuss the matter was held this morning at Major Gen. O'Ryan's request. The Colonels of regiments already here were present, and a majority were in favor of calling out the men enlisted since the troops were concentrated. In all the regiments grumbling and uneasy speculation concerning the welfare of relatives and families left behind in New York is heard. A Seventh Regiment soldier received a telegram yesterday, it is said, informing him that his firm no longer could afford to keep him on half pay, and that a successor would be appointed at once.

O'Ryan on Auxiliary Aid.

Reports relative to the crowds of women who have applied for relief at the city armories, and the conflict that has arisen, caused General O'Ryan to send the following telegram tonight to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt:

> I am informed that confusion exists in the relief work for the dependent members of families of soldiers of the New York division, and that this confusion is due to duplication of effort on the part of organizations other than the Active Service Auxiliary. The Active Service Auxiliary was organized at my request by the women of division headquarters, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. O'Ryan, Mrs. Olmstead, and others, Mrs. Vanderbilt being the head of the Executive Committee.
>
> The headquarters of the Active Service Auxiliary is at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The auxiliary does not concern itself with the physical comfort of the soldiers on the border, but with the relief to dependent members of their families. It is most desirable and necessary work, and those good citizens who seek to do something substantial at this time for the soldiers can best do so by making their contributions to Mrs. Vanderbilt, Active Service Auxiliary, Seventy-first Infantry Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, New York.
>
> The auxiliary has the organization, military records, and agencies for preventing abuse and determining the merits of all claims made for help. Our men will be better soldiers, knowing their dependents are provided for. Dependents of soldiers of the New York division in need of assistance should apply to the Active Service Auxiliary.

Copies of the telegram were sent to Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury and to General Daniel Appleton, in charge of the depot battalion.

A large platform, like that used last year at Fishkill camp, will be put up at the camp here, and boxing bouts, amateur theatricals, and other entertainments will be put on to keep the men in good humor and away from town.

Inspect Border Zone.

Accompanied by Captain M. N. Falls, acting Major of the Third Battalion Twenty-eighth United States Infantry; Major Franklin W. Ward, Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Major Edward F. Olmstead, General O'Ryan this afternoon motored along the front the New York soldiers are to guard. The route of the trip was east to Pharr, thence south to Madero, west to Hidalgo, and then to Mission.

The General and staff had luncheon with Captain Ned M. Green of the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry, stationed at Hidalgo, and conditions along the border were discussed. On his return General O'Ryan declared he was satisfied the New York division could cover the front assigned to it and that he was confident the bayonets of the New York men could hold off any force the Republic of Mexico might send against it.

It was a day of rest in the camps of the Seventy-first Regiment and First Field Artillery. The men lolled in their tents reading novels or writing long letters back home. Because of the lightness of the little work done there were no heat prostrations. The only excitement of the day came late in the afternoon when the big black charger of Major Delamater decided to run away. Major Delamater was in his tent when "Kid" McCoy, the ex-pugilist, who is orderly to Colonel Bates of the Seventy-first, rushed past the tent and shouted that the horse was galloping off.

Under orders from Major Delamater the "Kid" commandeered the big Studebaker bus owned by the regiment and started in pursuit. For a mile McCoy, enveloped in a cloud of dust, broke speed records on the Texas highway before he overtook the animal. Major Delamater came to town tonight and when he went back he took back to McCoy the thing the men down here treasure most, a generous supply of ice cream.

At 9 o'clock this morning the Chaplain of the Seventy-first, the Rev. William T. Crocker, preached to fully 75 per cent. of the men of the regiment. Not a few of the men ordinarily would now be summering at Bar Harbor or Newport and enjoying the luxury of a private pew in some cool church, but this morning they gathered about the clergyman and stood bareheaded in the Texas sun.

Field Services Held.

Field services for the men of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn were held at Mission. The Rev. Dr. John H. Sattig conducted the services, and prayers were said for Privates Daly and Reitz, who were drowned at Jerome, Mo., en route, here and for Sergeant Matthew Garrett, who died of heart disease in camp a few days ago.

Catholics of the regiments encamped here attended mass at 5:45 A. M. and 9 A. M., celebrated by Mgr. J. N. Connolly, Chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment. A great many of the men went to confession the night before and received communion this morning.

First Lieut. Frederick M. Jensen, Battalion Adjutant of the Fourteenth, who was married two days before the regiment went to Peekskill to prepare for the border, announced today that his bride was on her way from Brooklyn to join him.

The first sitting of the summary court of the Twelfth Regiment was held by Major H. F. Quackenbos this afternoon, and fines and light sentences in the guardhouse were imposed on fourteen privates for insubordination and other infractions of military discipline. The prisoners will do most of the rough work around the camp as part of their punishment.

Captain Gordon Johnson, who is to be colonel of the Twelfth, will arrive tomorrow. Parades were held this afternoon by the three regiments stationed here. Maj. Gen. O'Ryan and his staff on the porch of their headquarters house watched the Seventh go through its manoeuvres. At the end of the parade the regiment was drawn up in hollow square and Chaplain W. E. McCord read a religious service.

The hospital company of the Seventh, drawn up in rear of the regiment, was not entirely on parade, for it had to carry four privates back to the hospital. They were overcome by the heat. Prostrations continue, even when the drills are held, in what is here the "cool" part of the day, but medical officers think these will cease as soon as the men become acclimatized.

Colonel Willard C. Fisk of the Seventh Regiment today announced these promotions: Sergeant Frank J. Wagner of the mounted orderly section to be battalion sergeant major; Private Perry A. Bevins of the mounted orderly section to be sergeant, Sergeant James R. Everdale to be top sergeant in the mounted orderly section.

SQUADRON A ENJOYS A STOP AT ST. LOUIS

Missouri City Extends Hospitality to New York Men—Hearty Greetings En Route.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD SQUADRON A TROOP TRAIN, ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—The three sections of the troop trains bearing 500 members of Squadron A arrived here in the night and early morning for an eight-hour stop-over to give the men and horses a much needed rest. An inspection of the entire squadron found the troopers in excellent condition, though several men from Troop B were weak from the second inoculation against typhoid fever, which was administered yesterday.

St. Louis gave the men a hearty welcome. Although the machine gun troops detrained at 7 o'clock, many of the citizens hastened to the freight yards in East St. Louis and offered to escort the visitors about the city. Everybody seemed anxious to add in some way to the comfort of the men. The St. Louis papers carried column stories of the visit, and efforts were made to get New York papers from nearby places. A. B. Gaines, President of the Hotel Jefferson Company, gave orders that the men were to have the use of every bathroom in the hotel at no expense. More than 300 were enabled to get a bath and a shave.

Major William R. Wright, in command of the squadron; Captain A. W. Putnam, in charge of the first section of the troop trains, comprising Troops A and B, and Captain Robert W. Bush, in charge of Troops C and D in the second section, exhausted every means today to get Pullman sleepers for the men, but without success.

The trip from Muncie, Ind., to Indianapolis yesterday was particularly trying, though no one was heard to complain. The countryside has not had any rain for some time, with the result that the dust is almost intolerable. Great clouds of fine silt penetrated the cars, choking the men and covering them with grime. To add to this discomfort the supply of water on board quickly gave out, so that the men were unable to wash or to quench their thirst until Indianapolis was reached. All hands viewed the situation, however, with good humor.

"Let the mules do the kicking," is the attitude they take at all times.

Squadron Quartet Sings.

Squadron A's peerless quartet, Joe O'Donnohue, Guiness Randolf, "Tod" Sloan, and Shepherd Krech, kept the boys in good humor with their vocal efforts. The favorite song seems to be "Hello, Squadron A," which was composed three years ago.

Since leaving Buffalo the men have been greeted in every town and hamlet by the residents. Flags were displayed on the farmhouses, and whenever a stop was made the people hastened to welcome the men. This was especially true of the small places. At Paris, Ill., a hamlet, a little barefoot boy, who would make an ideal model for an illustration of Whittier's well-known poem, tossed a package of tobacco with a note attached which read, "I wisht I had more to give you boys. Tommy M." The people seem to view the Mexican situation with much more seriousness than they do in New York. To them the sending of the National Guard to Texas is a matter of grave concern. For example, at Terre Haute the State Normal School pupils and a large crowd were on hand to wish the troopers a pleasant trip. One of the young women handed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent a message to the men which has pleased them so much that they have requested THE TIMES to print it to show the people in the East that the citizens in this region have the right sentiment. It reads:

> Terre Haute, Ind.
>
> Dear Soldier Boys: We would like you to bring some souvenirs from Mexico and we can't think of anything else than Villa or some of those greasy Mexicans. If any of your number get hurt please send for us and we will come as Red Cross nurses to nurse you back to health. We feel that this is a time of peril to the nation and we are so worried about you that we cannot study. Remember always to do your duty. Man's duty is threefold, his first duty is to his God, his second to his country, and his third to his family. Perform these and untold blessings will come to you. Our prayers go with you. Our thoughts may well be summed up in good night, good luck, God bless you.

H. E. Watson has become the self-appointed barber of the squadron. Watson professes to have taken a correspondence course, to occupy his time while commuting to Morristown, N. J. His first victim was Guy Millett, who has been rubbing his scalp, or rather what is left of it, ever since. Millett says that his hair was cut so short that he has now too much face to wash. New victims were scarce for a time until Watson, who can talk a man into buying New Haven bonds at Bethlehem Steel quotations, they say, finally convinced Ed Martinez that his hair was too thick for comfort. Watson cut a series of bare spots on the back of Martinez's head which resembled a pair of sabres. Unfortunately, the barber nipped his patron's ear a moment, so Martinez lost his nerve and fled. He does not know yet about the sabres on his head, which has been the joke of the crowd.

Dealing a Blow to Fashion.

Corporal John Green is a most fastidious person. His scrupulous observance of the dictates of fashion has been the wonder of his friends for many years. His first query at the desk of the Hotel Jefferson was whether he could have his uniform pressed. Unfortunately, his remarks were heard, so a plot was immediately laid. When he later appeared, smiling, in his pressed garments he was told that he had been assigned to reload the mules on the train. Green walked out swearing vengeance on the world in general.

Corporal Pomeroy, who has been ill with tonsilitis, will stay over for a day or so. Corporal Peters will remain with him until he is able to rejoin the men.

BROOKLYN REGIMENT GETS TOURIST CARS

Twenty-third, Entering Texas, Encounters a Specimen of the Hot Border Days.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT TRAIN, ENNIS, Texas, July 9.—The first Sunday out of Brooklyn has brought the Twenty-third Regiment into the State of Texas and into the real heart of the Texas climate. Endless level stretches of corn or pasture land, an occasional oil field or two with flares of natural gas, and overhead the burning sun in a changelessly clear sky, have impressed the men with the fact that they are entering what is to most of them a strange country.

At Denison, where the train stopped for three-quarters of an hour this morning, the boys learned with horror that the thermometer yesterday had registered 110 degrees. Two or three dark-skinned Mexicans in the streets aroused some interest, but only for a moment. All the girls in the town had come to the station to see another regiment of soldier boys go by.

There has been a certain excitement in the air for the last twenty-four hours. Traveling through Oklahoma yesterday, the Twenty-third Regiment train was preceded by about twelve other sections carrying troops from several States to the border. The various towns along the route have become accustomed to the daily passage of troops, and the railroad yards are the scenes of busy shifting to and fro of militia trains. The Twenty-third passed an empty train going northward early this morning. On the sides of the coaches was scrawled in white chalk, "First Cavalry, New York."

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, the regimental Chaplain, who is on board the first section of the train, is endearing himself to all the men by his daily visits to all the cars in the section. This morning, on his usual visits, he gave each car a short Sunday talk.

"Be sure to write home every day," he said. "That is the best advice I can give you. Even if it is no more than a postal card, it is what the people at home will want. You must remember their anxiety to know that you are well and happy."

In the effort to reach Sapulpa, Okla., yesterday evening, where the men were transferred to tourist sleepers at an early hour, the Twenty-third missed an opportunity of being entertained by the citizens of Tulsa, where several of the other troop trains had stopped.

"If you-all didn't stop at Tulsa," said a man on the station platform at Sapulpa, "those folks will sure be disappointed. They give the boys a good time when they stop there."

In the new tourist sleepers the men spent their first comfortable night since leaving Brooklyn.

"The only trouble is," said one of the mounted orderlies, "we don't know what to do with sheets and pillows. It's so long since we've seen any."

The new cars are lined with double rows of equipment hanging from the upper berths on hooks, as in harness shops. There was a rush on the wash rooms in all the new cars this morning, where the luxury of plenty of water was fully appreciated. And by the time the first section reached Denison a freshly shaven and happy crowd was ready to invade the town.

The Twenty-third Regiment is offering special attraction to the crowds that gather at the stations along the route. Kearney O. Donnell of Company H, standing on the platform of his car, entertained the stations with cabaret songs with interspersed lyrics of his own composition directed toward a pretty girl or a sunburned youth on the platform.

The regiment is already looking forward to the end of its long trip. Although still in surprisingly good health, the men are finding the long confinement to close quarters irksome. It is expected that the regiment will reach Brownsville late tomorrow night. The men probably will not detrain before Tuesday morning.

ASKS WHITMAN TO CALL A SPECIAL SESSION

Senator Brown Urges Action to Safeguard Health of State's Troops on the Border.

WATERTOWN, July 9.—Senator Elon R. Brown, President pro tempore of the State Senate, made public today a letter he had addressed to Governor Whitman urging that a special session of the Legislature be convened in accordance with a resolution adopted on the closing day of the regular session. This resolution expressed the willingness of the members to assemble at any time when the interest of the nation demanded. Senator Brown said in his letter:

"In view of foreign complications the Legislature on the day of final adjournment adopted the following resolutions:

> Resolved, That the Legislature pledges to the President and Congress its unqualified support in any action necessary to maintain that (national) honor, and will support the Chief Executive of this State in any exercise of authority for that purpose to the full extent of the resources of the State.
>
> Resolved, That the Legislature is ready to be convened at any moment to carry out the full purpose of this resolution.

"On June 18 President Wilson issued an order mobilizing the militia of the States and the movement to the Mexican border is under way. While you have not in the exercise of your discretion acted upon the suggestion of this resolution, I beg respectfully to suggest, as President pro tempore of the Senate, that the convening of the Legislature at this time would be a wise and patriotic thing to do for the following purposes:

"First—To create a commission of retired officers of the United States Army resident in this State, with power to render all assistance and protection to the National Guard of this State that may properly be rendered without interference with the control of the troops by the Federal Government or the General in command of the army.

"Second—To appropriate such a sum of money as in the judgment of the commission may be wisely expended.

"Our troops, comparatively untrained for military service, will be exposed to the perils of a sudden transfer to a hot climate with incomplete and inadequate equipment, supplies, and preparation. This is already apparent in our home camps and in transportation. There are no terrors of war so horrible as the avoidable ones. Brave men do not hesitate to die in battle for their country or our people to make the sacrifice, but it fills us with horror to contemplate loss of life and health by thousands of our brave troops from epidemic and exposure through want of care, food, and hospital service.

FEAR TRUCK DRIVERS WERE RECAPTURED

Three Employes of Mine Telephone News of Escape From Mexicans, Then Disappear.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 9.—Three American motor truck drivers, who were employed to operate trucks from the Boquillas Del Carmen mine across the Rio Grande from Boquillas, Texas, and were captured by armed Mexicans yesterday morning, escaped last night. Reports concerning the incident reached General Funston today. It is not known here, however, whether the three drivers have been recaptured by Mexicans, for since last night all trace of them has been lost.

The three drivers were Austin Swazey, Ray Swazey, and N. O. McKnight. They telephoned to the American side of the river late last night from the Boquillas mine and told Captain James E. Abbott of the Sixth Cavalry, in charge of the American garrison at Boquillas, Texas, of their capture and escape. They said that they expected more trouble from the Mexicans, and that they intended to make their way immediately across the river to the American side to safety.

The mine is only a couple of miles from the ford at Boquillas, and the American camp only a mile this side of the ford. Up to the hour at which Captain Abbott sent his report to General Funston today he had heard nothing more of the three Americans. He had made futile efforts for several hours to reach the mine by telephone, but had failed. Apparently the wires had been cut. It is feared that the three, who are civilians, have been recaptured or killed.

For two of these drivers this is the second capture by Mexicans. Austin Swazey and McKnight were employed at the Boquillas mine at the time of the Glenn Springs raid, which resulted in the Langhorne expedition into Coahuila. The bandits at that time seized nine of the employes in the mine and considerable loot. Two of the nine were Swazey and McKnight. With the others they escaped by overpowering their guard after they had been taken thirty miles into Mexico.

47TH TO BE ORDERED TO CAMP WHITMAN

Trouble in the Regiment Attributed to the Inexperience of Raw Recruits.

COL. CHAPIN PROMOTED

Veteran Is Made a Brigadier General and Put in Full Charge at Peekskill.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, July 9.—Colonel William H. Chapin, Inspector General of the New York National Guard, was brevetted Brigadier General and placed in full charge of the encampment here today. Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury visited the camp and gave the order, which had been decided upon by Governor Whitman the night before.

Adjt. Gen. Statesbury said that the promotion of Colonel Chapin, who has served in the National Guard for thirty-four years, had been considered for some time, and that the step taken today was not the result of stories of laxity in discipline at the encampment. He added, however, that there would be no further troubles in the Forty-seventh Regiment, now encamped here. The Forty-seventh has received orders to prepare to march to Camp Whitman, and it is understood that the marching orders will probably be received early this week.

A stronger guard has been placed about the camp to diminish the numbers of absences without leave which have been taken by members of the Forty-seventh, and it was hinted that strict measures would be taken to check disorders or insubordination in the camp. There was perfect peace today in all companies of the regiment. This evening the Provost Guard kept a close watch on the railroad station and rounded up a number of men absent without leave.

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury said that there was no foundation for the complaint of members of the Forty-seventh that they are being underfed.

"They receive money for food at the rate of forty cents a day, which is twice as much as that paid for the food of a soldier in the regular army," he said. "There is no just complaint on that score."

All of the members of Company E, which were arrested en masse yesterday for refusing to drill because an assistant to the cook had burned a mess of rice, were out of the guardhouse today with the exception of two sergeants and two corporals, who have been stripped of their insignia.

Officers at Peekskill admitted that discipline in the camp had not been of a high order, but pointed out that nearly one-half of the men in camp were raw recruits who knew nothing about discipline; that the proximity of Peekskill with its saloons was a constant temptation, and that the men who had hoped to be ordered to Mexico immediately had become discouraged and slightly reckless because they had been kept in camp.

Another cause of complaint on the part of the men has been the fact that their pay is nine days overdue. This delay, it was explained, is due to the fact that the Sergeants in charge of the payroll did not master the complicated forms which had to be filled out with the utmost accuracy, and the first payroll that was made up was rejected. The militiamen have been promised that they will be paid promptly in the future. Chaplain Percy T. Edrop of the Forty-seventh Regiment has received reports from each company of the number of men whose families are in need and are suffering from the delay in payment. These are forwarded to charitable societies in Brooklyn organized to care for dependents of guardsmen.

Captain T. H. Shanton has arrived here to take charge of the organization of the division supply train, consisting of 250 wagons which are now at camp. Recruiting for this unit has just been started, and only thirty of the 338 men needed for the division are in camp. Drivers and horsemen who are wanted to fill up the division are being recruited at the Municipal Building in New York and at the Peekskill Camp.

RAID AMERICANS' PROPERTY.

Yaqui Indians Reported to Have Made Forays in Sonora.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD U. S. S. SAN DIEGO, OFF WEST COAST OF MEXICO, July 8, (by Wireless to San Diego, Cal., July 9.)—It is reported that Yaqui Indians have crossed the Yaqui Valley and raided American settlements, devastating all property of Americans in Esperanza, Sonora, where a Carranzista garrison has been maintained. The raid is due to withdrawal of Mexican troops engaged in a campaign against the Indians and efforts of the de facto Government to enlist the Indians in the Mexican Army.

All Americans have gone out of the Yaqui Valley except J. F. Lowder, F. C. Hetchel, Leon Anthony, Fred Seigman, H. Bruss, Karl Feister, and P. De Courcy.

It is reliably reported that the poorer classes of La Paz, Lower California, have actually been eating black dirt as a last resort to keep alive. No food is obtainable, and mules and horses are dropping from hunger along the roads in the La Paz district.

Carranza paper money is not accepted as a medium of exchange in La Paz. Responsible American refugees report there is no relief for present deplorable conditions in Mexico in sight.

Six sisters of the Order of the Immaculate Heart from a convent in Mazatlan have taken refuge aboard the cruiser South Dakota at Mazatlan, and Admiral Winslow has directed that free transportation to the United States aboard the first Government vessel leaving be given them. The sisters report much suffering in Mazatlan, due to lack of food.

The collier Nanshan probably will sail from La Paz for San Diego on Tuesday with fifty-four refugees, including officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad from Empalme, Sonora.

MAZATLAN, Mex., July 9, (by Radio to San Diego, Cal.)—Yaqui Indians, taking advantage of the withdrawal of Mexican troops from Southern Sonora, are reported here to have crossed the Yaqui River and invaded the lands of American settlers and the Richardson Construction Company, devastating all property except company headquarters at Esperanza, where a Mexican garrison is maintained.

CARRANZISTA DEFEAT BY OUTLAWS FEARED

General Bell, After Seeing Gonzales, Says He Thinks Villistas Won Near Jimenez.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 9.—Doubt continues to surround the battle which is believed to have occurred yesterday at or near Las Nieves, Chihuahua, on the Thomas Urbina ranch. Carranza officials in Juarez say they have had no telegraphic communication with General Domingo Arrieta since his laconic message of yesterday morning saying that he had overtaken the forces of Calexito Contreras, Villa's second in command, and was then engaging them.

The fact that nothing has been received in Juarez, taking the statements of General Gonzales and Andres Garcia, Carranza Consul, at their face value, indicates that the Villistas have cut the wire and communication has been destroyed between General Trevino and the front at Jimenez. However, five years' experience on the border has taught observers that when one side or the other in Mexico receives unfavorable news regarding an engagement there is nothing to give out, and the wire is frequently cut. This is the view that is being taken of the last battle by army officers here.

General Bell openly stated today that in his opinion the Carranzistas met defeat at the battle Saturday. He held a conference with General Gonzales and Consul Garcia at the bridge late last night, it became known today, and his opinion expressed today may have been the result of information he received then. It is not known for what reason the conference was held, although it is believed that General Bell wished to warn General Gonzales against the danger of sniping across the line by the Mexican soldiers in Juarez and along the river front. Sniping has become a nightly occurrence, and because the National Guard troops, with their less rigid discipline, are camped opposite the Juarez side, General Bell fears that they may return the fire and precipitate affairs here by crossing the line. This had been explained to General Gonzales by General Bell previously over the telephone.

Army officers said that the National Guardsmen might be expected to take up any gauntlet thrown down to them by the Mexican snipers, while a regular soldier would report the affair to his superior officer.

Villa Alive, Says Brother.

Proof alleged to be authentic that Francisco Villa is alive and has practically recovered from his wounds reached here today in the form of a letter written by Hipolito Villa, brother and financial agent of the bandit, from Havana, in which he stated that he had received a communication from Francisco telling of his wound and stating that it had practically healed, and he soon would be ready to take the field again against the "gringos." A photographic copy of this letter was made. The signature, compared to that of Hipolito Villa in the local banks, was found to be identical. No location for Villa was given, but it is believed that he is in the vicinity of Las Nieves or Canutillo, Durango, on the Chihuahua-Durango State line.

Scouts returning from Colonia Dublan and El Valle bring stories of suffering among the native Mexicans which are almost unbelievable. One American scout today declared that hundreds of American soldiers with General Pershing had given money and food to the women, and a bread line to get the scraps from the camp messes was a daily occurrence.

Reports that another Scott-Obregon conference was to be held here on the border to complete arrangements for the parallel troop patrols along the Rio Grande are in general circulation here, having originated from a report received by a border news bureau from Washington. General Bell says he knows nothing of the reported conference. The plan considered by General Scott and General Obregon here in May was for a double line of patrols to be established from the Colorado River at Yuma, Ariz., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Each Government was to place 50,000 men on the patrol, and these patrols were to be connected with one another by telephone and field wireless. The Mexicans agreed to keep their troops twenty miles back of the border to prevent clashes, while the United States was to keep its patrols along the line. This proposal was made by General Obregon and considered by General Scott, who, it is understood, reported adversely on the plan as being impractical and highly dangerous.

Movements of Troops.

Although the Secretary of War has given orders to all troop commanders that no troop movements will be given out, it was known today that the Second Brigade of Pennsylvania Infantry, composed of the Tenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Regiments, had reached Fort Bliss since yesterday morning and was now brigaded with the Massachusetts Artillery and Cavalry in Camp Pershing. The brigade is under command of General A. J. Logan. The District of Columbia contingent went through here to Warren, Ariz., at 1 o'clock this morning, and another train of the New Jersey Infantry also went to Douglas, Ariz. The Michigan National Guard is expected to reach the border next, while the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry will be sent into the Big Bend country at once to take up patrol duty.

A story that the soldiers of the Massachusetts command are not being properly fed in camp here is being taken as a joke. Major William Elliott, Brigade Quartermaster, smiled when told of the complaint today, and said all of the men were receiving the same food as the regular forces. The men in the various camps also agreed that they were being well fed.

Camp Pershing since last Sunday, when the first National Guard troops arrived from Massachusetts, has been converted from a desert waste of cactus, Spanish dagger, and rocks into a model army camp. Today the tents of the 10,000 troops are arranged in straight lines along company streets with a hollow square in the centre for a parade ground. The cactus, grease weed, and Spanish dagger have been grubbed out. The rocks collected have been made into borders for tents or whitewashed and piled up in front of the tents or used for incinerators and cookstove foundations. The rain of the last three days has relieved the heat, and blankets are now necessary in the camp at night.

MEXICO HONORS ARGENTINA.

Capital Celebrates Centenary of South American Republic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 9.—Mexico celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the Argentine Republic today. Flags were flying from all public buildings and two military bands serenaded the Argentine Minister for several hours.

Two thousand workingmen, with a sprinkling of professional business men, marched through the streets carrying Mexican and Argentine flags. Prominent Government officials with members of the State Department called on the Argentine Minister, congratulating his republic on the anniversary of its independence and expressing wishes that friendly relations now existing between the two republics would continue as in the past.

MEXICO CITY, July 8.—It is officially declared that the American troops, who have been on Mexican soil following the raid on Columbus, N. M., by bandits, continue to retire toward the border.

WAINWRIGHT TO GO TO TEXAS.

Ex-Senator Appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in the Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., July 9.—Ex-Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright of Rye, who has been on the reserve of the National Guard, has been detailed for special service on the Texas border. He said tonight he had applied for active service and had been detailed to the Inspector General's department of the New York National Guard with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He will leave under orders for the border on Wednesday or Thursday.

Colonel Wainwright before the Spanish war was a Captain in the Twelfth New York Regiment and served during the war as Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth. He has served ten years in the Legislature, first as Assemblyman, then as Senator.

AID FOR JEWISH MILITIAMEN.

United Synagogues Will Help Provide for Dependent Families.

The United Synagogues of America in convention at Far Rockaway yesterday adopted a resolution offered by Dr. Cyrus Adler calling on the organization to co-operate with the army and navy branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in aiding dependents of the 5,000 Jews in the National Guard who have been ordered to the Mexican border. About 150 rabbis and delegates from all parts of the country attended.

The organization voted to send three delegates to the conference of the American Jewish Committee to be held in New York on July 16.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

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259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

Summer School now in session in New York City and at Asquam Lake, White Mountains, N. H.

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual Instruction, day evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session.

Broaker Accountics Corp., 71 W. 23 St. Home Study Accountancy Training.

Send for Booklet on Aviation. School now open. Staten Island Aviation School, 119 Lexington Av., New York City.

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FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

Specialists in Footwear Since 1857.

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548 Fifth Avenue, at 45th Street

Sale Price on Women's Summer Shoes, $4.85

for white buckskin pumps, Cinnamon and ivory kid Stratford ties and white buckskin sport Oxfords with tan and blue trimming. Sizes practically complete.

Summer boots at revised prices also.

Beginning This Monday Morning

34th Street Entrance—at 8 A. M.

(*Other Departments Open 8:30 A. M. as Usual*)

The Semi-Annual Sale of

Saks-Made Suits for Men

Reduced from $43, $40, $38, $35, $30 and $28—to

$23

(*A small charge will be made for alterations*)

¶ This is not the first sale this season in point of time, but it is emphatically the first in importance. For weeks now other suit sales have been in progress, but their relationship to this initial Semi-Annual Saks Announcement is simply that of spear-bearers heralding the approach of the real thing. There is no exaggeration in that statement. It is a recognized fact with the public and sullenly conceded even by the New York Stores that

A Sale Season without Saks would be Hamlet without Hamlet!

¶ And to survey the magnificent assortments in this great sale is to understand at a glance why New York's most discriminating men watch each season for the advent of this Semi-Annual opportunity. It is more than a sale, it is an exhibition. It is not a re-grouping of broken lots, but a splendid aggregation of complete assortments, kept at the topnotch of repletion up to Saturday night last, embracing the entire range of the season's favorites in models and colors, and containing only suits of Metropolitan origin, with Saks in the label and all the characteristics of custom-tailored elegance in their lines.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Broadway at 34th St. Saks & Company Phone Greeley 2626

Beginning today, a special clearance and

Sale of 25,000 Men's Superior Scarfs

In a range of weaves and colors which is second to none in America

The greatest neckwear event of the year, comprising a special purchase of high-grade scarfs from a leading manufacturer, and a clearance of fine quality scarfs and bow ties from our regular stock.

Open-End and Narrow Four-in-Hands and Bow Ties

in every kind of figure, spot, embroidered, brocaded and stripe effect imaginable, in silks that are used exclusively in neckwear of the highest order.

At 35c—About 8,000 scarfs made by a manufacturer who never designs a scarf to sell for less than 55c, to which we have added 2,000 scarfs regularly sold at 50c, 55c and 69c.

At 69c—Broken lots of our $1 scarfs, in exclusive weaves and designs, and a large purchase of $1 neckwear, specially prepared for this event. All beautifully made and finished.

At 85c—A collection of 1,800 NEW dollar scarfs from regular stock, and odd lots of our $1.50 and $2 neckwear, in new summery weaves and designs usually confined to most exclusive men's shops.

B. Altman & Co.

Dep't for Imported and Special Costumes
(Third Floor.)

WOMEN'S SERGE DRESSES

introducing worsted embroidery and other new features,

at $75.00 to $125.00

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Barreled Sunlight

You can't beat the sun —for good, cheap light!

Rice's Gloss Mill White (Barreled Sunlight) applied to ceilings and walls leaves a glossy, tile-like surface that increases daylight 19% to 36%.

Rice's is made by an exclusive process. Stays white longest. Sanitary. Can be applied over old, cold water paint. Used in 3,000 plants.

Send for free booklet, "More Light!"
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Providence and New York.

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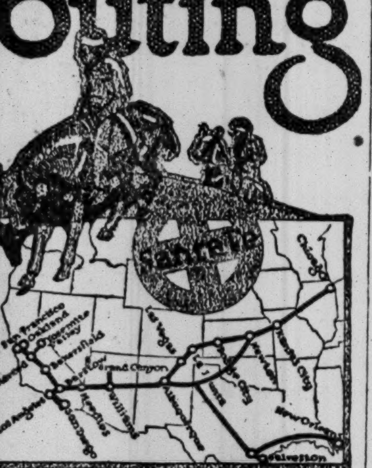

to California via Grand Canyon of Arizona -and a visit to Yosemite and Big Trees

You can camp, tramp, fish and sleep
Motor, sail, swim and dance
Play golf, polo and tennis—or just be lazy

A California Summer is delightful—cool always, by the sea and in the mountains

San Diego Exposition open all *1916*. Cool summer trip if you go *Santa Fe*

Four daily California trains
Ask for folders of train and trip

Low Excursion fares
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You probably do not get enough laxative and mineral food. What you lack can be had in these convenient and delicious crackers—

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Keep a package atop the dresser to nibble on. Never travel without a package. Made of **Kellogg's Bran (Cooked).**

At best grocers.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

If your doctor said so of course you'd use **Resinol** for that skin trouble

you'd try it without a second thought! Well, *thousands* of doctors throughout the country *are* prescribing Resinol Ointment for sick skins, and have been doing so constantly for over *twenty years.*

So why not take the combined advice of all these wise medical men and let Resinol make *your* skin well?

Resinol Ointment and its ally, Resinol Soap, are sold by all druggists. For a free sample of each, write to Dept. 38-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

A RECORD FOR PRESERVATION.

The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times. Graphic pictures of the war, pages of description by first-class writers, and selections of European wit and humor. 10 cents; $3 a year. Ten issues, bound in handsome cover, for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BATTERIES A AND C OFF FOR THE BORDER

When 69th Leaves Tomorrow 600 Men from Other Regiments Will Accompany It.

SENTRY KILLS A STRAY MULE

Private Carr of the Engineers Mistakes Wandering Animal for a Post Office Thief.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, Beekman, N. Y., July 9.—Three hours ahead of the scheduled departing time Batteries A and C of the First Field Artillery left the Greenhaven Station this morning for the border. With the batteries went the First New York Field Bakery.

The departure of this latter unit means that the regiments in camp will not have bread baked for them between meals, but that the bread and other food prepared by the bakery will have to be bought outside the camp. A bakery company, however, will be organized in the next few days.

The First Ambulance Company will leave for the border tomorrow. Until late tonight the men of the company loaded their train and then bivouacked near the station to be ready for an early start.

There were but few visitors here today because of the rain. In the morning during a downpour in the country roundabout, but in clear weather at Camp Whitman, Father Francis Duffy, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, said mass in the field adjoining the encampment of the regiment. After the service the band of the Twenty-second Engineers played for the Sixty-ninth, during which patriotic songs were sung by the guardsmen.

It was rumored today, though denied by officers, that there are many men from up-State regiments and many from New York who have been seeking admission to the Sixty-ninth. It was announced that when the regiment leaves for the border on Tuesday that 600 to 700 men of other regiments will be in charge of Colonel Louis D. Conley to be reassigned back to their own regiments after they arrive on the border. It was said that among the men will be members of the Seventh, Twenty-third, Fourteenth, and Twelfth Regiments and the First Cavalry.

Father Duffy purchased a runabout motor car yesterday for use on the border. James Gowdy, a student at Cathedral College and who expects to enter a Catholic seminary, was instructed in driving the car today. Gowdy is Father Duffy's orderly.

Private James H. Carr of Company F, Twenty-second Engineers, was on sentinel duty at the camp Post Office early this morning when he saw a form moving in bushes nearby. He called to the object to halt, thinking it was a man, and well aware that orders had been issued to guard the Post Office, since a theft was reported there several days ago. When the dark object turned and fled Carr fired his rifle. He later saw two mules running for their line. When dawn came he discovered that he had shot a mule through the heart.

Lieut. Col. E. E. Howard, the paymaster, arrived this afternoon with currency to pay the troops here. Many of the men are virtually without funds.

BROOKLYN BATTERIES GO.

First Battalion of Second Artillery Breaks Camp at Van Cortlandt.

Batteries A, B, and C of the First Battalion of the Second Regiment of Field Artillery, National Guard of Brooklyn, left Cortlandt Park under command of Colonel George A. Wingate for the Mexican border yesterday. This left the big park practically clear of guardsmen, only a few remaining behind to help to restore the reservation to its normally peaceful appearance. Batteries E and F of the Second Regiment left for the border on Saturday.

The three remaining batteries broke camp after an early breakfast yesterday and marched up Broadway to Yonkers, where they took a train for the front. They will follow along the route of the other members of the same regiment, going by way of Chicago and Kansas City to Texas. Each of the three batteries had 150 horses and 171 men and five officers. Captain W. P. Fox accompanied Battery A, Captain L. C. Fox, Battery B, and Captain A. S. Hamilton, Battery C.

WOMEN FOR WAR SERVICE.

Mrs. Charles E. Hughes Active in American Supply League.

Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, wife of the Republican nominee for President; Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Champ Clark and other women of influence, have organized The Woman's American Supply League, with headquarters at 4 West Forty-ninth Street, "to create and develop in the United States a militia of patriotic American women, trained and prepared for such service as women can render toward national needs." The league will supply necessities to men at the front and in mobilization camps, furnish needed assistance to families of soldiers and guardsmen on duty, and give hospital supplies to the Red Cross and other relief agencies.

Mrs. Hammond is President of the league, Mrs. James B. McKee, Treasurer; Miss Elizabeth Peabody Stewart, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. William K. Harcourt, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Claude Pinney, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Charles B. Goldsborough, Chairman of the House Committee.

In addition to Mrs. Charles E. Hughes and Mrs. Champ Clark, the Executive Council of the league includes Mrs. Charles D. Hilles, Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Charles Hathaway, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Mrs. Louis Livingston Seman, Miss Elizabeth Hammond, Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

The league will start its work at once and conduct it on a wide scale. Branch offices will be established in other cities if the demands for relief become great enough, and volunteer workers may be recruited, it was said. The officers of the league are convinced that the women of the nation are in a position to contribute invaluable assistance, and that such a militia as proposed would prove of great service if the United States went to war. George W. Wickersham is the attorney for the league.

SEEK AVIATORS FOR GUARD.

Major Gen. O'Ryan and Others Telegraph Aero Club of America.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and several other commanding officers now on the border yesterday sent telegrams to Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, urging that steps be taken immediately to provide the National Guard divisions with adequate aeronautical equipment.

The tables of organization of the War Department provide that the twelve militia divisions each be supplied with an aviator who shall have three aeroplanes. The militia divisions, however, were sent to the border without a single aviator, the only aeroplane there belonging to the National Guard of New Mexico.

In his telegram General O'Ryan said:

> I am strongly of the opinion that the National Guard divisions should be immediately provided with adequate aero squadrons.

A telegram received from Brig. Gen. B. W. Hough, commanding the Ohio National Guard, stationed at Laredo, Texas, said:

> Conditions observed by me show that aero squadrons are necessary, and would be of great benefit.

Adjt. Gen. Harry T. Herring, commanding the New Mexico National Guard, telegraphed as follows:

> Having been on the border since May 13, with the New Mexico National Guard troops, I am of the opinion that the best method for patrolling the international boundary is by the use of aeroplanes for scouting purposes in connection with the troops. A number of incidents have occurred in the last two months which caused me to hold the above opinion, and I believe that with the proper support of the Federal Government, the National Guard is competent to handle this service.

Following receipt of these telegrams the Aero Club issued a statement in which conditions on the border were called "deplorable," as, it was said, a well-equipped aviator was worth at least 1,000 soldiers there and 200 aviators could protect American lives and property in that region with greater ease than many thousands of soldiers.

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION—Flies spread disease. Keep them out of your homes and destroy germs by disinfecting all waste-pipes, etc., with a reliable disinfectant.

Platt's Chlorides
The Odorless Disinfectant
Sold everywhere in Two Sizes, Quarts and Pints

Write for booklet to the manufacturer, Henry B. Platt, 42 Cliff St., New York.

MORE SECURITIES ARRIVE.

Bank of England Sends $20,000,000 on the Philadelphia.

Five cases of securities arrived here yesterday from the Bank of England on board the American liner Philadelphia, which were said to be worth about $20,000,000. They were in charge of A. J. Kirkland, who had the cases listed as personal baggage.

It was understood the valuable shipment of securities would be kept on board for the night and sent to the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. and other New York banks early today.

EXPORT TRADE LEAPS.

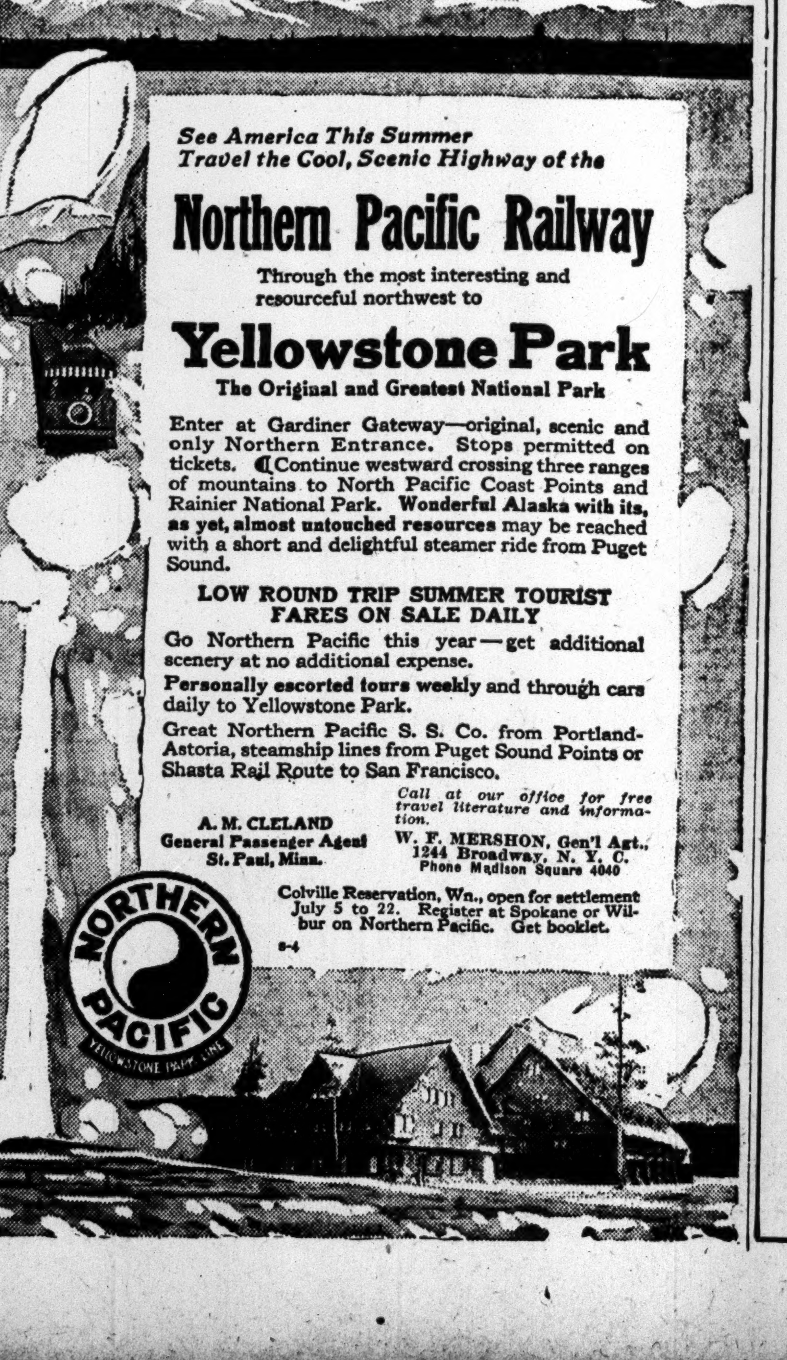
Increase Exceeding a Billion Shown in Eleven Months.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The monthly statement of the foreign trade of the United States was issued yesterday by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The imports and exports by groups during the month of May and the eleven months ended May, 1916, are:

IMPORTS.	Month of May. 1916. Dollars.	1915. Dollars.
Crude materials for use in manufact'g.	99,229,348	57,274,023
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	21,549,498	15,380,775
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufact'd	36,902,951	30,481,992
Manufact's for further use in manuf'g	40,067,725	18,051,376
Manufactures ready for consumption	30,084,534	20,434,321
Miscellaneous	1,354,901	662,364
Total imports	229,188,957	142,284,851
EXPORTS.		
Crude materials for use in manufact'g.	47,917,819	44,337,493
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	36,146,874	38,752,970
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufact'd.	62,248,328	40,828,391
Manufact's for further use in manuf'g	78,011,728	36,872,883
Manufactures ready for consumption	239,623,211	97,546,042
Miscellaneous	6,130,803	10,998,443
Total dom. expts.	470,078,763	269,336,222
Foreign merchandise exported	4,802,492	4,881,920
Total exports	474,881,255	274,218,142

IMPORTS.	11 Mos. Ended May. 1916. Dollars.	1915. Dollars.
Crude materials for use in manufac'g.	843,614,704	513,898,082
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	229,569,685	205,708,042
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufact'd	266,932,169	255,309,873
Manufa's for further use in manufact'g.	313,711,237	213,356,260
Manufact's ready for consumption	281,834,633	312,612,228
Miscellaneous	16,425,644	15,590,115
Total imports	1,952,088,072	1,516,474,600
EXPORTS.		
Crude materials for use in manufac'g.	479,040,915	478,957,613
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	358,241,207	481,110,384
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufact'd.	542,003,155	406,373,144
Manufa's for further use in manufact'g.	581,028,842	317,216,854
Manufact's ready for consumption	1,760,195,213	698,257,553
Miscellaneous	93,944,781	70,117,866
Total dom. expts.	3,814,454,113	2,452,033,414
Foreign merc. exptd.	55,706,973	48,008,510
Total exports	3,870,161,086	2,500,041,934

Exports of principal items under the heading "Miscellaneous," in May, 1916, were: Horses, $4,049,275; mules, $1,887,281, and seeds, $114,565, and for the eleven months ending with May, 1916; Horses, $69,008,116; mules, $21,121,410, and seeds, $3,406,541.



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Travel the Cool, Scenic Highway of the

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Through the most interesting and resourceful northwest to

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8-4

FOILS AUTO THIEVES IN THEFT OF A SAFE

Woman Sees Them Roll It from Store to Motor They Had Stolen.

SHE FRIGHTENS THEM OFF

Twice in a Month Safes from American Food Co.'s Stores Have Been Carted Away.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., July 9.—Because one of two burglars hummed a tune and because Mrs. John Griffin doesn't sleep well after the break of dawn, he and his partner were foiled in their attempt early this morning to take away the safe of the American Food Company's store, Washington and Overlook Avenues, in a stolen automobile.

Two of the company's stores, one in Newark and the other in East Orange, have been robbed within the last two months in the same way as the robbery was attempted this morning in the Belleville store.

It was after 4 o'clock this morning when Mrs. Griffin, who lives above the store, heard someone humming a tune. She looked out of her window and saw two men jimmying open the rear door of the store. Too frightened to raise an outcry, she waited a quarter of an hour and saw the men roll through the opened front door the store's safe, weighing more than 300 pounds. The men rolled it into an alley and tried to break it open with hamers. They failed, and rolling it to the waiting automobile, tried to lift it in. It was too heavy. Along came two men employed as trolley motormen. The men with the safe asked for a lift, and the four tried in vain to put the safe in the car.

"Much obliged," said the two in charge of the safe. "I guess we can't do it."

According to Mrs. Griffin, they drove away and soon after reappeared with two stout planks which they placed from the pavement across the rear of the car and started to roll the safe into the automobile. She asked them what they were doing.

"We are coming from work," was the reply.

Mrs. Griffin said that when she told the men that if they didn't go away she would call help, they got into the car and rode off. She told the police she saw the number of the car with the exception of the last figure. What she saw, she said, was 2,270. The police say the number was undoubtedly 22,700, the number of a car belonging to A. M. Schaup of 12 Halsted Street, East Orange, which was stolen last night. There was more than $1,000 in the safe, the receipts of the store for two days.

Both of the other robberies of American Food Company's stores were committed by carting away the safe in a stolen automobile. The safe taken from the East Orange store was found up on a nearby mountain by Miller Reese Hutchinson, engineer for Thomas A. Edison. It had been broken open with sledge-hammers. The company refused at the time to tell how much money had been in the safe.

ASSAIL REVENUE BILL.

Powder Risks Not Provided for, the Du Ponts Say.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 9.—The new revenue bill by which Congress seeks to raise $266,000,000, has received close study here, the headquarters of the powder industry. According to officials of the du Pont Company, powder shipped to foreign countries for war purposes, the kind it is proposed to tax, has advanced in price less than 18 per cent. since the war began, despite the belief that immense profits are being made on war orders.

The new revenue bill provides that powder manufacturers shall pay an excise tax of 5 percentum of the amount of gross receipts not in excess of $1,000,000, and 8 percentum above that amount.

The bill allows a profit of 10 per cent. on investment before the tax is levied, which the du Ponts say is too small for the risks of explosive manufacture.

Should the gross sales of powder aggregate three times the value of the investment, it is asserted here, the Government would receive 70 per cent. of the profits if the investment yielded 34 per cent.; meanwhile, it is asserted here, the manufacturer cannot receive more than 10 per cent. on his investment unless the earnings exceed the percentages noted.

Another feature of the bill which is criticised here is the retroactive clause providing that "the first taxable year shall be the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1916." This means that powder makers will have no opportunity to adjust their prices or expenses to meet the tax, for contracts are based on former conditions.

AID FOR IRISH SUFFERERS.

Collection Taken in Churches Under Cardinal Farley's Order.

Collections for sufferers from the Irish rebellion were taken up yesterday in the Catholic churches of the city, and it is said that the response was unusually generous. Cardinal Farley ordered the collection in a letter recently sent to all the Catholic rectors, in which he invoked aid for the innocent sufferers from the rebellion.

"The punishment which England meted out so mercilessly by execution, imprisonment or deportation to hundreds, if not thousands, of fathers, husbands and sons," he said in his letter, "has fallen with extreme severity and dire misery on countless women and children, many of them aged, of unhappy Erin."

The rectors were cautioned to refrain from any criticism of England's methods in dealing with the rebellion in making their appeal for the destitute, and they limited their appeal to an account of the want and desitution said to exist in Ireland. The amount of the collection will not be known for several days, as the reports from all the Catholic churches of the city must be received before an accounting can be made.

DEFECTIVES AS SERVANTS.

N. Y. U. Teacher Is Training Many for Housework.

Miss Meta Anderson of the New York University Demonstration School for Defective Children is working on a plan to train defective children to become house servants.

"Suburbanites especially would be benefited, not to speak of the defectives," Miss Anderson explained. Courses in housework for girls and in the duties of butler or other tasks performed by men servants have been introduced in the school, at 219 Sullivan Street, where ninety defective children are enrolled.

NEW SEAMEN'S LAW BLAMED FOR MURDER

Firemen, Paid in Liverpool, Battle in the Dark in the Philadelphia's Fo'c'sle.

ONE MAN KILLED IN MELEE

Five Men Held by British Authorities to Answer for Killing of Big Scotchman.

Officers of the American Line steamship Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, said that the La Follette seamen's law, which permits a ship's crew to demand pay in a foreign port, was the cause of a fight among the firemen on board that resulted in one man being killed and four others injured.

When the liner left New York on June 17 she had a mixed crew in the stokehole composed chiefly of Liverpool Irish and Russian Finns, and there was quarrelling daily in the fo'c'sle on the way over.

On Tuesday, June 27, when the Philadelphia was lying in the Canada Dock, Liverpool, the Finns retaliated for attacks of the Irish firemen and injured two of them severely. The following night their opponents got together in force and beat up the Finns, leaving two of them lying on the deck of the fo'c'sle.

All was well until Friday afternoon, when the firemen drew their half month's advance pay from the office and started to celebrate ashore with Liverpool rum, known to the seafaring community as "chain lightning." Sundry skirmishes took place between the two factions in the grog shops, but nothing serious occurred until 2:30 on Saturday morning, when all hands were on board the ship.

No one seems to know just who started the affray, but the lights were doused in the firemen's fo'c'sle and the men sailed in with firebars, belaying pins, and other weapons known to sea romance. The fight was free for all and lasted about fifteen minutes, and only stopped when Robert Harkness, a big Scotchman about 38 years old, cried out: "My God; I'm killed!"

When policemen and watchmen from the pier, with the quartermaster, officers, and engineers on watch went to the fo'c'sle and turned on the electric lights they found Harkness lying on the deck unconscious with his skull fractured, and three or four Finns and Irishmen suffering from scalp wounds.

The police sent for an ambulance, but Harkness died before it reached the ship without recovering his senses. The wounded men were attended by Paul H. Tracy, the ship's surgeon, and the body of the Scotch fireman was taken ashore for an inquest.

The Liverpool police detained five of the firemen as witnesses as they consider it a case of murder. No one appeared to know who struck the fatal blow, as the fighting took place in the dark. The trip back to New York was peaceful in the firemen's fo'c'sle, as both the Finns and the Liverpool Irishmen felt that they had had enough fighting for awhile.

Otto Manelus, one of the men most severely injured in the mêlée, started to work yesterday with his head bandaged, but was ordered off by the doctor, who did not think he had sufficiently recovered.

ROOSEVELT TENDERS HIS ARMY TO NATION

Continued from Page 1.

haven't time to teach a man to use a lance or sabre. If I wanted my soldiers to have weapons of that sort I would give hatchets and axes. They could chop away with as good results, and it would not take 'em so long to learn to wield such weapons. Rifles and revolvers are enough for me."

It has been learned that a regiment of full-blooded Indians has been offered, and that Colonel Roosevelt is undecided whether it shall go as a unit or have its members divided among other commands.

Horses are now being assembled in much the same manner as the recruits. A contractor who has supplied 100,000 mounts for the Allies in in charge of this part of the work, and the machinery at his command is already in operation.

Aeroplanes and aviators have been promised by Payne Whitney, the Aero Club of America, Robert J. Collier, and others. A field ambulance has been offered, as have field telephones and almost every other thing needed.

The idea of the "T. R. Division" was conceived a year ago at the time of the Lusitania sinking. It was designed at that time for possible use against Germany. The mobilization, it is said, will be at Fort Sill, Okla. Thirty days is the time limit for it or a little more than half the fifty-four days it took to put the Rough Riders into the field.

Asked at his country home at Cold Springs Harbor last night if he was to accompany ex-President Roosevelt and the division to the Mexican border, Henry L. Stimson said:

"I do not want to comment on the report one way or the other."

APPLICATION NOT OFFICIAL.

No Word of Roosevelt's Proposal in War Department Records.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—War Department officials are reluctant to discuss the division of troops which ex-President Roosevelt desires to raise. Reports that Colonel Roosevelt applied to Secretary of War Baker for approval and a commission as a Major General failed of verification in any official quarter.

The Adjutant General's office denied that such an application had been received. It was asserted positively that there was no correspondence in the War Department regarding the division or Colonel Roosevelt's Major Generalship.

"If there is anything in this matter," said an army officer of high rank, "it has been done outside official channels and not in correspondence with the Secretary of War or the department. The proposal, if it has come at all, has been laid before President Wilson probably by some common friend of Mr. Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt. I have no hesitation in saying that the prospect that Colonel Roosevelt's division will be raised with the sole approval of President Wilson or Secretary Baker is very remote. In fact, unless Congress authorizes the raising of volunteers, it is impossible to see how it can be done legally. Volunteers will hardly be called unless there is war."

Regarding the report that Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, who retires on July 29 from the navy, had accepted Colonel Roosevelt's invitation to be one of his Brigadier Generals, Admiral Winslow will retire as required by law, at the age of 62, within three weeks. The army retiring age is 64 years. In the event of war Admiral Winslow wolud be subject to call from the retired list for active duty. To serve as a Brigadier General of volunteers he would have to resign from the navy.

MOOSE REJECT HUGHES.

Colorado Leaders Decide to Continue the State Organization.

DENVER, Col., July 9.—Progressives of Colorado at a meeting tonight declined to indorse Charles E. Hughes for President; decided to continue the State organization, and authorized Chairman C. P. Dodge to call at a later date a State assembly, at which it is expected State and county tickets will be placed in the field this Fall.

The State Central Committee at a later meeting followed the recommendation.

PARKER SEEMS AMUSED.

Refuses to Say Whether He'll Join the Colonel's Division.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 9.—John M. Parker was apparently amused at the report that he would accept a commission in the military division being organized for service in Mexico by Colonel Roosevelt.

The report was read to Mr. Parker over the telephone. He requested a repetition and then, after a pause, he said he would decline to answer yes or no.

In view of the fact that Mr. Parker has adhered to the principles of the Progressive party and is now engaged in keeping it alive, his enlistment under the banner of his former leader is considered highly improbable.

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Taking Inventory

This is the time of the year when merchants take inventory, or take stock, and make up their financial statements for the half year, and the merchant who is a borrower at his bank of course sends his bankers a copy.

The Harriman National Bank is exceedingly pleased to see that statements received from its customers thus far reflect a gratifying condition of business both in New York and throughout the country, and the Harriman National Bank is favored with a large number of accounts from interior merchants, of which it makes a specialty.

The bank analyzes such statements very carefully, taking into consideration first the customer's liabilities; and, second, his assets, and upon the proportion of these two items, with reference as much to their character as to their amounts, the customer's credit is largely based.

In general, the item of cash is larger than it has been for some years past; the volume of business has increased; the amount of stock in trade is generally consistent with the character of the business; and the proportion of liabilities to total assets that may be quickly converted into cash is very satisfactory.

This is an excellent augury for the immediate future, and if any merchants feel they need extended banking facilities or desire to improve upon their present banking relations, we shall be pleased to confer with them.

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4 cylinder en bloc motor
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HYPHENS BARRED IN HUGHES ALLIANCE

Constitution Is Explicit About the Naming of Branches of New Body.

WILL INCORPORATE TODAY

Is Nonpartisan, Has No Dues, Is National in Scope, and Women Will Be Members.

The Hughes Alliance, membership in which is open to any voter of the State who wants to cast his ballot next November for the Republican Presidential nominee, will file articles of incorporation with Secretary of State Hugo at Albany today.

The alliance's work in behalf of the candidacy of Mr. Hughes will be directed by an Executive Committee, to be chosen this week by the General State Committee of 400 members. At the same meeting there will be effected a permanent organization of the alliance. The General Committee will be the governing body of the alliance. In reference to this committee a statement issued yesterday from Hughes headquarters said:

"These men form a representative group of men of all parties from every county in the State."

It was also announced that the New York Hughes Alliance would be only a State branch of a national organization, with alliances in every State. Within a few weeks it is purposed to hold a meeting of representatives of the alliance in all States for the purpose of inaugurating a comprehensive national campaign for the election of Mr. Hughes.

The Constitution of the alliance declares that the single purpose of the organization is the election of Charles E. Hughes to the Presidency. There will be no dues. Women may become members of a women's auxiliary, and assist in the work of the campaign. A significant section of the Constitution reads:

"No local branch nor auxiliary branch of the organization shall be known or designated as representing citizens of any particular foreign extraction."

The Constitution also says:

"In personnel of officers and committees, as well as in its authorized statements and campaign activities, the alliance and each branch and ancilliary thereof shall be and be kept nonpartisan and nonfactional in character; shall take part in no primary or factional contest; shall make no nominations nor indorse any candidate for any office; shall adopt no emblem and seek no column or place on any primary or election ballot; shall refrain from indorsing the platforms or principles of any particular party. The alliance shall, however, seek to work in entire harmony and co-operation with party committees and with other organizations in behalf of Presidential Electors pledged to vote for Charles E. Hughes for the Presidency. The alliance shall especially endeavor to enlist the active political efforts of persons not working for the election of Mr. Hughes through party organizations and committees."

The incorporators named in the application to the Secretary of State are Darwin R. James, Jr., who was President of the old Hughes Alliance in the 1908 campaign; Winfred T. Denison, recently Secretary of the Interior in the Philippine Islands; Assemblyman Robert McC. Marsh, Captain Arthur F. Cosby, Nathaniel Phillips, President of the National League of Foreign Born Citizens, and Albert S. Bard, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Citizens Union.

The Directors named in the articles of incorporation include Republicans, Progressives, and Democrats, and, in addition to Mr. James, are as follows: James Byrne, Democrat, New York lawyer; Ernest Cawcroft, former Progressive leader and ex-Deputy State Treasurer, Jamestown; Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., President of the New York Young Republican Club; Charles M. Dow, banker, delegate to the recent Constitutional Convention, Jamestown; Stanley M. Isaacs, former Chairman of the New York County Progressive Committee; Virgil K. Kellogg, former Justice of the Supreme Court and Progressive leader, Watertown; Sam A. Lewisohn, capitalist, New York City; Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University, Progressive; Robert C. Morris, ex-Chairman of the Republican County Committee; Charles B. Sears, President of the Erie County Bar Association and Constitutional Convention delegate from Buffalo; Richard U. Sherman, son of ex-Vice President Sherman, Utica; J. Mayhew Wainwright, former Senator and Chairman of the State Industrial Council, Rye; Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, and George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General.

The headquarters of the Hughes Alliance, both the State organization and the national organization, will be in the Postal Life Building in West Forty-third Street. It is in this building that the Republican National Committee will also have its headquarters.

It is expected that National Chairman Willcox will name this week the members of the Hughes Campaign Committee. George W. Perkins will probably have a place on the committee, but he has denied that he is to be its Chairman.

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NEXT WEDNESDAY
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00.
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HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

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PICKING PEACE CONFEREES.

Striking Cloakmakers and Employers Meet at City Hall Today.

Mayor Mitchel's attempt to bring about a peace conference between the striking cloakmakers and their employers is a success before the factions meet in the City Hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It became known last night that both the union and the Manufacturers' Association have agreed to the conference. Some of the conferees have been chosen, and it is said that the first session of the peace meeting to end the ten weeks' strike will be held tomorrow morning.

The settlement will probably not be what social workers interested in the strike have wished. It has been their desire that there be re-established a protocol agreement under which the union would surrender the right to strike in return for concessions by the manufacturers. It was only after the union agreed to waive the demand that the employers should not have unrestricted power of discharge, that the manufacturers agreed to a conference and the union has insisted it will not sign away its right to strike as long as the manufacturers have the unbridled power of discharge. In reply the manufacturers say they will retain the power of lockout. The conference will, therefore, in all probability, deal with questions of wages and standards, and when the men go back to work, it is not at all certain that there will be any formal agreement on the method of settling disputes.

Misha Appelbaum, head of the Humanitarian Cult, who has taken a great interest in the settlement of the strike, said last night:

"The conference at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the City Hall will be little more than a formality. We have brought the two opposing factions together and the strike is as good as settled."

PRESIDENT LEAVES CAPITAL.

Starts for Detroit, Where He Will Address Salesmen.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—President Wilson left Washington tonight for Detroit, where he will deliver an address tomorrow morning before the World's Salesmanship Congress. He expects to receive members of the congress later at the Detroit Athletic Club, visit an automobile plant, and perhaps address its employes.

Leaving Detroit at 4 P. M., he will arrive here on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tumulty, and Representatives Doremus, Chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, are in the President's party.

HUGHES TO ACCEPT NOMINATION JULY 31

Get-Together Meeting Then of Republicans and Progressives in Carnegie Hall.

PLANS A JUMP TO COAST

Will Visit Pacific States in August, Then Go to Maine, Where Taft and Roosevelt May Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 9.—Charles E. Hughes will be notified formally of his nomination for the Presidency probably on the afternoon of Monday, July 31, at Carnegie Hall, in New York City. It will be a large meeting, attended by representative men from all parts of the country, and the Progressives will play an important rôle. It will be the first general gathering of the clans, and Mr. Hughes hopes to make it a get-together affair which will bring all factions solidly behind him.

The meeting also will mark the real opening of the campaign, as plans are now being made to get Mr. Hughes on the stump within a few days after he delivers his formal speech of acceptance. His first trip will include a swing to the Pacific Coast. He had intended to start West about Aug. 15, but the change in plans has been urged upon Mr. Hughes because of the State election in Maine in September. He will return in time to speak in Maine, where a Governor and two United States Senators are to be elected.

It is probable also that both Colonel Roosevelt and ex-President Taft will enter the Maine campaign, and with this formidable array the Republicans feel sure of a victory which they believe will have an important effect on the national election in November. The Democrats expect to have Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Secretary of the Interior Lane and possibly President Wilson in the Maine campaign.

There has been some talk of the notification being held on July 24, and while this is possible the later date is favored by most of the leaders.

Mr. Hughes will deliver a long, carefully prepared address in which he will cover all of the issues up to date and sound the keynote of the Republican campaign. Probably the only other speaker at the notification meeting will be Senator Warren G. Harding, Chairman of the Notification Committee.

The members of the Progressive Party will be invited to turn out in force at the meeting and reservations will be made for them. The meeting will be followed by a series of conferences among Republican and Progressive leaders, which it is hoped will do much to put an end to any feeling which may still exist. In fact, if Mr. Hughes has his way, it is to be not only a notification meeting, but a political love feast as well, which he hopes will start the campaign on a basis of renewed friendship and harmony.

Mr. Hughes consented to the plan to jump into active campaigning immediately after the formal notification ceremony without protest, when the importance of a victory in Maine was submitted to him. By making an early start for the Coast he will be able to get back just when the Maine fight is being brought to a close.

Mr. Hughes now realizes that from the time he starts West until Election Day he will have little opportunity for rest. He may get a vacation of a few days in the Rockies, but after his return to Maine he will begin shorter jumps to the doubtful States.

One trip will carry him South, where he will campaign in Tennessee, Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia, North Carolina, and possibly two or three other States.

He also will devote much time to New Jersey, Massachusetts, and New York, in the East, and to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other States in the Middle West.

Mr. Hughes hopes, as far as possible, to avoid rear platform speeches on his first swing to the Coast, but he has no such illusion about the campaigns which must be made late in September and October, and has agreed to make the hardest fight he can.

Today Mr. Hughes gave some time to his speech of acceptance. He walked to church with Mrs. Hughes and his daughters. His program for tomorrow calls for the abandonment of his usual two hours of golf because of the mass of work which he faces.

American Steamer Hits a Reef.

TURKS ISLAND, July 9.—The American steamship Yuna, from New York July 2 for La Romana and San Domingo, ran ashore on Friday night on Drum Point Reef, Caicos Island. She apparently is not damaged badly, and probably will be saved.

DENIES CHARITIES CHARTER.

Justice Goff Demands Proof "Res Publica Humana" Is Practicable.

In withholding for the present his approval of an application for a charter for the Res Publica Humana, an organization of a number of charitable persons of Brooklyn, Supreme Court Justice Goff expressed doubt of the practicability of the plan, but told the offered that it was practicable, a charter would be granted. The court said he understood that the club or society had three objects—to promote the welfare and sociability of mankind, to give opportunity for education, and in every possible manner to assist persons in need, regardless of creed, nationality, or sex.

The applicants were R. E. Abraham, Mrs. Robert L. Bass, Mrs. Emanuel Mendez, Mrs. Anthony Rosalia, and John A. Longman. In his decision Justice Goff referred to them as "three devoted women and two gallant men." He said they had prepared "a truly noble program," and that if successful it would emulate the great religions of the world that for centuries had been endeavoring to accomplish the same objects. Then he said:

"There is neither moral impediment nor legal obstacle to the incorporators setting to work now to construct their splendid conception of the Republic of Humanity. Indeed, right-minded men would applaud their acts, as they have applauded in the abstract all the ideal republics."

DEDICATE MARONITE CHURCH

Monsignor Mooney Officiates in Washington Street Edifice.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General, blessed yesterday morning the new Maronite Catholic Church of St. Joseph in lower Washington Street, which at a cost of $75,000 has been built from a former loft building. Following the service of blessing the missionary, the Rev. Francis Wakim celebrated high mass, using the Maronite rite and the Syrian language.

These Maronites are Syrians coming from a local section, and employ in their worship both the Syrian and Arabic tongues. There are some 10,000 of them in New York, living at the lower end of Manhattan, and also in Brooklyn and New Jersey. Gifts of altar, pews, chandeliers, and stations of the cross have come to the Maronites from persons outside their number, but interested in their missionary work.

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Harry has a new girl again. This time it's "Bonnie Maggie Tamson." You'll enjoy hearing him sing about this latest love affair. And when Harry laughs, you'll laugh too.

Through his winning ways he steals Maggie from another chap. And he is overjoyed to find she is an inexpensive luxury. For the eighteen pence he spent in treating her, he got in return fully a half-crown's worth of kisses—but you'll want to hear Harry himself tell about it in his own inimitable way on

Victor Record 70116 Twelve-inch, $1.25
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(There's No Other Lass Like the Lass I Love)

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Go today to any Victor dealer's and hear this new Lauder record or any other music you wish to hear. There are Victor dealers everywhere and they are always glad to demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400.

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JULY 1, 1916

To the Board of Directors:

Gentlemen:—The demand for our conservative mortgage investments continues to be large, as is evidenced by the Gross Sales of Guaranteed Mortgages, including extensions for the past six months, which have amounted to $22,326,335. The net increase in Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages—$2,084,204—is somewhat larger than for the first half of the year 1915. The total Guaranteed Mortgages outstanding now amount to $146,448,737.

The Company continues to perform the same services for the public, which it has rendered during the recent period of unsettled financial conditions. The first is to supply cautious investors with mortgage securities of undoubted safety and to fully and promptly protect these in case of any shrinkage in the value of the real estate. The second is to re-purchase maturing mortgages from clients who desire the money for other purposes, and this has also been fully and promptly done.

The Company continues to make strength, and not profit, its first consideration, by maintaining large amounts of cash in its various Banks and Trust Companies, by lending more conservatively than previously and by requiring reductions on account of the principal of maturing mortgages. The Company has collected during the past four and a half years reductions of $5,271,525, and has required borrowers to obligate themselves to pay $1,771,427 during the life of their present loans. Despite the shrinkage in New York City real estate, only 2½ per cent of our outstanding mortgages are included in the foreclosures and real estate. The total of real estate and mortgages in foreclosure for July 1st, 1916, as compared with January 1st, 1916, is smaller by $402,667, which is an indication that the bad times are nearly over. The most striking feature during the past six months is the decrease in the amount of mortgages under foreclosure from $1,960,700 to $720,225. This improvement reflects the stronger rentals of New York City real estate.

Owing to the increase in the size of buildings in New York City and the tendency of investors to prefer smaller mortgage investments, the Company has done a larger business in Guaranteed Mortgage Certificates than for any similar period. These Certificates are issued in any amount to suit, against specific mortgages covering properties which can be inspected, and they bear the current rate of interest.

The earnings of the Company from operation, i.e., from premiums on outstanding mortgages, interest on Company's capital, lending fees, etc., are nearly as large as in other years, but the net earnings are diminished by the sale of foreclosed real estate, which has been forced at present market prices. The revival of business prosperity during the past two years has followed the customary course of raising values first in stocks, and second in commodities. The third step of higher values in real estate appears to be imminent. When New York City real estate again reaches its usual condition the company's profits will again become normal.

The Company continues to loan money direct to owners of real estate and invites applications for mortgage loans on desirable business or residence property.

The comparative figures for the first half of recent years are as follows:

First Six Months of	Mortgages Sold	Net Gain in Outstanding Guaranteed Mtges.	Outstanding Guaranteed Mtges. July 1st
1912	22,016,629	7,634,615	125,666,118
1913	17,530,240	4,849,645	136,018,258
1914	21,322,697	3,787,236	141,514,149
1915	24,073,273	1,224,578	142,090,499
1916	22,326,335	2,084,204	146,448,737

The Gross Earnings and Net Profits of the Company for the first half of recent years are as follows:

EARNINGS

	First Half 1916	First Half 1915	First Half 1914	First Half 1913	First Half 1912
Premiums for Guarantees	$339,019	$340,546	$343,229	$329,432	$298,542
Interest on Mortgages	107,749	163,082	181,210	162,461	166,524
Fees, etc.	68,862	53,434	128,014	10,172	8,180
Gross Earnings	$515,630	$557,062	$652,453	$502,065	$473,246

EXPENSES

Gross Expenses	$147,383	$140,902	$143,724	$104,909	$100,596
Net Earnings	368,247	416,160	508,729	397,156	372,650

The rates of Earnings and Dividends on the Capital Stock have been as follows:

	Capital	Earnings	Dividends
1912	*5,500,000	14½ per cent	12 per cent
1913	6,000,000	13½ per cent	12 per cent
1914	6,000,000	15½ per cent	12 per cent
1915	6,000,000	13 per cent	12 per cent
1916	6,000,000	†12⅛ per cent	12 per cent

*Average Capital $5,500,000. April 1, 1912, Capital increased from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.
†Annual rate.

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company on the 30th of June, 1916, were as follows:

ASSETS	
New York City Mortgages	$4,397,023.78
Accrued Interest Receivable	334,449.22
Company's Brooklyn Building—cost	175,000.00
Real Estate	2,125,069.18
Real Estate under contract of sale	535,584.43
Cash	2,138,412.80
Total	$9,705,539.41

LIABILITIES	
Capital	$6,000,000.00
Surplus	2,750,000.00
Undivided Profits	307,324.37
Mortgages Sold, Not Delivered	621,835.02
Reserved for Premiums, etc.	26,380.02
Total	$9,705,539.41

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company have been verified and the Company's accounts certified as of June 30th, 1916, by the Audit Company of New York.

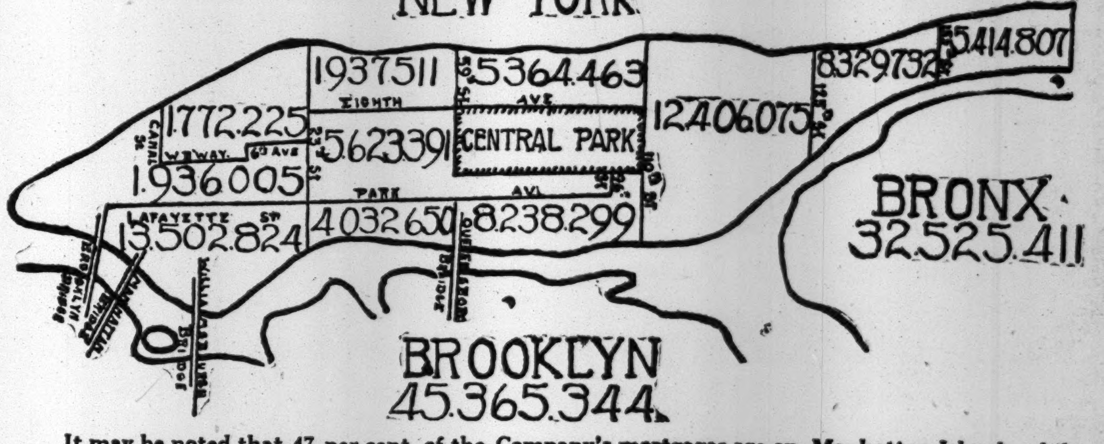
There are 11,501 mortgages outstanding, classified as follows:

Borough	No. of Loans	Amt. Outstanding	Average Loan
Manhattan	2,215	$68,557,982	$31,000
Brooklyn	7,620	44,924,844	5,900
Bronx	1,498	32,525,411	21,700
Queens	168	440,500	2,900
	11,501	$146,448,737	$12,700

An analysis of the Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages of the Company shows that these are divided among the customers of the Company as follows:

44	Savings Banks	$15,646,850
1402	Trustees	38,162,429
4031	Individuals	61,928,126
219	Charitable Institutions	11,715,157
15	Insurance Companies	9,811,625
29	Trust Companies	9,184,550
5740		$146,448,737

The following map shows the distribution of the total Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages of the Company on July 1st, 1916, in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn:



It may be noted that 47 per cent. of the Company's mortgages are on Manhattan Island, while 31 per cent are in Brooklyn and 22 per cent. in the Bronx.

VALUATIONS OF LAND AND BUILDINGS AND FIRE INSURANCE

	Value of Land	Value of Buildings	Total	Fire Insurance	Mortgage Loans
Manhattan	$56,421,564	$47,747,417	$104,168,981	$61,421,634	$68,557,982
Brooklyn	25,115,325	50,482,105	75,597,430	50,671,607	45,365,344
Bronx	16,803,334	31,986,232	48,789,566	32,395,185	32,525,411
	$98,340,223	$130,215,754	$228,555,977	$144,487,426	$146,448,737

The average amount loaned by the Company is 64 per cent of the Company's own appraisal.

On January 1, 1916, the Company had under foreclosure 59 mortgages amounting to $1,960,700. The Company now has under foreclosure 44 mortgages amounting to $720,225 some of which will probably be settled prior to sale. The foreclosed real estate owned by the Company on Jan. 1, 1916, amounted to $1,822,845 and since then real estate amounting to $1,737,358 has been added, making a total of $3,560,203. From this, during the past six months, the Company has made sales amounting to $899,550 so that the amount now stands at $2,660,653. Of this, $535,584 is under contract of sale, leaving a net amount of $2,125,069. The amount of interest delinquent for more than one month is $15,594.

Since December 12, 1894, when the Company began business, 16,497 mortgage loans have been made, aggregating, including extensions, $445,000,000. The total losses of the Company as shown on the books in twenty-one and a half years amount to $242,014, an average of $11,000 per annum.

The steady increase in the amount of Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages which now exceed ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS, evidences the public confidence in the safety of the Company's mortgage investments.

The Company will continue to adhere to its present sound and cautious methods and to its policy of unequaled publicity, under which it reveals every detail of its business. It is believed that the confidence of the most careful investors may be thus deserved and obtained.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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This report in pamphlet form mailed on request.

59 Liberty Street, New York

BEHR AND PELL RETAIN MIDDLE STATES TENNIS TITLE IN DOUBLES

PELL-BEHR TEAM HOLDS THE TITLE

Attacks of Mathey and Throckmorton Withstood in Five-Set Tennis Match.

BEHR TURNS THE SCALE

Losers Lead After Third Set of Middle States Doubles, but Cannot Overcome Behr's Precision.

In one of the most spectacular doubles matches of the season, the veterans, Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Karl H. Behr, thought by many to be the strongest doubles combination in the country, retained the Middle States championship yesterday at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, overcoming Dean Mathey and Harold Throckmorton, the challengers, in a five-set match, the score of which was 6—4, 3—6, 2—6, 9—7, 6—1. Behr's remarkable play turned the scale in favor of the holders. Through lack of practice he had been playing somewhat erratic tennis thus far this season, but yesterday, at one bound, he seemed to mount to the heights of his best form. The opposing pair played aggressively, but were unable to carry the day against Behr and Pell with the latter pair at full tide of speed and accuracy.

Behr started from somewhere in New Jersey to reach Orange by automobile, and while the spectators were crowded about the court he telephoned from Rahway that a breakdown had held him up. He appeared on the courts nearly an hour and a half late. Rain threatened at all times, and just before the conclusion of the third set there was a downpour for a few minutes. Mathey wanted to continue in the rain, but both Pell and Behr, and particularly Behr, said that tennis in a rain storm wasn't tennis. At this point in the argument the rain ceased and the match was continued.

Challengers are Confident.

Brilliant rallies marked the contest from the start. There was an air of confidence in the play of Mathey and Throckmorton that boded ill for the veterans, and some were disposed to rank them over the champions in skill. Mathey played a steady game, and left the brilliant strokes for Throckmorton. The latter was fairly steady, his smashing game at the net accounting for a number of points. But they could not put forth a defense which would be a stumbling block to their opponents when the Pell and Behr team was actually threatened with disaster.

The champions carried off the first set without gaining an inkling of the fierce contest which was to come later. Both men were placing accurately to the lines, and with Throckmorton a bit unsteady, they were able to win at 6—4. For four games each team won on service, and then Mathey succumbed in a long deuce game. Pell won his own service, and Throckmorton was then broken through, so that the score was 5—2 in favor of Pell and Behr. A brilliant bit of net play by Throckmorton and Mathey broke down Behr's service. Behr's errors continued as prominent factors in the next game. What proved to be the last game was one in which Throckmorton drove with terrific force, but with lack of control. It was Pell's service, and Throckmorton and Mathey gained only one point. Three of the points for the opposing team were on Throckmorton's errors.

Winners Lose Second Set.

The second set opened with a deuce game that went to Throckmorton and Mathey, and with this start they jumped away to a three-game lead. Throckmorton was becoming more steady, and he played at the net with a brilliance that was surpassed only by the work of Behr. Mathey took a big part of the burden of the back court play, and his overhead game was wonderfully strong. With three games against them Pell and Behr strode into the fray with all their vigor in an attempt to stop the onrush of their opponents. The spell of victory, however, hung over Throckmorton and Mathey, and they withstood the assault well. Each team won on service until the set was closed.

This success put confidence into the play of Throckmorton and his partner, and by smashing tactics at the net the third set progressed in their favor. It appeared that Pell and Behr were weakening before their aggressive opponents, and Mathey argued strongly to play even in the sower that came up.

Behr Develops Greater Skill.

It was the fourth set which showed Behr at his best. He started out in the first game to break up the play of the opposing pair, and four placement points rattled from his racquet in quick succession. It was a love game, and Pell and Behr added two more, mainly on the work of the latter. Repeatedly, when all four players were at the net in a sharp volleying contest, it was Behr who found the opening for a successful shot, either down the centre of the court or along the lines. He played the lines with uncanny precision, slipping the ball past so that it cut the chalk mark. Twenty-two times in this set Behr scored placement points, and his percentage of errors was almost zero. Pell and Behr went along to a lead of 5—1 before Throckmorton and Mathey could stop the attack. Brilliant play on the part of the latter team, in which Throckmorton showed particularly good form, enabled the combination to carry off four straight games, bringing the set to deuce. Pell and Behr had the vantage game three times before the set fell to them at 9—7.

In the last set Pell and Behr, continuing the brilliant work of the fourth set, allowed their opponents only one game. The point scores and stroke analyses:

Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Karl H. Behr vs. Dean Mathey and Harold Throckmorton.

FIRST SET.

Pell and Behr—
4 4 2 4 9 4 4 1 2 4—38 6
Mathey and Throckmorton—
6 0 4 2 7 1 1 4 4 1—30 4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Pell	7	3	7	0	1
Behr	6	5	8	0	1
Throckmorton	8	6	3	0	0
Mathey	2	4	4	0	3

SECOND SET.

Pell and Behr—
6 1 2 4 3 5 7 4 2—34 3
Mathey and Throckmorton—
8 4 4 2 5 3 9 2 4—41 6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Pell	5	4	4	0	1
Behr	6	6	10	0	0
Throckmorton	7	4	9	0	1
Mathey	4	4	10	0	0

THIRD SET.

Pell and Behr.....4 1 3 5 4 2 2 1—22—2
Mathey and Throckmorton—
2 4 5 7 1 4 4 4—31—6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Pell	5	4	5	0	0
Behr	6	2	4	1	2
Throckmorton	3	4	7	0	0
Mathey	2	3	5	0	0

FOURTH SET.

Pell and Behr—
4 4 5 3 4 6 3 1 1 1 4 1 6 2 4 4—53—9
Mathey and Throckmorton—
0 1 3 5 2 4 5 4 4 1 4 4 4 0 2—47—7

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Pell	11	2	4	0	1
Behr	7	5	22	1	2
Throckmorton	7	4	14	0	0
Mathey	9	5	5	0	1

FIFTH SET.

Pell and Behr.......4 4 5 8 4 11 4—35—6
Mathey and Throckmorton—
2 1 3 5 0 9 2—22—1

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Pell	6	3	4	0	0
Behr	2	3	8	0	0
Throckmorton	7	3	5	1	0
Mathey	5	6	2	0	2

FINALS AT SUNNINGDALE.

Binzen and Henderson Win from O'Neale and Steinkampf at Nets.

Two finals were played yesterday in the Sunningdale Country Club tennis tournament at Mount Vernon. In the men's doubles Elliott Binzen and F. Henderson scored a victory over J. S. O'Neale, Jr., and H. J. Steinkampf at 6—4, 6—2, 6—4. The mixed doubles event resulted in a victory for Mrs. Herbert Carlebach and Hamilton Adler, who defeated Miss Elsa Rayser and Elliott Binzen, 7—5, 6—2. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-final Round—E. Fixman defeated M. G. Goldman, 6—3, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final Round—E. Binzen and E. Henderson defeated J. S. O'Neale, Jr., and H. J. Steinkampf, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final Round—Mrs. Herbert Carlebach and Hamilton Adler defeated Miss Elsa Rayser and Elliott Binzen, 7—5, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Third Round—Mrs. Herbert Carlebach defeated Mrs. G. F. Lynch, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. H. Blum defeated Miss K. Samstag, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss Elsa Kahn, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Helen Bernhard won from Miss Holden by default.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Third Round—Miss Edna Hess and Mrs. L. Weil defeated Mrs. Harold Lehman and Miss Sampter, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Elsa Kahn and Mrs. H. Blum defeated Mrs. A. Lehman and Mrs. H. Bloomingdale, 1—6, 6—3, 8—6; Mrs. Herbert Carlebach and Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Mrs. A. Sidenberg and Mrs. W. Schiff, 6—1, 6—3.

DAVIS AND CHURCH WIN.

Beat Murray and Rawlins in Exhibition Match at Nets.

In an exhibition doubles match at the Westchester Country Club yesterday afternoon Willis E. Davis and George M. Church scored a victory over R. Lindley Murray and H. N. Rawlins at 6—3, 7—5, 7—5. Davis played exceptionally well with Church as his partner. The speedy service of Davis presented difficulties for the men of the opposing team, even Lindley Murray finding it hard to handle. Murray and Davis had several exciting rallies almost entirely to themselves, with the honors about evenly divided.

JAPANESE WIN ON COURT.

Kumagai and Mikami Make Clean Sweep at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—I. Kumagai, the Japanese tennis star, won the Central States tournament title in singles here today, defeating Roland Hoerr, the former champion, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2. Later Kumagai and his partner, Mikami, defeated Van Reppert and Gautier, the St. Louis team, for the Central States doubles title. The score was 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

The tournament ended today. The Japanese players will take several trophies from here when they depart tomorrow for Utica, N. Y., where they are entered for the New York State tournament. They won the singles cup, the Central States doubles cup, and the two runner-up cups in the sectional doubles tournament.

TENNIS EXPERTS AT UTICA.

Stars Gather from East and West for State Title Play.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 9.—Some of the foremost tennis stars of the country will begin competition tomorrow for the New York State championship on the courts of the Yahnundasis Golf Club. More than fifty entries have been received, including several of the Californians.

Particular interest will attach to the tournament from the fact that the Japanese players, Kumagai and Mikami, who recently came to this country, will compete. The Orientals have already earned a big reputation on the courts, and their performances on the way East have been impressive. Mikami has just won the Central States singles championship and, with Kumagai, the doubles title in the St. Louis tournament. They are now on their way to this city.

From Pittsburgh there will be Charles Garland and William McEllroy, the latter the present holder of the New York State championship. Irving Wright will come from Boston, and Ted Whitney, S. Howard Voshell, and Harold Throckmorton are expected to be among the New York City representatives.

The complete entry list follows:

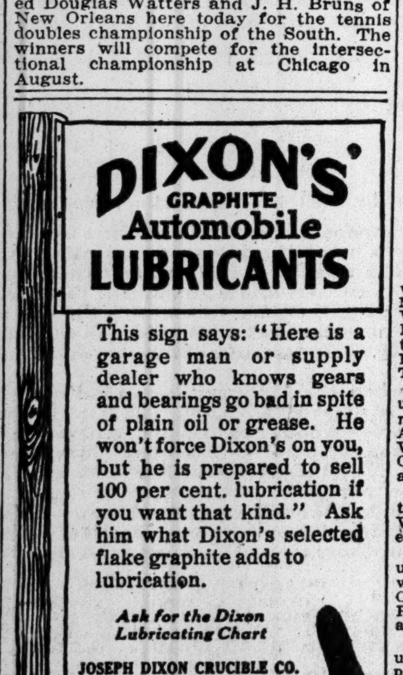
Clarence J. Griffin, Pacific Coast Tennis Association; Vandyke Johns, Pacific Coast Tennis Association; Roland Roberts, Pacific Coast Tennis Association; Willis Davis, Pacific Coast Tennis Association; Edwin R. McCormack, Pacific Coast Tennis Association; Eugene A. Warren, Pacific Coast Tennis Association; Kumaga, Japan; Mykami, Japan; Irving C. Wright, Longwood Cricket Club; Fred H. Harris, Brattleboro Country Club; Andrew H. Allen, Hoosick Falls Country Club; Paul Sheldon, Hartford Golf Club; Charles Garland, Pittsburgh Athletic Association; Charles S. Garland, Pittsburgh Athletic Association; William S. McEllroy, Pittsburgh Athletic Association; Walter B. Knox, Princeton University; Robert B. McClare, Scranton Country Club; Robert L. James, Saratoga Golf Club; H. E. Pike, Hoosick Falls Country Club; Francis T. Hunter, Cornell University; James S. O'Neale, New York City; John N. Thurlow, Brooklyn Tennis Club; Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth; Fenimore Cady, Dartmouth; A. R. Acheson, Syracuse; Dr. William Rosenbaum, West Side Tennis Court; Ralph Baggs, West Side Tennis Court; George Stedel, New York; C. P. Morse, Syracuse; E. H. Whitney, West Side Tennis Court; Jack Headley, Rochester Tennis Court; Edward Scranton, Rochester Tennis Court; Russell Griffiths, Rochester Tennis Court; Arthur Headly, Rochester Tennis Court; Henry Harrison, Montclair Athletic Association; H. Pratt, Boston; S. Howard Voshell, West Side Tennis Court; Fred Baggs, West Side Tennis Court; Edward Hymand, Yahnundasis Golf Club; John T. Train, Yahnundasis Golf Club; S. S. Curran, Yahnundasis Golf Club; R. Hamilton, Torry, Yahnundasis Golf Club; Edwin Fuller Torry, Yahnundasis Golf Club; J. H. Merwin, Yahnundasis Golf Club; William B. Lyon, Yahnundasis Golf Club; Ferris J. Thurlow, Yahnundasis Golf Club; George French, Yahnundasis Golf Club; James Lowry, Yahnundasis Golf Club; L. Devereux, Sadaquada; Hubert Kernan, Sadaquada; B. R. Campbell, Sadaquada.

Steinkampf and O'Neale Win.

Harry J. Steinkampf and James S. O'Neale, Jr., won the postponed doubles event of the Quaker Ridge tennis tournament at New Rochelle yesterday afternoon, when they defeated R. L. Baggs and Al J. Ostendorf in a four-set match, 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

Emerson and Hardy Win Title.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 9.—Nat Emerson and Lew Hardy of Memphis defeated Douglas Watters and J. H. Bruns of New Orleans here today for the tennis doubles championship of the South. The winners will compete for the intersectional championship at Chicago in August.



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This sign says: "Here is a garage man or supply dealer who knows gears and bearings go bad in spite of plain oil or grease. He won't force Dixon's on you, but he is prepared to sell 100 per cent. lubrication if you want that kind." Ask him what Dixon's selected flake graphite adds to lubrication.

Ask for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, N. J.
Established 1827

CELTIC PENTATHLON CAPTURED BY SHEA

Pastime A. C. Athlete Has Little Difficulty Triumphing Over a Mediocre Field.

Daniel J. Shea of the Pastime A. C. yesterday won the Pentathlon contest, which featured the annual games of the Monument Club, before 7,000 persons at Celtic Park. He had no record-breaking field to beat, for when post time came there were only six starters, although seventeen entries had been made.

Shea finished first in two events, tied for chief honors in another, took fourth in the discus throw, and fifth in the javelin hurling exhibition, for a total of twelve points. The Pastime boy's aggregate gave him an advantage of two points at the finish over Jim Lincoln, the rangy New York A. C. javelin thrower and former junior Metropolitan champion, who recorded fourteen points. S. Petander, the Swedish-American A. C. representative, finished third with seventeen points, and fourth place went to H. Lund, the Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club man, who totaled twenty points. W. F. Bartels, unattached, and H. Lichtman of the Irish-American A. C., finished fifth and sixth, respectively, with twenty-one and twenty-four points.

Pat O'Connor, unattached, did not compete. Others missing were J. Fritts, the Pastime Club's star, and Emil Mueller of the New York A. C., former national champion with the discus. The absence of these men robbed the Pentathlon contest of many of its thrills. Moreover, Pat Ryan, world's record holder, failed to match his skill and strength with Matt McGrath, Olympic title holder, in the special 16-pound hammer throw. Matt had as his company in the special toss Pat McDonald and J. J. Conway, both of the Irish-American A. C., and he won by more than thirty feet from McDonald. McGrath hurled the 16-pound hammer 186 feet 4 inches.

In the pentathlon, Lincoln can attribute his defeat to his failure to get home better than fifth in the 1,500-metre run. He was in a fine position to forge ahead of Shea in the point figuring by getting one of the first three places in the distance race. A third place would have placed him on even terms with Shea and a second place would have meant a triumph. Shea was victor of the 1,500-metre contest, and was trailed by Lichtman and Petander in 4:35 2-5.

Shea also annexed first honors in the running broad jump with a leap of 20 feet 4½ inches. Petander, the runner-up, cleared 20 feet 1¼ inches.

The 200-metre run was contested in three heats, two men in a heat, with time being the decisive factor. Shea could have won this event easily had he not stopped several times to see how far he was beating his rival. The Pastime man broke the tape in 24 3-5 seconds, and got only a tie for first when Bartels won his trial in the same figure. Lincoln had the third best time in this event.

Lincoln finished first in the javelin with a toss of 168 feet 6½ inches. Shea got fifth with 111 feet 10 inches. Lund, the Norwegian, was the best discus thrower of a weak aggregation, and took a first with 99 feet 7½ inches. Shea's best in this event was fourth with a toss of 88 feet 7½ inches. The summaries:

1,500-Metre Run, (Pentathlon.)—Won by Daniel J. Shea, Pastime A. C.; H. Lichtman, Irish-American A. C., second; S. Petander, Swedish-American A. C., third. Time—4:35 2-5.

200-Metre Run, (Pentathlon.)—Daniel J. Shea, Pastime A. C. Time—0:24 3-5; W. F. Bartels, unattached. Time—0:24 3-5; J. C. Lincoln, New York A. C.—Time—0:24 4-5.

Running Broad Jump, (Pentathlon.)—Won by Daniel J. Shea, Pastime A. C., with a jump of 20 feet 4½ inches; S. Petander, Swedish-American A. C., second, with a jump of 20 feet 1¼ inches; J. C. Lincoln, New York A. C., third, with a jump of 19 feet 4¾ inches.

Throwing the Javelin, (Pentathlon.)—Won by J. C. Lincoln, New York A. C., with throw of 168 feet 6½ inches; H. Lund, Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club, second, with throw of 139 feet 8½ inches; S. Petander, Swedish-American A. C., third, with throw of 136 feet 9½ inches.

Throwing the Discus, (Pentathlon.)—Won by H. Lund, Norwegian Turn and A. C., with throw of 99 feet 7½ inches; J. C. Lincoln, New York A. C., second, with throw of 95 feet 11 inches; S. Petander, Swedish-American A. C., third, with throw of 93 feet 4 inches.

Point Score.—Shea, 12; Lincoln, 14; Petander, 17; Lund, 20; Bartells, 21; Lichtman, 24.

Throwing the Sixteen-Pound Hammer, (Special.)—Won by Matthew J. McGrath, Irish-American A. C., with throw of 186 feet 4 inches; Patrick J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., second, with throw of 161 feet; J. J. Conway, Irish-American A. C., third, with throw of 130 feet 9 inches.

KEEN RUNNING AT GAMES.

Honors Are Divided at Annual Catholic Archdiocesan Events.

Honors in the annual games of the Catholic Archdiocesan Union of New York, which were contested yesterday at Glencoe Oval, 126th Street and Second Avenue, were divided among representatives of St. Joseph's Y. M. A., Annunciation A. C. and St. Anselm's A. C.

Dick Brand, the St. Anselm's veteran distance runner, led his field throughout the three-mile run, to win in 18:55. Mike Collins and Willie Deegan of the same club took second and third places, respectively.

The summaries:

60-Yard Dash.—Won by John Gallagher, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.; John Leonard, Annunciation A. C., second; W. Hannon, St. Anselm's A. C., third. Time—0:06 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by W. Hannon, St. Anselm's A. C.; J. Burke, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., second; Arthur Roberts, St. Mark's C. C., third. Time—1:02.

880-Yard Run.—Won by James Flately, Aquinas A. A.; Frank Boyle, Annunciation A. C., second; Frank Foran, St. Anselm's A. C., third. Time—2:08.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Frank Boyle, Annunciation A. C., with jump of 17 feet 7½ inches; H. J. Lawless, Annunciation A. C., second, with jump of 17 feet 6¾ inches; W. Burke, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., third, with 17 feet 4¼ inches.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by Richard Brand, St. Anselm's A. C.; Michael Collins, St. Anselm's A. C., second; W. Deegan, St. Anselm's A. C., third. Time—18:55.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by John Leonard, Annunciation A. C., with 30 feet 10½ inches; Tim O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., second, with 30 feet 8 inches; G. Rouse, St. Anselm's A. C., third, with 29 feet 11 inches.

One-Mile Relay.—Won by St. Anselm's A. C., (J. Kenton, C. Lauth, W. Hannon, and Frank Foran;) St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (Walter Burke, Frank Wall, Fred Burke, and Fred Wilson,) second; Aquinas A. A., (T. Jordan, W. Crane, J. Flately, and Thomas Sheridan,) finished second, but disqualified. Time—3:45.

TODAY'S RACE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Andes, 110 pounds; Monmouth, 105; Colonel Holloway, 110; Fuzzy Wuzz, 115; Daingerfield, 110; Maldon, 105; Ninety Simplex, Sir Denroh, 100 each; Carlton G., Stalwart Helen, Brave, 110 each; Hanworth, (imp.,) Gainsborough, 115 each; Travato, Beethoven, and Malabar, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, selling; about two miles. Cloud, 145 pounds; Flying Peep, 136; Aberfeldy, 135; Racebrook, 137; Sorrento, 132; White Metal, 138; Rustle, 130; Sandow, 140; Choice, 147; Otto Floto, 140; El Bart, 145, and Zellwood, 140.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, the Astoria Dinner Stakes; five furlongs. Whitney Belle, First Ballot, Tragedy, Serenest, and Mother Machree, 114 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; seven furlongs. Woodward, 110 pounds; Sun God, 97; Bayberry Candle, 122; Fernrock, 106; Hanson, 107; Pierone, 100; Republican, 102; Holiday, 100, and Daddy's Choice, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-years-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Sky Pilot, 102 pounds; Tammerlane and Ahara, 111 each; Presumption, 110; Devil Fish, (imp.,) and Alston, 102 each; Golden Gate, 104; Flag Day, 95; Rev. Oakwood, 102; Marchena, 94; Blackford and Raconteuse, 107 each, and Wenonah, 87.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Friar Nought, 104 pounds; Woodfair, 109; Piquette, 100; Excelsior, 104; Set Square, (imp.,) 110; Gleipner, 99; Dr. Gremer, 105; Narmar, 99, and Sweetie, 110.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Yankee Ball Team.

Numerous New York fans are just waking up to the fact that the Yankees have a baseball club which has a fine chance of winning the American League pennant. The younger major league organization in this city has never gained the prestige which the Giants have enjoyed here for so many years, simply because they have never had a pennant-winner. The present club, built up by Manager Donovan, has already proved that it compares well with the best of the other clubs, and is deserving of consideration. The nine is gaining friends every day by splendid playing.

Although New Yorkers have much sentiment for the Giants, the baseball fan, above everything else, will string along with a winner, and before the season is over it would not be surprising to see the team receiving as much attention as the Giants have in past years. The season is now nearly half over, and the New York team leads the American League race by a small margin. It has developed a fighting spirit, and is so well fortified with good playing talent that there is no reason to suppose that the club will not be able to retain the same high standard of play during the second stage of the long journey to Pennantville. Confidence is growing in the Yankees, and the skeptical National League partisans appreciate the fact that their fine showing has been no flash in the pan. Donovan's pitchers are in the best of shape, and some of his youngsters have developed into promising boxmen. There is no better fielding club in the league, and the batting strength is becoming stronger as the season progresses.

Brooklyn is strengthening its hold on first place in the National League race, and Gotham fans are already dreaming of a world's series right here in New York between the Yankees and the Dodgers. Such a state of affairs seems almost too good to be true, but if it should happen, the country would see New York worked up to a higher pitch of excitement than ever before in the history of the game. The Polo Grounds and Ebbets Field would not be half big enough to take care of the crowds which would swarm to both parks to view the struggle for baseball supremacy. Squire Ebbets would chuckle with glee at the realization of a life ambition, and the American League officials would rejoice in the fulfilment of a desire which has been of many years' standing—to have a pennant winner in New York.

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Value of One-design Classes.

Zest in yachting this season has centred almost entirely in the contests between the one-design boats of the several classes. Both the fifties and thirties of the New York Yacht Club have been the media for lively sport, victory alternating with something akin to regularity between the four fifties which are in commission. So, too, success has favored first one and then another of the thirties, there never being any certainty as to which of the eight survivors of this class will be successful in any race in which they meet. It is this element of uncertainty which has made the Summer regattas so interesting thus far this season.

The appearance of the fish and outlaw classes of the Seawanhaka, the new forties of the New York, and the one-design classes of the Stamford and Indian Harbor Clubs has stimulated sport marvelously among amateur skippers. Indeed, some of the very best of the veterans have taken the tiller of the sixteen-footers to show the youngsters how a losing boat can be handled so as to be made a winner by proper sailing. Theoretically these one-design craft, designed by one man, built in the same yard, fitted by the same riggers, and as nearly alike throughout as it is possible to make a lot of craft, should sail a dead heat in any class contest in which they meet. The fifties come so close to doing this that it has happened that all four have finished within a few seconds of each other after a run of twenty miles. In one race this year a half dozen of the forties finished in a bunch, with only a few seconds intervening between the time of the first and last in crossing the finish line. Practically the same thing has twice happened in races in which the Seawanhaka fish class boats have been engaged, and in the recent cruising week the Stamford one-design class finished so well together that it was each time a question of the exercise of judgment on the part of the skipper as to which gained the victory.

The one-design craft are making first-class amateur sailors faster than a dozen international cup races could make them. Practical handling of the craft and the instant solution of sailing problems by the amateur skipper teaches him more than the study of the almost marvelous skill of professional sailors in cup races. This is demonstrated in the series races in which the dozen one-design classes are now competing each week. As the skippers become better acquainted with the characteristics of the boats they get them nearer together in consistency of performance. Victory or defeat rests with that sailor who seizes every advantage of variation in wind, flow of tide, and makes instant acceptance of every point in his favor in windward work. He has learned that every sailor's sense must work swiftly and correctly to achieve success—the all-important lesson.

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Americans and the Channel Swim.

The announcement by Charles Durborow, the great Philadelphia long-distance swimmer, that he would attempt the crossing of the English Channel next Summer, if European events made it possible, has caused speculation in aquatic circles concerning his qualifications for the arduous undertaking.

Some, indeed, have expressed doubt whether the Quaker City man can hold the trudgeon, which he uses in all tests, for the period required to complete the trip. They point out that it took Webb and Burgess, the only two to have accomplished the feat, about twenty-two hours to reach the goal, and that Durborow's best performance for continuous swimming is fourteen hours and fifteen minutes.

It should be taken into consideration, however that Webb and Burgess were devotees of the slow breast stroke, and stopped every half hour, or oftener, to rest and take food or drink, while Durborow, like most American exponents of water endurance, has good speed, and maintains a steady, even pace throughout, pausing not a minute to relax or take nourishment. He does not touch food or drink from start to finish.

Evidently, then, the Philadelphian should not need anything like twenty-two hours to span the Channel, and an estimate of his chances must be based on his own performances and not on those of old-time swimmers.

One of these performances offers especially accurate data. A couple of seasons ago Durborow swam Delaware Bay, covering nineteen and three-quarter miles across tide, in 14 hours 15 minutes, and finished in perfect condition, ready for more. The Channel course measures less than two miles more, and in other respects virtually duplicates the Delaware stretch. Had anything worth while been at stake Durborow could unquestionably have continued and attained the full distance in about sixteen hours, which should be his approximate time in swimming the Channel, provided he was favored with smooth sea and water at 58 to 60 degrees, as were both Webb and Burgess.

This may seem an optimistic view of the situation, but there is much to support it. Not only Durborow, but other Americans, like Charles Toth of Boston and Robert Dowling and Alfred Brown of New York, have shown ability to keep going for fourteen to sixteen hours at an average gait of about forty to forty-five minutes to the mile as against an average of less than one mile an hour to the credit of the successful channel swimmers, and the difference in speed represents a total of six hours, approximately, over the classic course.

The introduction of fast, labor-saving strokes, and the development of better methods for training are responsible for the striking progress made here in distance swimming, which warrants the belief that any one of several Americans is now ready to hang up a new Channel record at the first favorable opportunity.

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Withdrawals from Beaten Sixteens.

The habit contracted by many well-known golfers of dropping out of the beaten divisions of the various sixteens is not beneficial to the game at large or to the golfers themselves in particular. When a player enters a tournament he has usually made provisions for remaining until the last day, in the expectation or the hope of getting into the final round. The various clubs are only too generous in providing separate trophies for these beaten divisions, and a succession of defaults is not calculated to impress upon the Tournament Committee the advisability of purchasing similar unappreciated trophies on future occasions. The more golf each man plays at a tournament the more successful the tournament is, and the more enjoyment the individuals derive from it. It is for this reason that the usual handicap event is played on the last day of the tournament, and it has been noticed far too often that many who neglect to play in the beaten divisions are ready and willing to try for the handicap prize.

The only solution of the mystery of the many withdrawals must lie in the stigma, however slight, which is mistakenly supposed to attach itself to a prominent golfer who loses in the beaten division. On the very face of it, nothing could be more ridiculous, for not only is the second best golfer in the tournament often beaten by the ultimate winner in the first round, but on more than one occasion the best player of them all has been eliminated at the start by a poor round or bad luck. Max Marsten, Gardiner White, John M. Ward, and other players of like calibre, have not scorned to play, and even lose, in the beaten divisions. Their example should be followed by all the other well-known golfers, if not as a pleasure, at least as a duty. Good sportsmanship demands it, and good taste commends it.

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Extension of the Racing Season.

A serious movement is now on foot to extend the metropolitan racing season until the middle of October, with twelve-day meetings at Aqueduct and Jamaica. The usual Autumn racing is scheduled, of course, for Belmont Park, following Saratoga. Those who are back of the movement have been led to believe, by the success which has been attained so far this season, that there are many thousands who would attend these meetings if they were held, and that there is a strong desire for more racing around New York.

Horsemen to whom the subject has been broached have immediately welcomed the idea and are strongly in favor of lengthening the season. Many of these owners go into Winter quarters after the Belmont meeting, and do not race again until next Spring, and they would find another month of the sport very acceptable before retiring for the year.

The fact that these meetings would conflict with the Maryland fixtures is of little importance, inasmuch as there are plenty of horses to go around, and many of the owners who would continue on the Long Island courses would not ship to Maryland in any event.

⁂

The Choice of Weequahic Park.

There appears to be scant justice in the criticism of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union for its selection of Weequahic Park, Newark, as the place for holding its annual track and field championships on Aug. 26. Indeed, praise is due the local branch of the governing amateur body for its foresight in selecting the Newark site, for events on Aug. 26 are almost certain to prove the wisdom of their choice. From the viewpoint of the athlete Weequahic Park could not be improved upon. The cinder path recently installed there by the Newark Celebration Committee at the cost of nearly $6,000 was built for the express purpose of supplying the fastest possible track for the national titular sports in September. Almost any athlete would journey miles in order to test his speed upon it. It was only through the generosity of the Newark Committee that the Metropolitan Association was permitted to hold its championship meeting on the wonderful field.

A good idea of what the contestants in the nationals may be expected to accomplish on the Weequahic Park cinder path will be had after the Metropolitan titular events. This is another good point about the Metropolitan Association's selection. Should there be any fault to find with the track there will be plenty of time in which to correct it before the nationals, which follow two weeks after the Metropolitan games. There will be little room for such disappointment as succeeded the contesting of the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco last August.

Eastern athletes went there expecting to tread on the nearest approach to an athletic paradise they ever had been permitted to see. The exposition track had been heralded far and wide as being perfect. It had not a flaw, it was said, and all kinds of records were expected to go as a result. Yet after the games, desite the fact that a number of records were bettered but never accepted, largely because of a small-sized gale which blew during the championships, there were many complaints about the poor condition of the cinder path. Eastern athletes were cheer leaders for the assemblage of critics.

Now, with full knowledge of the 1915 events, the Amateur Athletic Union, through its Secretary-Treasurer, Frederick W. Rubien, steps in and asks the Metropolitan Association, through its President, Frederick W. Rubien, if the Metropolitan Association won't test Weequahic Park with its senior championships. Frederick W. Rubien consults Herman Obertubessing, Chairman of the Metropolitan Championship Committee, regarding the selection of the Newark site, and inasmuch as his proposal appeals to Mr. Obertubessing the latter recommends the choice of his superior officer.

However, the Metropolitan Association will be out little in naming Weequahic Park, and if some way is found for charging admission to the games the local body will probably find more profit in the sports than it has for a good many years.

MORSE A TRIPLE WINNER.

National Sprint Champion Stars in Salem Crescent Games.

Roy F. Morse, junior national 100-yard champion, and senior title holder in the furlong dash, was a triple winner yesterday in the members handicap games of the Salem Crescent A. C., contested at Macomb's Dam Park. Morse won from scratch in two of the events, the 100-yard dash and 220-yard dash, and with four feet handicap annexed the honors in the running broad jump with a total leap of 22 feet.

The timers gave Morse credit for running the 100-yard dash in 10 seconds flat, and judging by his easy victory over Oscar Adamson, to whom he allotted a three-yard start, he very likely did evens.

In the furlong the colored sprint star turned the distance in 23 1-5 seconds. The summary:

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Oscar Hawkins, (4 yards;) Roswell Brown, (9 yards,) second; Oscar Adamson, (scratch,) third. Time—0:54.

Two-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by William Russell, (75 yards;) John Goff, (25 yards,) second; Glen Finley, (175 yards,) third. Time—11:32.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by Roy F. Morse, (4 feet,) 22 feet; Arthur Gorham, (3 feet,) second, 21 feet 6½ inches; Oscar Hawkins, (3 feet 6 inches,) third, 21 feet 6 inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Benjamin Lauder, (scratch,) with 5 feet 4 inches; Edwin Jones, (4 inches,) second, with 5 feet; Charles Crippen, (3 inches,) third, with 5 feet.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Roy F. Morse, (scratch;) Oscar Adamson, (3 yards,) second; Benjamin Lauder, (5½ yards,) third. Time—0:10.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Edward Lee, (10 yards;) Oscar Hawkins, (15 yards,) second; Lionel La Beet, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:07½.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Roy F. Morse, (scratch;) Herman Foster, (8 yards,) second; Charles Mock, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:23 1-5.

DEMPSEY TO BOX JOHNSON.

Warm Weather Has No Terrors for Battlers at Local Clubs.

The warm weather doesn't seem to affect the enthusiasm of boxing fans, and several clubs will offer shows during the coming week. A mixed bout will be the attraction at the Harlem Sporting Club on Friday night, when Jack Dempsey, who is no relation of the famous Nonpareil, will box ten rounds with John Lester Johnson, the negro heavyweight. Dempsey is a 6-footer and weighs 180 pounds. He comes from Salt Lake City.

The Washington Park Sporting Club will have for its big bout Friday night Young Ahearn of Brooklyn and Jeff Smith of Bayonne. These are the only two members of the present crop of middleweights who have not met, and a fast bout is expected.

At the Olympic A. C. tonight Jim Healy, the heavyweight from Kerry, will have for an opponent Soldier Fred Gunnison. Young Otto will box with Banty Sharp before the same club. At the Pioneer Sporting Club on Wednesday night Young Reilly, the west side lightweight, will oppose Ray Rivers, who comes from the same neighborhood.

The bouts scheduled thus far for this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Olympic A. C.—Soldier Gunnison vs. Jim Healy.

Vanderbilt A. C.—Harry Gardner vs. Battling Chuck.

TUESDAY.

Harlem S. C., (Rockaway.)—Jimmy Duffy vs. Bud Palmer.

WEDNESDAY.

Pioneer S. C.—Young Reilly vs. Ray Rivers.

THURSDAY.

Arverne S. C.—Marty Cross vs. Ray Parks.

FRIDAY.

Harlem S. C.—Jack Dempsey vs. John Lester Johnson.

Washington Park S. C.—Young Ahearn vs. Jeff Smith.

Browns A. C., (Rockaway.)—Frankie Burns vs. Young Marlow.

HYDRA IS VICTOR AGAIN.

C. E. Hyde's Craft Leads Star Class on Manhasset Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 9.—Charles E. Hyde this afternoon again won an interclub race of the Star Class with his Hydra, when he defeated ten others twice over the triangular course of the Port Washington Y. C. in Manhasset Bay for six miles. There was a healthy breeze from the northeast, and the Hydra won by 3:50, finishing in one hour and a half.

The victory of the Hydra today was the ninth this season out of ten starts. In the other race the craft finished third. J. E. Unitt's Vega was second, and Adler & O'Brien's Canis Minor finished in third place today.

NOVICE FIRST IN WALK.

Dick Remer, Scratch Man, Finishes Fifth in Three-Mile Event.

E. F. Harrington, a recent recruit to the heel-and-toe game, was an easy winner yesterday in the three-mile handicap walk for members of the Walkers' Club of America at Macomb's Dam Park. Harrington, who is 28 years old, had never previously won a walking event. He journeyed the three miles, from the 6:30 mark, in the actual time of 28:30, which is exceptionally fast for a novice.

There was a spirited race for second place between N. Kanowitz and P. Anthony, with the former gaining the honors. Dick Remer of the New York A. C. started from scratch and finished fifth in 23:44. Adolph Arnold, the grand old man of the walking game, brought up the field of six. The order of finish:

Name and Club.	H'd'cp.	Actual Time.
E. F. Harrington, Walkers Club	6:30	28:30
M. Kanowitz, Walkers Club	3:00	25:12
P. Anthony, Walkers Club	3:30	26:37
W. Fertig, Walkers Club	5:00	28:20
R. Remer, New York A. C.	Scratch	23:44
A. Arnold, Pastime A. C.	3:30	28:15

Olga Dorfner Breaks a Record.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 9.—Miss Olga Dorfner of Philadelphia broke the American women's record for swimming 100 yards in a twenty-five-foot tank here today, winning a special race from Miss Clare Galligan and several other entrants in 1:11 2-5. The previous record, also made by Miss Dorfner, was 1:14. The race was timed by officials of the American Amateur Athletic Union.

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SEA AND AIR TOO ROUGH FOR YACHTS

Despite Untoward Conditions, Record Fleet Competes in Bergen Beach Regatta.

Yachtsmen of the Jamaica Bay district held their first big regatta of the year under the auspices of the Bergen Beach Yacht Club yesterday. The weather was anything but ideal for the sport. Not only was the sky overcast, but a southeast breeze swept in from the Atlantic and kicked up an exceptionally nasty sea on the usually placid bay. The water was so rough that some of the motor boats refused to start, and many found it impossible to finish. Notwithstanding the conditions, a record fleet competed for the handsome prizes.

Jamaica Bay is one of the few yachting districts that are able to gather a representative fleet of motor boats for a regatta. Yesterday was no exception, and the various classes filled in a satisfactory manner.

In most of the divisions the competition was unusually keen and only seconds separated the leading yachts. The winners included Peggy G., Charlotte F., Mary Jane, Sunny Side, Jr., Smarty II., Florence G., Sea Gull, and Elizabeth B. in the power boat classes.

There was a little too much air even for the windjammers. One or two minor accidents were reported. The worst was the filling of Turtle with water and the sinking of the craft. The keenest competition among the sailing classes was in the cabin catboat division. Sindbad was the winner, just beating Clara May for the prize. Ciz won among the knockabouts. Other winners were Marion, Bill Nye, and Mock Turtle.

The race was well managed by Eddie Wells, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, who was assisted by J. A. Lindstrom, C. H. Greene, F. C. Haab, Jr., Commodore Still, and C. A. Merritt. The summary:

CRUISERS—CLASS B.
Start, 2:05. Course, 12 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Peggy G II., E. Gardner	4:03:41	1:58:42
Rose Mary, C. Field	Did not finish.	
Zamolica, H. F. Tibbe	Did not finish.	

CRUISERS—C CLASS.
Start, 2:07. Course, 7 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Charlotte F, J.G.Smackenberg	4:03:12	1:54:27
Frances, H. P. Miller	4:13:16	1:56:02
Ruchie, F. Dobell	4:04:31	1:57:31
Echo, W. M. Pymm	4:08:56	1:58:16
Tanna, F. Haab, Jr	Did not finish.	

CRUISERS—CLASS F.
Start, 2:11. Course, 12 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Mary Jane, W. H. Janus	4:18:42	1:58:04
Nellie K, A. Baar	Withdrew.	
Cluch, P. Peters	Did not finish.	
Marian, W. Lemfesky	Did not finish.	

HIGH-SPEED CLASS.
Racing Against Record of 54 Minutes.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Thelma II., F. Klostermeyer		53:49

SPEED CLASS.
Start, 2:13. Course, 12 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Agnes R II., C. Reeves	Did not finish.	
Anna Lee, W. Werner, Jr	Did not finish.	

OPEN BOATS—CLASS H.
Start, 2:15. Course, 12 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Sunny Side, Jr., T. F. Hedley	3:49:41	1:34:41
Comrad, J. Gibhardt	Did not finish.	

OPEN BOATS—CLASS I.
Start, 2:17. Course, 12 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Smarty II., L. Golly	4:20:45	1:57:13
Thelma, A. Zwelling	4:30:06	2:04:58
Clara W, C. A. Neu	Did not finish.	
Comet, H. Sauer	Did not finish.	
Elizabeth M, H. L. Miller	Did not finish.	
Edith H, W. Hardwick	Did not finish.	
Guidelle, W. Koening	Did not finish.	

OPEN BOATS—UNDER 32 FEET.
Start, 2:19. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Florence, G. A. Dehm	1:09:21	3:29:25
J. R., J. A. Palmer	1:14:10	3:40:45
Julie C., J. Connell	Did not finish.	
Jem Ham, J. Hamilton	Did not finish.	

HALF CABIN—UNDER 32 FEET.
Start, 2:21. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Sea Gull, C. Roth	3:13:45	52:41
Frances S., L. Shuster	Did not finish.	

SPECIAL HALF CABIN.
Start, 2:21. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Elizabeth B., J. Burns	4:25:09	2:04:09
Hilde, H. J. Hildebrand	4:27:40	2:06:40
Carrie, E. A. Nesler	Withdrew.	

KNOCKABOUTS.
Start, 2:25. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Ciz, H. La Barre	3:29:36	1:04:36
Cygnet, E. V. Abrams	3:39:03	1:06:42
Lady Lou, H. B. Hall	3:44:11	1:09:50
La Petite, J. L. Wingrave	3:43:28	1:12:54
Ziz, J. A. Cass	Disabled.	

CABIN CATS.
Start, 2:27. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Sinbad, G. H. Brown	3:40:43	1:12:14
Clara May, W. Endlich	3:40:39	1:13:39

SLOOPS.
Start, 2:25. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Marion, W. E. Penns	3:36:59	1:11:59

OPEN CATS.
Start, 2:29. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Bill Nye, C. Valentine	3:47:06	1:18:06
Rover, E. Alt	3:47:43	1:18:34
Alert, Y. S. Patten, Jr	3:48:18	1:19:18

TURTLE CLASS.
Start, 2:31. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Mock Turtle, L. S. Suydam	3:54:45	1:24:45
Slow Poke, A. Koff	4:24:25	1:54:25
Turtle, D. Van Wicklen	Did not finish.	

Egan, Golfer, Wins Tennis Title.

MEDFORD, Ore., July 8.—All tennis predictions were upset today when H. Chandler Egan, former amateur golf champion of the United States, won the tennis championship of Southern Oregon. He defeated Ernest Admas, former title-holder, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

SEEK METROPOLITAN TITLE.

Crack Pro Golfers to Compete at Garden City This Week.

The metropolitan open championship at Garden City on Thursday and Friday is the big golf event of this week. Professionals from all over the country are heading for this city in the hope of displacing Gil Nicholls from his high position. Many of the prominent Eastern "pros" who neglected to make the long journey to Minikahda for the national open tournament will take their clubs to Garden City in an effort to show that it was the inconvenience, and not a distrust of their golfing ability that kept them from Minneapolis.

Gil Nicholls of Great Neck will of course be on hand to defend his title, but as the metropolitan open title has been won two consecutive times by a single player only once since its inception, namely, by Alec Smith in 1909 and 1910, Nicholls is not an odds-on favorite for the championship. MacDonald Smith, former metropolitan open champion, who won the title at Scarsdale in 1914, incidentally breaking the world's record for seventy-two holes with a score of 278, expects to enter the Garden City event, and has serious designs on the title. Alec Smith is doubly busy with Shenecossett and Wykagyl on his hands, but he also expects to take part in the discussion.

Tom McNamara, runner-up in the national open to Jerry Travers at Baltusrol last year; Walter Hagen, holder of the Massachusetts open title until Mike Brady and Pat Doyle have finished their play-off which is scheduled for today over the Brae Burn links; Louis Tellier of Wollaston, and a host of players of like ability, will set a merry pace for the winner. Jimmie Malden of Nassau has come out of his retirement and will endeavor to prove that his ancient skill has not deserted him through too much teaching and too little playing. The official list of entries will be made known in a day or two.

Schaefer Wins Golf Cup at Malba.

The final round of the Malba Country Club's golf tournament for the President's Cup was decided over the Long Island links yesterday. W. Z. Schaefer defeated C. B. Woodrow in easy fashion, by 7 up and 5 to play. In the qualifying round for the Governor's Cup the leading contestants were William Burt, 73; William Sampson, 74; P. Poesener, 77; W. Z. Schaefer, 78; H. H. Hamilton, 80; S. Semsler, 82; G. Trumbull, 83, and J. W. Stanley, 84.

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SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
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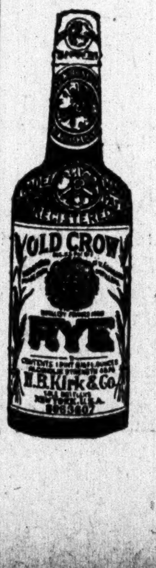

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ROBINS LOSE AND WIN

ROBINS DROP ONE, THEN COME BACK

Misfortunes of First Game with Cincinnati Are Easily Atoned For in the Second.

HAVE ON BATTING CLOTHES

League-Leading Dodgers Batter the Offerings of Three Red Twirlers and Win, 10 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—After big Fred Toney, the Tennessee mountaineer, had bested Jack Coombs in a pitching duel in the first game of today's double-header at Redland Field, the league-leading Robins came back in the second contest and massacred three of the Rhineland hurlers, winning as they pleased. The score of the first contest was 3 to 0. The second game ended 10 to 3.

Toney was supreme master of every situation in the initial contest. He held the leaders to three scattered hits, two of which were obtained by George Cutshaw and the other by Miller. Cutshaw got his first safety in the second after two were out. He stole second, but O'Mara grounded out to Herzog.

George was the first Dodger to get on. Not another of Robbie's men reached first until the fifth inning, when Mowrey walked and was soon placed in a position to score when Cutshaw annexed his second safe hit. But O'Mara hit into a double play, Cutshaw himself dying, while Mowrey went to third. He was stranded there when Miller popped to Fisher. Wheat was the next man to get on, when he walked in the seventh inning after Stengel had fanned. Mowrey flied out to Groh. Cutshaw was safe when Groh muffed his fly in back of first. Wheat went to third, but the fleet-footed one was left there when O'Mara grounded out. In the eighth inning Miller got a single to start the round, but was touched out on Johnstone's grounder to Groh after Marquard fanned.

Coombs Gives Five Hits.

Jack Coombs pitched good ball, holding the Reds to five hits. But the enemy bunched two of these in the first, which, coupled with a stolen base, gave them one run and the game. After Groh flied out, Neale singled and stole second. Herzog was hit on the third strike and retired. Chase scored Neale with a single.

A base on balls to Groh, followed by Neale's single and a double by Herzog, gave the locals the other runs in the third inning.

The second game was far different. The Dodgers laced the varied offerings of three enemy hurlers to all corners of the lot, amassing a total of fourteen safe drives, which netted them ten runs.

Robbie's men opened their attack in the first round and kept hammering away until the last man was out in the ninth. The first victim to fall before the heavy artillery was Bluejacket, a big Indian, obtained by Cincinnati last week from Bloomington, Ill., in the Three I League. Johnston, the first man to face the rookie hurler, flied out to Groh. Daubert pushed a single through short and stole second. Stengel was passed. Wheat grounded to Chase. Mowrey singled to right and Johnston and Daubert scored.

Dodgers Get Ambitious.

A double by Cutshaw and a single by Getz netted the leaders nothing in the second round, a double play on Marquard's grounder killing all chances for a score. The third saw the banishment of Bluejacket, the entry of Earl Moseley, ex-Fed, and the addition of two runs to the Dodgers' count.

Johnston walked for a starter. Daubert singled to left and Johnston went to third. Stengel grounded out to Groh and Johnston scored. Wheat singled to centre, Daubert scoring. Wheat went out stealing and Mowrey fouled out. From then the Dodgers were idle until the sixth, so far as the scoring was concerned. In the sixth, after Mowrey had been retired on his grounder, Cutshaw and Getz singled, and Meyers brought them home with a triple to centre. Marquard singled and Meyers scored. Marquard was forced on Johnston's grounder and Daubert grounded out.

Twining, a college pitcher nabbed by the Reds some time ago, played in his first game when he relieved Moseley at the beginning of the eighth. He got by nicely in this frame, but the Dodgers murdered his offerings in the ninth. Johnston saluted him by planting a homer out near the flagpole in centre. Daubert singled past Groh. Stengel flied out. Wheat singled, Daubert taking third. Wheat stole second. On Mowrey's out Daubert scored. Wheat scored the last run when Cutshaw singled to left. Getz ended the leaders' half by flying out to Groh. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Daubert,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Wheat,lf	3	0	0	7	0
Mowrey,2b	3	0	0	0	1
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	3	2	3
O'Mara,ss	3	0	0	1	0
Miller,c	3	0	1	5	0
Coombs,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	30	0	4	24	5

CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,2b	2	1	0	2	5
Neale,cf	4	2	2	1	0
Herzog,3b	4	0	1	2	2
Chase,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Fisher,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Killifer,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Wingo,c	3	0	1	6	0
Toney,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	30	3	5	27	10

Error—Mowrey.

Cincinnati ....1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 ..—3
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Herzog, Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Neale, Cutshaw. Double play—Groh, Fisher, and Chase. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 5. First base on error—Cincinnati. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 2; off Toney, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Coombs, 5 hits, 3 runs in 8 innings; off Toney, 4 hits, no runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Coombs, 4; by Toney, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and eighteen minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,cf	4	2	1	5	1
Daubert,1b	5	3	3	14	1
Stengel,rf	4	1	0	1	0
Wheat,lf	5	1	2	2	0
Mowrey,3b	5	0	1	1	1
Cutshaw,2b	3	1	3	1	6
Getz,ss	5	1	2	0	4
Meyers,c	3	1	1	3	0
Marquard,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	37	10	14	27	16

CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groth,2b	3	0	0	4	6
Neale,cf	3	2	1	1	0
Herzog,3b	4	1	2	1	2
Chase,1b	4	0	3	11	2
Fisher,ss	4	0	1	3	4
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Killifer,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Clarke,c	4	0	1	4	4
B'jacket,p	1	0	0	0	0
Moseley,p	1	0	0	0	2
Twining,p	0	0	0	1	0
a-Mollwitz	1	0	0	0	0
b-Emmer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	9	27	20

a-Batted for Moseley in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Twining in ninth inning.
Error—Groh.

Brooklyn ....2 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 3—10
Cincinnati ....1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0— 3

Two-base hits—Chase, (2,) Cutshaw, Killifer. Three-base hit—Meyers. Home run—Johnston. Stolen bases—Daubert, Cutshaw, Wheat. Double play—Groh and Chase. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 2; off Bluejacket, 2; off Mosley, 2; off Twining, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Marquard, 8 hits, 3 runs in nine innings; off Bluejacket, 5 hits, 4 runs in two innings, none out in third inning; off Mosley, 5 hist, 3 runs in five innings; off Twining, 4 hits, 3 runs in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Twining, (Meyers.) Struck out—By Marquard, 3; by Mosley, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and one minute.

Ball Game Lasts 22 Innings.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 9.—The longest baseball game of the season was played today by Rock Island and Hannibal of the Three I League, Hannibal finally winning by the score of 8 to 3 in the twenty-second inning.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 3; Atlanta, 1.
Little Rock, 6; Mobile, 5.
(First game.)
Little Rock, 4; Mobile, 3.
(Second game.)
Birmingham, 1; New Orleans, 0.
Nashville-Chattanooga.—Rain.

New York State League.

Elmira, 4; Albany, 1.
Scranton, 8; Utica, 4.
Wilkes-Barre, 10; Syracuse, 9.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. Two games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. Cleveland, Polo Grounds. Admission, 50 cents.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 0.
(First game.)
Brooklyn, 10; Cincinnati, 3.
(Second game.)
Boston, 5; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	43	28	.606
Cleveland	41	31	.569
Boston	39	32	.549
Chicago	38	32	.543
Washington	38	34	.528
Detroit	38	36	.514
St. Louis	31	42	.425
Philadelphia	17	50	.254

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	42	26	.618
Philadelphia	37	30	.552
Boston	35	29	.547
Chicago	36	38	.486
New York	32	34	.485
Pittsburgh	32	37	.464
St. Louis	34	41	.453
Cincinnati	30	43	.411

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at New York.
(Two games; first starts at 1:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

BRAVES DEFEAT THE CUBS.

Nehf Holds Chicago Batters to Five Scattered Hits.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Boston hit Vaughn opportunely today and defeated Chicago by 5 to 1. Nehf held the local men to five scattered hits. Chicago was saved from a shut-out when Mann tripled and scored on an infield out. The score:

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Mar'nville,ss	4	0	0	5	3
F'zpatrick,2b	4	1	1	3	6
Collins,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Magee,lf	2	1	0	2	0
Konetchy,1b	4	1	2	8	0
Smith,3b	2	0	2	2	2
Snodgrass,cf	3	0	3	2	0
Gowdy,c	4	0	0	3	3
Nehf,p	4	1	1	0	0
Total	31	5	11	27	14

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Zeider,ss	4	0	0	2	5
Mann,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Williams,cf	3	0	1	1	1
Zim'rman,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Schulte,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Saier,1b	3	0	0	14	1
Fischer,c	3	0	0	6	2
Knabe,2b	2	0	2	3	5
Vaughn,p	0	0	0	0	0
aHendrix	1	0	0	0	0
Lavender,p	0	0	0	0	0
bArcher	1	0	0	0	0
Seaton,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	29	1	5	27	19

a-Batted for Vaughn in third inning.
b-Batted for Lavender in sixth inning.
Errors—Zimmerman, Saier.

Boston ....0 1 2 0 0 0 0 2 0—5
Chicago ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Fitzpatrick, Konetchy. Three-base hit—Mann. Sacrifice hits—Maranville, Smith, Snodgrass, Magee. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Double plays—Gowdy and Maranville; Knabe and Saier; Zeider and Knabe. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Chicago, 3. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 1; off Nehf, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Vaughn, 6 hits, 2 runs in 3 innings; off Lavender, 3 hits, no runs in 3 innings; off Seaton, 2 hits, no runs in 3 innings; off Nehf, 5 hits, 1 run in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Nehf, Williams. Struck out—By Vaughn, 1; by Nehf, 3; by Lavender, 3; by Seaton, 1. Wild pitch—Nehf. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

CARDINALS DEFEAT PHILLIES

Pound Demaree's Shoots and Down Champions by 8 to 6.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—St. Louis defeated Philadelphia today, 8 to 6. Two triples, two doubles and four singles were made off Demaree before he was withdrawn in the seventh inning. Mayer, who relieved him, pitched air-tight ball. Ames was pounded hard by the visitors and Meadows, who followed him, fared badly and was relieved in the ninth by Williams. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Betzel,3b,2b	4	1	1	1	0
Bescher,lf	2	1	0	2	0
Lonf,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Miller,2b ss	4	1	2	3	3
H'sby,1b,3b	4	2	2	11	2
Wilson,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Gonzales,c	2	0	1	4	1
Corhan,ss	2	0	0	1	2
Ames,p	2	0	0	0	2
aButler	1	1	0	0	0
bSnyder,1b	1	1	1	3	0
Meadows,p	0	0	0	0	0
Williams,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	29	8	8	27	11

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	2	2	1	2	0
Goode,cf	2	0	2	2	0
Niehoff,2b	5	1	2	1	1
Stock,3b	5	0	1	1	1
Cravath,rf	5	0	0	3	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	6	0
Whitted,lf	4	1	1	4	1
Bancroft,ss	2	0	0	5	1
Burns,c	4	0	2	0	0
Demaree,p	3	0	2	0	0
Mayer,p	0	0	0	0	0
cDugey	0	1	0	0	0
dCooper	0	1	0	0	0
Total	35	6	11	24	4

a-Batted for Corhan in seventh inning.
b-Botted for Ames in seventh inning.
c-Ran for Burns in ninth inning.
d-Batted for Mayer in ninth inning.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 3 0 0 5 0 ..—8
Philadelphia ....1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 2—6

Two-base hit—Miller. Three-base hits—Miller, Hornsby, Betzel. Stolen base—Bescher. Sacrifice hits—Bancroft, Gonzales. Sacrifice flies—Wilson, Bescher. Double plays—Hornsby and Gonzales. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1; off Ames, 2; off Meadows, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 8 hits and 6 runs in 6 1-3 innings; off Ames, 8 hits and 3 runs in 7 innings; off Mayer, no hits and 1 run in 1 2-3 innings; off Meadows, 2 hits and 1 run in 1 inning; off Williams, no hits and no runs in 1 inning. Balk—Demaree. Struck out—By Ames, 3. Time—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

DONOVAN GETS INTO GAME.

Leads Yankees in Victorious Assault on Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 9.—Smiling Bill Donovan was in charge of a squad of Yankees who came here today and defeated Mike Donlin's Long Branch team by a score of 4 to 3. Features of the game were Lute Boone's home run, Slim Love's twirling, Germany Schaefer's theft of a base, and Bill Donovan's graceful work at the initial sack. The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Yankees	0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	4	9	2
Long Branch	0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0	3	6	1

Batteries—Love, Markle, and Alexander; Coakley, Pickering, and Keeler. Umpires—Messrs. O'Connell and Erdman.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	4 0 0 5 0 0 3 2 ..	14	11	3
Baltimore	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2	4	10	5

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2 0 0 0 5 0 3 3 ..	13	18	2
Baltimore	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	2	5	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	38	27	.585
Buffalo	35	27	.565
Baltimore	37	32	.536
Richmond	32	32	.500
Montreal	33	35	.485
Toronto	27	31	.466
Newark	30	36	.455
Rochester	24	37	.393

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Buffalo. (Two games.)
Providence at Rochester. (Two games.)
Baltimore at Toronto.
Richmond at Montreal.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 8; Louisville, 3.
(First game.)
Louisville, 3; Minneapolis, 0.
(Second game.)
Kansas City, 3; Columbus, 2.
(First game.)
Columbus, 2; Kansas City, 1.
(Second game—ten innings.)
Indianapolis, 4; St. Paul, 1.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 3; Indianapolis, 1.
(Second game.)

Eastern League.

New Haven, 2; New London, 1.
Bridgeport, 3; Worcester, 1.
(First game.)
Worcester, 1; Bridgeport, 0.
(Second game.)

THEATRES PREPARE FOR A BUSY SEASON

A. H. Woods and Selwyn & Co. Announce New Plays with Strong Casts.

COMEDY FOR MISS ILLINGTON

Dolly Sisters to be the Stars in a Farce — Two Plays by Mack to be Given.

The dog days of the theatre, when the managers prepare the grist for their mills for the ensuing season, are here, and from now until mid-August, when the young season will be fairly started, prospectus will be issuing freely from their offices. Two theatrical firms yesterday announced their plans for the season of 1916-17—A. H. Woods and Selwyn & Co. Each anticipates another prosperous season, basing this belief on the last one, which was the most successful in the recent annals of the theare.

Ever since Mr. Woods forsook melodrama he has made it a practice to select unusually strong casts for his productions. That is the outstanding feature of his plans for the coming season. The list of players he has assembled, for instance, for a new play by Max Marcin, entitled "Cheating Cheaters," includes Marjorie Rambeau, Cyril Keightley, William Morris, Robert McWade, Edouard Durand, Frank Monroe, Anne Sutherland, Winifred Harris, and Gypsy O'Brien, all well known to Broadway. "Cheating Cheaters" has already been rounded into form for New York by preliminary performances out of town.

Then there is the cast of "The Squab Farm," a new comedy by the Hattons—Frederic and Fannie—which includes, among others, Robert Edeson, Lola Fisher, Lowell Sherman, France Bendsten, William Gibson, Corinne Barker, Bernice Buck, and Beatrice Noyes. "The Squab Farm" possesses an element of novelty, in that its milieu is that new world which lies behind the motion-picture screen. It, too, has been produced elsewhere, and is awaiting its Manhattan première.

Roszika and Yansci Dolly, whose dancing is familiar to theatregoers, will be presented by Mr. Woods about the middle of next month in a new farce-comedy, entitled "His Bridal Night." Lawrence Rising wrote the original draft of the play, and Margaret Mayo revised it. It tells a story of mixed identities and provides the sisters with an opportunity of disclosing their talents as dancers. This will be their first appearance outside of vaudeville and musical comedy.

Irene Fenwick will return to Mr. Woods's management in a drama called "The Guilty Man." Ruth Helen Davis wrote the play in collaboration with the late Charles Klein, basing it on a story by Francois Coppée. In Miss Fenwick's support will be Lowell Sherman, William Devereaux, Kenneth Hunter, Gareth Hughes, Clarence Handyside, Emily Ann Wellman, Austin Webb, Stuart Robson, Paul Doucet, and Sam Edwards. Rehearsals will be begun shortly.

Two plays by the prolific Willard Mack, whom Mr. Woods introduced to Broadway, are ready for production. One, a melodrama in four acts, called "King, Queen, Jack," will have Robert Warwick, Norman Trevor, Macey Harlan, Marion Barney, and James Spottswood in its cast. Marjorie Rambeau will create the principal rôle in the other, "Her Market Value," and in her support will be Charles Waldron, Dudley Hawley, Ben Johnson, Mrs. Robson, Ida Darling, and Suzanne Wills. In Mr. Woods's list is also a new play by Louis Anspacher, entitled "That Day," in which Kathryn Kidder will appear in a rôle similar to the title rôle in which she won fame in "Madame Sans-Gêne."

The first offering of Selwyn & Co. will be "John W. Blake," a new play by Roi Cooper Megrue and Irvin Cobb. George Nash and Janet Beecher will play the principal rôles, and Byron Beasley will have an important part. "John W. Blake" will be first presented out-of-town about Sept. 1, and the middle of that month will begin its metropolitan career.

Two emotional actresses will dry their tears for the season, and will devote themselves to comedy. Margaret Illington will be starred in a new comedy by Avery Hopwood, who wrote "Fair and Warmer," surrounded by a cast that will include Walter Jones, C. Aubrey Smith, Effingham Pinto, Rae Selwyn, and Robert Fischer. Jane Cowl will have a new comedy called "Betty Behave," by Ralph Renaud, a new writer for the stage. With Miss Cowl will be seen Henry Stephenson, Frank Kemble Cooper, Helen Tracy, Clare Weldon, James M. Morrison, Perce Benton, Orme Caldara, and William Weston.

Edgar Selwyn has written a new play, to which he has given the title "The Double Cure." Lewis S. Stone will head the cast of this play, which will be presented here around holiday time.

The Harris Theatre, which Selwyn & Co. leased last season, is being redecorated, and when the work is finished, probably early next month, "Fair and Warmer" will be transferred there from the Eltinge. In Boston their Park Theatre will begin its season Sept. 1 with "Hit-the-Trail Holliday."

Mr. Woods plans a busy road season in addition to his New York activities. Julian Eltinge will make another tour in the farce with music, "Cousin Lucy," there will be four road companies in "Common Clay," and the original company in "Potash & Perlmutter" will appear in the largest cities.

Tree to Pose for More Films.

Sir Herbert Tree has signed a contract with the Triangle Film Corporation to act for a series of motion pictures, and he is now en route to Los Angeles, Cal., where he will spend the rest of the Summer at the Fine Arts Studio of that company. It was in this studio that Sir Herbert's "Macbeth" was photographed last Winter. Chester Withey will direct the taking of the films and a strong cast of players has been chosen to appear in his support.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

One of the early productions of the Messrs. Shubert will be a musical comedy by Cosmo Hamilton and Leslie Stewart, the former the author of "The Belle of New York," the latter composer of "Florodora."

Lew Fields and company will pack their trunks and move from the Shubert to the Astor Theatre today for an indefinite stay. Some alterations will be made in the former playhouse before the opening of the new season.

The title of Willard Mack's play, "Jane O'Day from Broadway," in which Blanche Ring will be seen here next season, has been changed to "Broadway and Buttermilk." The alterations have not stopped there, and instead of a straight comedy the piece will have some interpolated songs by the time it reaches New York. Schuyler Green has been commissioned to write the lyrics and Charles Milligram the tunes. The supporting company engaged to date includes Helen Lowell, Josephine Morse, Fayette Perry, Rea Martin, William P. Charleton, Calvin Thomas, Knute Erickson, Tommy Meade, L. B. Foley, and Charles Walton.

Robert Pitkin and Arthur Cunningham have returned from San Francisco, where they have been singing in operetta at the Columbia Theatre.

Lincoln J. Carter, inventor of the cavalry charge scene in the Winter Garden revue, is at work on a melodrama, which the Messrs. Shubert will produce the coming season.

One of the first evidences of the recent merger of the Famous Players and Lasky Film companies is the beginning of the taking of a new movie with Mae Murray as the star in the Famous Players New York studio. Miss Murray is a Lasky star, and John B. O'Brien, a director of the other company, will be in charge of the picture.

The members of the Rialto orchestra gave a birthday supper in the promenade of the theatre after last night's performance in honor of S. L. Rothapfel, director of the Rialto. A march, composed by Hermann Hand, one of the musicians, and dedicated to the director, was played.

Four years ago today Belle Story made her metropolitan debut at the New Brighton Theatre. Today she is celebrating the anniversary by appearing there and singing the songs she sang then.

A NEW FOX STAR IN THE ASCENDANT

Pretty June Caprice Is Introduced at the Academy of Music.

FAIRBANKS AT THE RIALTO

Presented in a Stunning Bret Harte Picture Set Amid the Giant Redwood Trees.

Every power in the world of motion pictures wishes with all his heart he could find a second Mary Pickford and, if you keep your eyes open, you are pretty sure to catch each of them, at one time or another, in the act of trying to create one. In June Caprice, William Fox seems to have such confidence that he makes the staggering boast she will be the best known woman on the screen before the year is out. It remains to be seen. Her first picture, however, can be seen at once, for it was introduced yesterday on the screen at the Academy of Music.

The new Fox star is young, pretty, graceful, petite, with an eloquence of gesture that augurs a bright future in the movies. Obviously, she enters that class of small and beguiling women of the screen wherein, at present, Mary Pickford and Marguerite Clark are pre-eminent. Her first scenario, like most movie romances, is on an exact level with a heart-throb by Laura Jean Libbey. It is called "Caprice of the Mountains."

A rich vein of scenario material for the irrepressible Douglas Fairbanks was tapped when his directors started on the Bret Harte stories and the first of these photoplays, "The Half Breed," was put on view at the Rialto yesterday. It is a picture that has many beauties and when you behold its western story unfolded against a background of redwood trees, you know for sure that California was just made and put aside to wait for the coming of motion pictures.

Much of the action is set in the giant forest and as a half-breed who looks rather more like Peter Pan than not. Fairbanks even lives within one of the great trunks, although this, to any one who has lived in a suitcase, is no great feat. Fairbanks has infrequent opportunities here for his talented smile but his muscles are starred and, from the way he bounds about, you realize that he can, whenever he leaves the movies, become a pugilist or represent us at the Olympic games. That is, if they do not kill him.

"Paying the Price" is the name of a good Brady-made World picture that accompanies the new chapters of Billie Burke's serial at the Globe. It weaves some spectacular torpedo practice into a story that stars the beauteous Gail Kane. The movies never care much about the probabilities, the directors apparently going on the supposition that a great majority of their spectators will not know any better. But this photoplay achieves the wildest of improbabilities when it flashes the caption, "The bride of a month—a neglected woman," and then displays a sunlit picture of Miss Kane. That is going a little too far.

Wallace Reid and Cleo Ridgely are the stars at the Strand, where "The Selfish Woman" is being shown, while at the Broadway you might, if you had felt like it, have seen Donald Brian in "The Smugglers." Beginning today there will be an outburst of Charlie Chaplin all over town when "The Vagabond" is released.

BILLY VAN, NOT BILLY B. VAN.

Man Taken to Bellevue a Black-Face Comedian.

Billy Van, the actor who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Saturday night after an attack of apoplexy in a room at 306 West Forty-fifth Street, is not Billy B. Van, as was erroneously reported. The stricken man, who is a prisoner in the hospital on a charge of having a revolver in his room, is a black-face comedian. He has not appeared on the stage lately.

Both Vans belong to the White Rats Club, where it was said yesterday many inquiries from friends of Billy B. Van had been received. The latter appeared at the Brighton Theatre last night, closing a week's engagement.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1916

THE DEUTSCHLAND'S MISSION.

The safe arrival in American waters, after a long and perilous voyage, of a German undersea boat, carrying a valuable cargo, with the intent to return, if the skill and luck of the navigator, Captain KAIRIG, do not fail, with another is an incident which compels admiration and stirs the imagination. It is too late in the history of the submarine to recall the fancies of JULES VERNE. Both German and British submersible boats, on warlike errands, have sailed as far, or nearly as far, as the Deutschland, our new visitor, and performed their work of destruction. The English submarines which have been operating in the Baltic must have their bases in Russian ports, and they made their way thither from England. The activities of German submarines in the Mediterranean are fresh in the mind. But the horror of the kind of warfare these craft engage in fairly paralyzes thought. Admiration for the prowess of the commanders and the ingenuity of the devices they employ is obscured by the sense of the cruelty of their work, of the helplessness of their victims. It is not fair fighting, and the submarine commander, in spite of his extraordinary skill, will be accorded but a small share of the glory that other naval commanders enjoy. The news of a submarine triumph in war makes the whole world shudder.

But here is the submarine transformed, temporarily at least, relieved of its horror, achieving a noteworthy victory of peaceful character, voyaging 4,000 miles through enemy waters and across the Atlantic, without armed escorts, eluding pursuers, and accomplishing her mission safely. The log of the Deutschland (it is probable that even the undersea Captains keep logs) might form the groundwork for a brave tale of adventure. She is not so big a boat as the vague reports about the newer German supersubmarines have led us to believe an oversea submersible would be. Her length is only 300 feet and her breadth 30; she carries 1,000 tons of cargo and a crew of 29 men. Her reception here will be cordial. In his long voyage on or in an ocean patrolled by the cruisers of Germany's enemies Captain KAIRIG has achieved a great and memorable feat. Whatever he may have accomplished in undersea warfare, his bringing to our waters a submarine as a symbol of peaceful relations will be remembered as his finest victory. He seems to entertain high hopes of establishing an undersea merchant service, and perhaps we may know more of his mission when the courier of the German Emperor, who is said to be his passenger, has time to deliver to President WILSON the personal communication which he carries. The claim is distinctly made for the Deutschland that she is a merchant vessel, "armed only for defense."

This raises interesting questions of law. For the most part they are simple enough. Assuming that the craft carries no torpedoes and no war equipment save perhaps a single gun, coming under the English and American rule of defensive armament, she is a merchant ship. Therefore, if her papers are found to be in due form, she may enjoy the use of our ports at her pleasure, may take on cargo and set out on the return trip. Peaceful use removes her war character. So she will not be obliged to leave in twenty-four hours or remain interned during the war.

Recrossing the ocean she will be subject to capture by British or French cruisers. But here arise questions of interest entailing possible complications. She may not be sunk without warning or without providing for the safety of her passengers and crew. She must be stopped and if there is doubt about her character she must be visited and searched. Then, after her company is made safe, she may be sent to the bottom.

All that is plain. But must British cruisers hereafter observe these formalities with all German submarines, lest perchance they commit a Lusitania crime on a much reduced scale? And is it possible that the Germans have sent this U-boat over with deliberate intent to veil their entire submarine operations in a protecting cloud of ambiguity, putting their enemies under obligations to visit and search every U-boat before opening fire? That would bring an unwonted element of comedy into the grave domain of international law. We should have to credit the Germans with a delightful sense of humor. The rule of solvitur ambulando would apply in most cases, we imagine, for the way of escape for a submarine is easy and promising. If the attempt were made the attacking ship would be blameless whether the U-boat went clear to the bottom under fire or only so far down as it pleased her to go under her own control.

But provocative of amusement and worthy of applause as the plan may be for its ingenuity it could serve no practical purpose. Encountered in mid-ocean a German U-boat might hereafter have colorable ground for presuming that an enemy ship would give her some benefit of doubt. In the North Sea the presumption would lie all the other way and she would be sunk on sight. Nor could Germany complain overmuch if mistakes were made. The pretense that submarines sent out with cargoes and passengers for a 4,000-mile voyage are primarily and exclusively engaged in commercial ventures would not deeply impress a court of law. It would be only too evident that the real purpose was to create a saving presumption of merchant character for every U-boat, a mere ruse of war enjoying no title to respect after detection, in like case with a flag of truce repeatedly used to mask military strategy. The disguise would take fatal taint from what it sought to conceal. If that be the German purpose no practical or legal end will be gained. At best the achievement of this bold craft will serve only to stir the wonder and promote the gayety of nations.

THE FAITHFUL GUARDSMEN.

There is no excuse for discouragement about the mobilization of the National Guard. On the contrary, public feeling has been profoundly stirred in every part of the United States by the prompt and enthusiastic response of the organized militia to the nation's call. While in the processes of mobilization and transportation there have been annoying delays and many errors have been made which should be avoided in the future, and much time and energy have been wasted, in the old familiar way of democracies facing a great national emergency for which strong Governments are always prepared, the mobilization has been accomplished in remarkably quick time. As Major Gen. O'RYAN says, the "system" is to blame for the delays and errors, not the militiamen or any individuals in the War Department. The guardsmen as a body have done their duty. They have already decreased the prejudice against the federalization plan. Called before Section 111 went into operation, they accepted the form of oath that had been prepared for new recruits without regard to the length of time they had already served in the militia.

Many men have been rejected by the inspectors because they did not meet the physical requirements of the army which, under the Dick law, were applicable to the organized militia. Obviously the Dick law had been little more than a dead letter in some of the States. But the men who do not accompany their commands to the border posts can well serve their country at home. There is much recruiting to be done. In this State an entirely new division of more than 12,000 men is to be recruited and trained while the patrol is continued on the Mexican border. While they are in their armories and at the home camps the recruits and the trained men who have remained at home because rejected for minor physical defects will form a home guard. It is authoritatively reported that not more than 5 per cent. of the men now on the border will avail themselves of the privilege accorded to them by Secretary BAKER's order relieving men with families dependent on them. Their places can be filled, in due time, by fresh recruits who have been trained at home.

The importance of this mobilization as a measure of preparedness must not be underestimated. It has been well said that "as a great manoeuvre alone it is worth the price." The price is high. Neglectful republics must pay roundly for security when the need of it is felt. Intelligent preparation for emergencies in past years would have obviated the necessity of spending such huge sums now. But we have the consolation of knowing that 100,000 able-bodied men are getting practical training as soldiers. Hereafter, let us be prepared for any emergency. In the meantime the zeal, patience, and manly resolve to do the work of patriots which animates the National Guard justifies bright hopes for the future. They are performing a duty which theoretically falls to every able-bodied citizen in case of war, but which no man is competent to perform without hard training.

RUM AND WATER.

Many a Wisconsin place invites the Dry sociologist. Cream, Oasis, Honey Creek, look appealing. Rummeles is almost irresistible. He hardens his heart and goes on to Altoona, "the "smallest incorporated city in the "world." Glory enough, but not for Altoona. She has loftier thoughts. She wants a waterworks plant. With sublime humor she hitched Rum to the water-wagon. July 1 her four private saloons closed. The city refused to license them. July 1 the Altoona Municipal Saloon, built and stocked by "eight prominent citizens," opened its doors, kegs, and bottles. The Common Council appoints its barkeepers. Its profits will be made a special fund for building the waterworks of the smallest incorporated city in the world. Having created a Wet monopoly, the wise Aldermen "figure that, with old "Demon Rum thus held in bondage, "he will be made to earn the needed "money in two years."

Greater than great little Altoona, Altoona the huge! Out of the Wet hath come forth Dryness. The thirst of the wicked contributes to a good purpose. The thirst of the good is justified and stimulated by the end. Great little Altoona!

MR. HUGHES'S LABOR VIEWS.

There can be no doubt about what Mr. HUGHES thinks about the poor man's right to be protected by law against attacks upon his right to work. He was put on record by the appeal to the Supreme Court against a law enacted by initiative and referendum in Arizona, under which a waiter was discharged, and took his wrong into court. The law was cannily entitled "An act to protect the citizens of the "United States in their employment "against noncitizens," &c. All employers of over five workers were required to hire them in the proportion of at least four citizens to one noncitizen. An Austrian, RAICH, was discharged for no other reason than that his employer was afraid not to comply with the law. RAICH thereupon brought suit, alleging that he was deprived of the equal protection of the laws of the State of which he was a rightful resident. He sought and obtained an injunction against his wrongful discharge, and against the Attorney General of Arizona, and the District Attorney of Cochise County, to restrain them from prosecuting his employer under the law which had all the sanction of direct legislation of the most Progressive sort.

The injunction saved RAICH his job, and the defendants appealed. Justice HUGHES's opinion was that the right of residence included the right to work under the equal protection of the laws, and that the law was void because unconstitutional. Among his striking sentences may be quoted:

> The right to earn a livelihood and to continue in employment unmolested by efforts to enforce void enactments should similarly (i. e., by injunction) be entitled to protection in the absence of adequate remedy by law. * * * It sufficiently appears that the discharge of the complainant will be solely for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the act. It is therefore idle to call the injury indirect or remote. * * * Hence we think that the case falls within the class in which if the unconstitutionality of the act is shown equitable relief may be had.

The humble Austrian therefore was protected by the highest court speaking through Justice HUGHES's opinion, and by the injunctive process, which the unions wish to take away from all wage-earners, on the ground that labor is not a commodity. The case is extreme. An American is more entitled sentimentally than an alien to the protection of an injunction in a labor case. The credit of Justice HUGHES in defending the rights of the humble alien is all the greater, for there were no votes to be had by affronting the electorate that initiated the law. An injunction would more readily and suitably be granted against a union boycott or picket than against a State and its officials.

Nevertheless, there stands the record, and President WILSON is entitled to make the most of it, if he wishes to emphasize his agreement with Mr. GOMPERS and the federation that labor is not a commodity. He would find support in Justice MCREYNOLDS's dissenting opinion, and of course all unionists would recognize the appeal for their support. About one-tenth of wage-earners are unionists. Their votes would be bought dearly by the loss of those of the nine-tenths of all wage-earners who may be in need of an injunction as much as RAICH.

ENGLAND'S BUSINESS.

War's business is wasteful, economically unprofitable, asymmetrical and price-inflated, and yet so impressive a spectacle in human endeavor that its value to the future will be enormous. Unsuspected possibilities are revealed. At the beginning there was a saying in England: "Business as usual." It needs now to be amended. It should be: "Business much more than usual." Old measures are forgotten. New magnitudes appear.

According to the Board of Trade figures, Great Britain's imports in the month of May were $419,000,000, an increase of $61,000,000 over those for May, 1915; in the same month her exports and re-exports combined were $302,500,000, an increase of $70,785,000 over those for May, 1915. Imports were larger than in any preceding month in the history of British trade, with the one exception of March, as would be expected, with the outlay upon war increasing steadily. But it is surprising to find that exports not only have been rising faster than imports, so that the adverse balance tends to diminish, but that exports actually have grown to new proportions. Thus, exports in May, 1916, were 39.87 per cent. greater than in May, 1915, and 11.8 per cent. larger than in May, 1914, before the war. Re-exports have increased in the same way. They were 7.39 per cent. greater last May than in May, 1915, and 6 per cent. greater than in May, 1914. These figures do not contain one very important commodity, namely, British credit, of which the exportation has enormously risen.

Great Britain is the economic mainstay of the allied cause. She holds the purse, and with it the power to command the world's goods, especially food. By reason of her natural wealth in materials and her great industrial equipment she is able, besides, to produce for the uses of war a surplus of manufactures above her own requirements. Her exports and re-exports, therefore, include both goods produced out of her own resources and supplied directly to her allies and other goods bought outside in the markets of the world for their account. France is a very large customer for British coal and iron, her own sources of such raw material having been conquered by the enemy. The other allies, being industrially inferior to France, require from England enormous quantities of manufactured things.

The aggregate of Great Britain's trade with her allies may be measured by the entry of "advances" in the balance sheet of war expenditures. This item represents not money loaned to her allies, but almost entirely goods supplied to them on credit. At the end of March last it amounted to $1,840,000,000. In the fiscal year it would be increased by $2,150,000,000, according to Chancellor MCKENNA's estimate. Thus, on March 31, 1917, if the war lasts till then, Great Britain's allies will owe her more than $4,000,000,000 for goods obtained on credit. And that will be roughly one-quarter of Great Britain's aggregate expenditure for war. She is merchant, producer, and banker. By March 31, 1917, she will have invested in the war, out of the proceeds of taxation and loans, domestic and foreign, the incredible sum of $16,500,000,000, of which her share will be roughly $12,500,000,000. The balance will be represented by "advances to her allies," which they will be obliged to repay. At the close of the war, therefore, England will be what she was before, the largest creditor nation in the world. She is in the position of a banker who takes his credit from one place and puts it out in another. She is liquidating her credit in this country by sales of American securities and lending the proceeds to her allies—to France, Russia, Italy, and her own colonies. The liquidation of her investments here, plus her borrowing, is approximately offset by the debts her allies are contracting with her for war supplies.

And, at the same time, trade with nonbelligerents is resuming. That is very interesting. In May, British exports to China and South America notably increased. The revival of orders from South America for fabrics was for British industry a particularly gratifying development. Having increased her exports of nearly everything but ships, at the same time checking in every possible manner unnecessary imports, by prohibitions, duties, &c., the adverse trade balance is being steadily diminished. In the first five months of 1915 it was $803,000,000; in the first five months of 1916 it was $738,000,000. Roughly, at the present time Great Britain's excess imports over exports is balanced by advances to her allies, so that she is keeping even, or perhaps a little better. This is the extraordinary proof of her capacity for business.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mother-Love and Peace at Any Price.

"Those who have sought to spread the propaganda of peace at any price by playing on the mother-love," says The Savannah News, "have gone wide of their mark. They have reckoned without a clear insight into the spirit that has dwelt in the heart of the American mother since the days of '76." In support of its contention, or perhaps in illustration of it, rather, The News quotes at some length from a letter written by a Mississippi mother to her son, who had consulted her in regard to enlisting for service on the border. Separation from him in such circumstances, she writes, nearly breaks her heart, but she adds:

> I am not the kind of woman to hold either one of you back from the call of your country. There is no higher honor to my mind than a soldier's duty faithfully performed, and, even though my heart might break with the sorrow of giving you two up, I would hang my head in shame if either one of you proved unworthy.
>
> So if you find that the honorable thing to do is to share in your company's duty, do it, my boy, with a free heart. There is nothing finer, braver, or truer in the life of man than to follow your flag when your country is in danger, and no mother is worthy the honor of having borne a son who would hold him in a coward's or a shirker's place.

Those are indeed the sentiments that have inspired the course of American mothers at every national emergency—that doubtless are inspiring that of many now. The News goes further, however, than the facts warrant when it intimates that the propagandists of pacifism, of peace at any price, have been wholly unsuccessful in appealing to the mother-love of American women. Their campaign has had its visible and audible effects in all parts of the country, and not a few women, as well as not a few men, to the declaration that they did not raise their sons to be soldiers, in effect add another—that their sons were not raised to take part in war, no matter what its cause.

If war did come, in any of the only ways it could come to the United States, of course these women would prove to be in a minority practically negligible, and in most cases their own sons would ignore their deplorable teachings. Yet they do exist, to our humiliation, and to deny their existence is worse than useless—as is, always, the denial of facts.

Poliomyelitis Does Not Stand Alone.

So manifest is the inability of the doctors either to cure or effectively to surround with a quarantine wall the disease now exciting so much and such well justified apprehension in this city and its vicinity, that there is likely to arise in the public mind the mistaken impression that infantile paralysis is unique in its mysteries. In reality, about as much is known concerning its nature, origin, and transmission, and about as much can be done for it, as in the case of several other maladies that are less terrifying only because they are more familiar.

It is no disgrace to medical science that in its vast domain there are still fields the exploration of which is still little more than begun; it is to the great glory of medical science that the number of these unconquered regions is as small as it is, and that, one after another in rapid succession, their difficulties are yielding to vigorous, persistent, and intelligent assault.

The helplessness of the doctor confronted with a case of infantile paralysis—the name "acute anterior poliomyelitis" describes it far more accurately—is, after all, only comparative. There are diseases which he understands better and therefore can do more for, but in this one, as, for instance, in pneumonia, another that is "incurable" in the ordinary sense of that word, he can treat and alleviate the varying symptoms as they manifest themselves, and he can give to a considerable degree that assistance to the "vis medicatrix naturae," which is, after all and in the last analysis, the only really "curative" agency in any morbid or abnormal condition of the body.

Deplorable as the present situation must be admitted to be, it is vastly better than, and as much different from, what the situation was, little more than a century ago, with respect, not to a small minority, but to the great majority, of all maladies. As so often, the problem is almost as much social as medical, for, like so many others of our worst scourges, poliomyelitis is a poverty plague, and it is not alone in seeking victims outside of the slums where it originates. If we could get rid of ignorance, and the filth and carelessness and superstition that go with it, there would be little need to hunt down the mysterious germ that no filter can stop and no microscope disclose.

Pray for Victory, Not Peace.

According to a dispatch from Vienna, a son of the man whose murder in Serbia is the nominal cause of the European war has founded, and already secured 14,000 members for, a "Youth's Association of Prayer for Speedy and Favorable Peace."

As Prince MAXIMILIAN HOHENBERG is only 14 years old, he must have had a good deal of help, presumably from high official circles, in the accomplishment of a task so large. The organization, or the announcement of its existence, has, therefore, considerable significance as indicative of Austrian sentiment of the effective sort. The significance, however, is confirmatory of what was already known, rather than a revelation that the Austrians are tired of a conflict in which they have suffered so much.

But one notices that the peace for which the Prince and his young companions are allowed to pray is to be favorable as well as speedy. In other words, like all the belligerents, the Austrians are praying, not for peace, but for victory over enemies whose undeserving of Divine favor is assumed as the premise or basis of supplication.

That is pathetic, amusing, or impious, according to the point of view, but from any and all points of view it is intensely, desperately human. Except in our most logical moments we are all that way—and glad of it, usually.

THE WEAK AMERICAN BOY.

How the Government Has Neglected the Shell of His Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to plead the cause of the American boy. Fifty per cent. of the boys in some States, and a greater number in others, were recently found too physically weak to enlist. In the majority of these cases the fault was not the fault of the boy, but the fault of the Government; but not only has the refused been a sufferer from his Government, but the one who is accepted, and who marches off with stiff limbs, and a double chance of getting ill from being soft, is also a sufferer.

Our country, the great leader in the cause of public schools and enlightenment of the minds of the boys, has regarded their bodies as worthless as the shell the chrysalis casts to become a butterfly, and, in fact, my simile is very pertinent, for as a butterfly seems an improvement on the worm, so I suppose a dead hero will be considered better than a living man. Still, so far as the protection of his country is concerned, he is quite useless.

With a fear amounting to terror we have excluded any military ideas from our schools, but we have got to flow with the tide or be submerged.

My sympathy goes out to the young men who have been kept weak by archiac ideas. Why any American boy who knows how to shoot and has limber arms and legs should find his mental and moral makeup changed into that of a swaggering trooper is beyond comprehension. One might as well say that no boy should study chemistry for fear he may poison others, or surgery for fear he will cut his patients to pieces.

I am informed that the various women's magazines of America are in favor of this training for the youths of America so they can protect themselves, their families and their country; and the various political societies and clubs of American women should make their voices heard on this subject as distinctly and powerfully as they are being heard on other subjects, because, as the French adage says, "What woman wants God wants."

A PATRIOT.

The National Air with Meals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be a good plan to start a campaign against the misuse of our national song? My husband and I were lunching at a popular Philadelphia restaurant on Friday, the day our guard all over the country was preparing for active service. The orchestra played a medley of popular airs, including among them "The Star-Spangled Banner." Most of those lunching stood while it was being played, but about a third remained seated. Our flag may not be cheapened by misuse, and it seemed to us that it would be a good plan to have the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" restricted to the places where proper respect could and would be given it. Would it be possible to have the playing of the air prohibited as an accompaniment to a meal, or in a medley of tunes, except as a fitting climax to the whole?

S. P. F.

Pottsville, Penn., July 8, 1916.

Times's Education Convention News

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On behalf of the officers of the National Education Association, permit me to thank you for the fine publicity which you gave the meetings of our association during this week. Permit me also to say that we have never had a better lot of reporters assigned to work with us than in the present instance, and while it is not possible for us to say to each of them individually what we would like to, we desire that you should know that in every case they have not only shown a "nose" for news, but a degree of intelligence in presenting it above the average.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION,
D. W. SPRINGER, Secretary.
New York, July 8, 1916.

OUR DEBT TO FRANCE.

The Mistake of Thinking That It Is a Political One.

New York, July 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent dispatch from Paris contained some paragraphs of an address said to have been written by Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, the distinguished student and writer on current history. This morning a letter from L. S. W. Perkins appeared on your editorial page in connection with the national holiday of France on July 14. Both these notices again convey the idea that the United States owes a great debt of gratitude to France on account of the financial and military aid sent here during the War of Independence.

The gallant and humanitarian spirit of sympathy which brought over Lafayette from France, just as it brought over Kosciuszko from Poland and Steuben from Prussia, should and will always be gratefully remembered. But why should this country owe any special gratitude to France, which was, together with Spain, "willing to give the insurgent colonies aid against England, their traditional rival and enemy," as President Wilson puts it in his "History of the American People"? And when these insurgent colonies, in 1783, finally wished to make peace with England, the attitude France then assumed has thus been characterized by President Wilson:

> * * * Dr. Franklin, Mr. John Adams, and Mr. John Jay were men of honor, and entertained, besides, a lively sense of the very deep obligations of the United States to France for the money and the armed assistance in the field and upon the seas, without which, apparently, their victory would have been impossible. It proved impracticable, nevertheless, to act with France; for she conducted herself, not as the ingenuous friend of the United States, but only as the enemy of England, and as first and always a subtle strategist for her own interest and advantage. The American Commissioners would not be tricked and made use of * * *

In this connection it may be of some interest to quote a rather interesting resolution which the officers of the First Battalion of Militia, County of Hamilton, Northwestern Territory, adopted on August 18th, 1798, reading as follows:

> At a meeting of the officers of the First Battalion of Militia, County of Hamilton, Northwestern Territory, on the 18th of August, 1798, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
>
> Resolved, That we highly approve of the measures of our general Government, particularly those relative to the French Republic, firmly believing they were dictated by the purest motives, that they are consistent with the most perfect policy, and that they were wisely calculated to support the honor and interest of our nation;
>
> Resolved, That the conduct of the French Republic toward the United States in our opinion indicated a degree of depravity, bareness, and ingratitude unparalleled in the history of nations, and that they have forfeited the confidence and esteem of the American people, and we this day renounce them as friends or as allies, and declare enmity and hatred against their principles and policy;
>
> Resolved, That the President of the United States is entitled to the highest honor and the greatest reward free people can bestow, their love and gratitude;
>
> Resolved, That we consider the Constitution of the United States as the best that ever blessed a nation, and that we will protect and defend it against all foreign or domestic enemies;
>
> Resolved, That our Governor and Commander in Chief merit our highest confidence and esteem, and we do hereby engage our services as militia to be in readiness to obey his commands in defense of our injured and insulted country.

It would hardly appear from this resolution that the United States was thought to owe a greater debt of gratitude to France than vice versa. Indeed, it is too frequently overlooked that the liberation of the French people, in the nineties of the eighteenth century, derived one of its strongest impulses and moral supports from the United States, rather than otherwise.

It is one thing to love France for the many beautiful inspirations which her artists, and thinkers have given, and still are giving, to all the world. It seems to me quite a different matter to argue from a political point of view, as has only too frequently been done within recent months, for a special obligation on our part.

D. M. DUNN, M. D.

Things That Great Men Never Said.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Glancing the other day through some one's "Life of Zachary Taylor" I was saddened to find that another historical "fact" was only fiction. The reply sent to Santa Ana when he demanded Taylor's surrender used to be, in my school days, "General Taylor never surrenders." I learned later in life that what old Rough-and-Ready really said on that occasion was too sulphurous to be printed even in a newspaper, not to say a school book; but, duly softened down by his secretary, it furnished a party cry during the next Presidential campaign. Now, the reply given in the biography to which I have referred is quite different in the wording, being commonplace and unoriginal.

Why make school children memorize the sayings of great men that great men never said?

CLARA MARSHALL.

New York, July 8, 1916.

Why Not a French Day?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the extended sympathy of so many Americans for the cause of the Allies, and that of France in particular, I suggest that we express our friendliness for the French people by wearing a "tri-color" on July 14, their national holiday. We have had a Belgian, an Irish, and other days; why not a French day, and have volunteers sell little mementos, the proceeds of such sales to go to the different charities now existing for the relief of French families in this country whose bread-winners are now fighting or have fought for France? The allied bazaar offered for sale a particularly appropriate pin, consisting of a small bow, of which one loop represented Old Glory and the other the tri-color.

Mrs. J. J. PERRET.

Passaic, N. J., July 7, 1916.

THE MANICURE.

I've come to hate a polished finger-nail!
So many times I've taken in my own
A man's hand, white and soft almost as mine,
And trimmed the rosy nails, the while he sat
And murmured pretty nothings in my ear,
At which I have to smile—it is my trade—
And murmur pretty nothings in reply.
My little sister, hardly out of school,
Has yet a lover; and the other night,
When leaving her, he took her hand in his,
And at the touch her face and neck suffused.
It startled me; and with a wondering awe
I thought, "No man could make me flush like that
By touching hands; I touch men's hands all day—
It has no meaning for me any more!"
And when my sister came to say good-night,
I took her girlish palm and studied it
In envious silence—and she wondered why!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

OUR NEED OF AVIATORS.

Admiral Peary Urges a Separate Military Department for Air Service with Representation in the Cabinet.

By REAR ADMIRAL R. E. PEARY,
Chairman National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission.

Washington, July 8, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One hundred aviators on the Mexican border at this time, with two planes each, would completely dominate the situation, render surprise attacks impossible, and quadruple the potentiality of our forces now there. With twenty aeroplanes and aviators available at Columbus when the Villa raid occurred, he and his band would have been located and rounded up in a week or less.

The western battle line between the Allies and the Central Powers is roughly 300 miles long. The boundary between the United States and Mexico is some 1,200 miles. On the former there are several thousand aeroplanes on each side. On the Mexican border there have been as many as six in commission at one time, and the purchase of fourteen elicits scare head lines in the papers.

If we do not profit by this object lesson on a small scale, if we do not inaugurate at once a comprehensive and effective aero coast defense, we shall later have a similar lesson in unpreparedness; only the next time it will be with an experienced, determined, and fully equipped antagonist, and we shall pay bitterly and enormously for our failure to awake.

In no field of preparedness is the United States so completely, not merely behindhand but utterly deficient, as in aeronautics. This condition possesses one sole advantage. It will enable us to start right at the beginning, and lay the broad, firm foundations of an air service for the country in the light of the dearly bought experience of the European nations. They have found the imperative necessity for a separate, independent, centralized, undivided air service and department, divorced from the army and the navy.

Both in our army and in our navy aeronautics is the last and least of the many important matters which the overworked heads of those departments have to attend to. Conditions in this regard will be accentuated 100 per cent. during the next few years.

In the navy an enormous appropriation and an unprecedented building program, in which the prodigious developments of the present war must be assimilated, utilized, and improved upon, will throw such an enormous additional amount of work on an already under-officered service, as will carry it to the breaking point, without adding to its work the new service of aeronautics.

Every officer in the navy and more will be needed for the new construction, for the highly specialized work of building, handling, and fighting our warships, for which they have been educated and trained. The task of putting the navy of the United States in its proper place among the navies of the world will demand every atom of energy of every officer in the service during the next few years. The development of aeronautics for the Navy Department should be assigned to a separate, independent, new department.

In the War Department working out details of the Reorganization bill and putting in practical order the greatly increased army organization, together with the steadily increasing demands of the Mexican situation, will require the utmost energy of every officer on the insistent details of each hour, leaving him no time for broad, constructive views or work.

As one of the ablest and hard-working officers in the service put it: "We have no moment for general considerations of the subject. All our time is taken with the thing that must be done at 9 o'clock this morning, and the matter that must be decided at 2 o'clock this afternoon." The development of aeronautics for the army should be assigned to a separate, independent Department of Aeronautics.

This very period of the next two or three years, when the army and navy are overwhelmed with special work in their own lines, will be the crucial period for laying broad foundations and beginning properly our most vital arm, the greatest and best air service in the world.

If we start now we can erect a well-considered, permanent structure, of which we shall be proud. If we wait, we shall experience the annoyance, and delay and greatly increased expense, always incident to tearing down and remodeling an ill-considered structure. And in the latter case the result may never be fully satisfactory, because the foundations were not strong enough, or the lot not large enough.

I earnestly urge for the most thoughtful consideration the following proposition:

A separate, independent Aeronautical Department, with a seat in the President's Cabinet, having under its control a comprehensive system of aero coast defense; a system of aviation training schools located in each of the principal geographical divisions of the country, and the civil and commercial possibilities and developments in aeronautics.

Inclosures in recent mails from abroad contain information of such interest and importance in the field of aeronautics, and of such almost uncanny application to us here, that it cannot be too widely disseminated.

In the House of Commons Mr. Joynson-Hicks moved

> That his Majesty's Government should without delay take every possible step to make adequate provision for a powerful air service.
>
> With an Air Minister they would know who was responsible.

On the motion of Colonel Cornwallis-West a resolution was adopted expressing the view that

> The establishment of a Board of Aviation, with full executive powers, under the direction of a Minister with a seat in the Cabinet, had become a national necessity for the defense of helpless noncombatants and for the successful prosecution of the war.

There was a large gathering at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday to hear an address by Pemberton Billing, M. P., in connection with his imperial air convention campaign. The following resolution was adopted:

> This meeting, convinced that the safety and welfare of the British Empire depend in a great measure on supremacy in the air, pledges itself to use every effort to attain and maintain for this country an Imperial Air Service worthy of its imperial power.

In the House of Lords on May 23 Lord Montagu of Beaulieu moved

> That this House considers that the development of aviation for purposes of war can no longer be efficiently carried on under the present system of divided control and responsibility of two separate departments; and that the time has now arrived when the supply of men and materials should be concentrated under single control, at the same time leaving the executive power over naval and military aircraft with the army and navy as at present.
>
> Every nation would before long be forced to create an Air Ministry by that sheer necessity which knows no law, which regards no precedent, and which fears no Government. The immense development of aircraft in all directions alone would compel the creation of an air department.

Colonel Churchill (ex-Lord of the Admiralty) said:

> The difficulties from which our air organizations suffer arise from two causes, first of all the duality of effort and of organization, and the friction resulting therefrom. That friction and want of co-ordination have resulted, and on a greater scale as the scale of operations increased, cannot be denied.
>
> The second and the more serious difficulty of the system was lack of any commanding initiative in design and overriding authority in affairs of the air.
>
> The air is free and open. There are no intrenchments there. It is equal for attack or defense. It is open to all comers. The resources of the whole world are at our disposal. Nothing stands in the way of our attaining aerial supremacy in this war but yourselves. There is no reason, and there can be no excuse, for failure to obtain that aerial supremacy which is perhaps the most obvious and most practical step toward a victorious issue from the increasing danger of this war.
>
> The formation of an air department, with real responsibilities and powers, is an urgent and indispensable preliminary.
>
> Ultimately, and the sooner the better, the air service should be one unified permanent branch of imperial defense, composed exclusively of men who will not think of themselves as soldiers, sailors, and individuals, but as airmen and servants of an arm which possibly at no distant date may be the dominating arm of war. Let the House remember how vital this matter is.

Our present crying need is a Lord Montagu of American aeronautics on the floor of Congress. Who will it be?

PEARY.
Chairman National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission.

PHARMACISTS IN THE ARMY.

The Limit of Their Advancement and How It Is Reached.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 3 "Pharmacist" asks if graduates of the College of Pharmacy are commissioned or have to serve as ordinary privates of the Hospital Corps.

Evidently "Pharmacist" has little knowledge of the duties of the Medical Department (Hospital Corps) in the field. The Hospital Corps is now known as enlisted personnel of the Medical Department.

The modern field duties of the Medical Department personnel are not exactly pharmaceutical work. During the writer's eighteen years' experience with service in Cuba, China, and three tours in the Philippines he was never called upon, while in the field, to do any compounding or other pharmaceutical work. Our field supply of medicines are in pill form, and those in limited variety. The ordinary private after two years' intensive training can dispense and has a thorough and efficient knowledge of what is required of him; his knowledge of pharmacy is the least called upon.

To illustrate, we will say that a soldier is wounded on the firing line; a first aid package which he carries is applied, generally by himself if no Hospital Corps man is near. Conditions and circumstances permitting, he is transported by hand to the first aid station, where the wounded receive such additional treatment as needed and are tagged. The Ambulance Corps litter bearers then take him in charge and he passes through rest stations to the field hospital, and eventually reaches the base hospital. Through this whole journey he receives little or no medicine except stimulants.

In the higher grades, that is, Sergeant, Sergeant first class, Hospital Sergeant, and Master Hospital Sergeant, a knowledge of pharmacy would be handy. An intelligent pharmacist with about three years of additional study in army subjects may reach the highest grade, Master Hospital Sergeant. The last two of the above grades are new and no appointments have been made to date.

The following necessary additional subjects for the graduate of pharmacy are hygiene, field sanitation, army regulations, hospital corps drill, manual for the Medical Department, discipline and control of men, (gained only by long experience,) mess management, property responsibility, nursing and ward management, care of animals, equitation, minor dentistry, minor surgery, anaesthetics, army clerical work, (which is very complicated,) and various other subjects incidental to army field Medical Department duties.

Congress has never authorized a commission for pharmacists. A pharmacist may be appointed a Sergeant in about six months after passing an examination; in one year's time he may take a competitive examination for Sergeant first class, and in another year's time is eligible for competitive examination for the grade of Master Hospital Sergeant.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS,
Medical Department, U. S. Army.
West Point, N. Y., July 8, 1916.

Suffrage and Pacifism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article on "Suffragism Inviting Condemnation" invites an answer. You refer to a letter from "out in Colorado," alleging that women are interfering with recruiting. Supposing that the source from which this "grisly and gruesome tale" arose is a reliable one, what about the many fathers who are now refusing to allow their boys to go to Mexico?

Before condemning women on this charge consider the record they have made in this war in the many different countries where they have been voting for years. New Zealand women's services are known to all. There they have been voting for twenty-three years. Australian women have a fine record, although they have been voting for eight years. Canadian women's help must not be forgotten. They vote in several Canadian provinces. British women are assisting heroically, and they have long had partial suffrage. Mrs. Pankhurst is acknowledged to be the greatest single force England has had in getting recruits, and militant suffragettes were among the first to offer their services to their country in 1914. Women divide along these lines just as men do.

HARRIET ROWLINSON.

Spring Lake, N. J., July 6, 1916.

Anti-War Advocates in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article entitled "Peace, Not Truce," discussing the prospects for ultimate German defeat and noting the appeal of the Frankfurter Zeitung for internal unity and fortitude, you say:

> Meanwhile, the Germans to whom Vorwaerts appeals, the Germans who resent the punishment of Liebknecht, are denouncing the continuance of the war as a crime. That certainly indicates that hope is fainter, for if triumph were believed to be certain the spirit of unity for which the Frankfurt newspaper feels it necessary to appeal would unquestionably be shown.

But Liebknecht, the editors of Vorwaerts, and other Socialists have not just recently begun to denounce the continuance of the war as a crime. They have been doing this for many months, some of them for a full year and a half. It was just when German arms seemed strongest that these men and women most vigorously raised the cry for peace without annexations or indemnities. Many of their papers have been temporarily or permanently suppressed or heavily fined, and not a few of the peace advocates had served prison terms before the Liebknecht case arose.

ALGERNON LEE.

New York, July 7, 1916.

TO MAKE NEW YORK WORLD'S BEST PORT

National City Bank Subsidiary Means to Co-ordinate All the Water and Rail Terminals.

MOVE TO AVOID CONGESTION

Situations Cited to Show That the Transfer Points Often Eat All Profit of Carriers.

By far the most ambitious project so far taken up by the American International Corporation is the organization under the laws of Delaware of the American International Terminals Company, to study railway, steamship, warehouse, and industrial terminals, and a start is to be made with the problem offered by New York Harbor.

The new subsidiary starts with $100,000 capital, all of which the management is prepared to expend in working out a terminal plan for New York City.

In announcing the new company W. S. Kies, Vice President, said that transportation, both on land and sea, has reached higher development in traveling equipment than in terminal facilities.

"It is well known," said Mr. Kies, "that the capacity of a railroad is limited to what its terminals can handle. Its miles of track cannot be used to their utmost if the terminals cannot take care of the freight. Likewise the greatest preventable waste of the time of cargo ships occurs at docks and anchorages incident to loading and unloading. Transfer facilities in general—involving the discharge of goods from trains, their distribution to consumers, their storage in warehouses, their exchange from one railroad to another, their loading into ships—all of these functions are more difficult, more costly, and less understood than the straight carriage of goods by rail and boat."

So many suggestions for the improvement of terminals in all parts of the world have been broached to the new foreign trade corporation, that it seemed advisable to form a new company to handle the one subject of terminal facilities. The National City Bank is interested in the problem through its entrance into South American affairs. The recent purchase by the American International of a substantial interest in the International Mercantile Marine and United Fruit companies, together with its control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, have brought it into direct contact with the results of waste through inadequate port facilities.

The new company has engaged as consulting expert Will H. Lyford, who has been for more than thirty years connected with the largest terminal railway system in Chicago, and has co-operated in establishing terminals in several other large cities. Through the efforts of Mr. Lyford twelve lines terminating in Chicago were induced to co-operate in the Belt Railway, and in connection with it, the largest railway clearing yards in the world.

"Within five years terminal facilities have become a matter of general discussion," said Mr. Lyford, in explanation of the work he proposes to undertake. "Each railroad had built the terminal facilities deemed necessary. As the freight increased, the facilities were added to, but generally under pressure, and makeshift was resorted to. Scarcely ever have comprehensive plans been laid out to care for the distant future, so that usually development can only be accomplished by spending vast sums for adjoining land, removing expensive buildings and erecting others.

"Nearly every railroad executive and engineer is so oppressed by his daily grind to keep his road in operation and out of bankruptcy that he has no time to study the methods of his neighbors or co-operation. Recently some large cities, particularly New York and Chicago, have awakened to the fact that they were interested in terminals. Streets became impassable with traffic about terminals and shippers began to realize that they were losing more money waiting than they were making on the freight. Delays of freight from shipper to consignee were investigated, and it was found that the delays were at terminal points. Periodically all systems serving a terminal would be blocked. The last six months have furnished the most glaring example of that kind. By reason of the shortage of ships and of warehouse space for temporary storage 80,000 cars of freight occupied every available track within many miles of New York, even blocking the third, fourth, and fifth main tracks needed for the passage of trains.

"These conditions have been duplicated in other large centres throughout the country. Only a few years ago all Chicago traffic became so blocked that traffic was at a standstill. Then the railroads began to co-operate for efficient use of existing facilities, and there has been no delay there in the last year, when the volume exceeded that of any previous year.

"Study of the causes and effects shows that delays and movements of freight through terminal points often cost the carriers more than they get. For example, on certain classes of freight from Pittsburgh to Milwaukee through Chicago, the cost of moving through the city limits exceeded the gross revenue from handling it. With no allowances for terminal at Pittsburgh and Milwaukee, the main line transportation of [illegible]50 miles was performed for less than nothing. If separate shipments which filled the thousands of cars held under load around New York for months in the last year could be picked out it would doubtless be found that in thousands of cases the railroad loss would be ten times the gross revenue received from the shipper."

The Directors of the new terminals company are George J. Baldwin and W. S. Kies, Vice Presidents, and R. P. Tinsley, Secretary of the American International Corporation; James H. Perkins, Vice President, and E. P. Curtiss, assistant to the President of the National City Bank; Charles E. Mitchell, Vice President of the National City Company, and E. S. Webster, Henry R. Hayes and O. E. Stevens of the Stone & Webster organization.

GOOD MUSIC AT LOW PRICE.

Committee Will Provide a Series of Orchestral Concerts.

A committee of five New York men and women has been formed to solicit funds for the maintenance of an annual series of civic orchestral concerts. The members of the committee are William D. Baldwin, Otto H. Kahn, W. K. Vanderbilt, Arthur Farwell, and Lillian D. Wald, and it is their purpose to raise a guarantee fund of $50,000 to insure the giving of a series of popular-price orchestral concerts each year and to make up any deficit that may result. Ten per cent. of the guarantee fund will be called for when the money has all been subscribed, and the balance as needed.

Last Summer ten concerts, known as the Civic Orchestral Concerts, were given at Madison Square Garden to audiences of from 3,000 to 5,000 persons. So many requests for their continuance have been received that the committee is convinced there is a strong demand for good music at popular prices. In its appeal for subscriptions the committee says:

"There are many thousands of men and women in this city who understand and love music of a high quality, who long for the relief which they find in it from the hardness and drudgery of their daily lives, but on account of the prices of admission are prevented from attending any of the numerous concerts given in New York, and who feel this deprivation. It is to such people that the Civic Orchestral Concerts will appeal and to whom it will be a boon and an educative influence of such high value as only those can realize who have come in contact with them."

SHACKLETON PLANS NEW RESCUE VOYAGE

With Schooner He Will Seek His Fellow Explorers Marooned at Elephant Island.

LONDON, Monday, July 10.—A Reuter dispatch from Buenos Aires says that Sir Ernest Shackleton expects to start a week hence for Elephant Island in another attempt to rescue the main body of his antarctic expedition. He will sail on the schooner Emma.

Sir Ernest Shackleton has made two vain attempts to rescue his former comrades. The last effort was made in a steamship furnished by the Uruguayan Government, but the ship was unable to make her way through the ice and had to return. Twenty-two men have been in an ice cave on Elephant Island since April 15. At that time they had only five weeks' provisions.

SUN PRINTERS LOSE APPEAL

Union Decides 42 Were Properly Dropped When Papers Merged.

The forty-two printers who were dropped from the force of The Sun to make room for older men from The New York Press, when the two papers were amalgamated, lost their appeal yesterday from the ruling of the Executive Committee of Typographical Union 6, when a meeting of the union voted to sustain the ruling of the committee that they were not entitled to their jobs.

It is expected that the men who were dropped, who enjoy the sympathy of the older Sun men, will appeal from the action of the local to the Executive Council of the International Union. If they lose in that the matter may be brought before the convention of the printers next month in Baltimore.

It is the contention of the printers who were dropped that The Press has ceased to exist, and that The Sun chapel owed no jobs to printers who had worked on The Press. The union held that The Press still exists, as a part of The Sun, and that both Sun and Press printers had to be treated as if working for one paper, and if there were too many the younger men in point of service would have to be dropped. Of the forty-seven printers on The Press forty-two were older in service than the forty-two Sun printers.

YOUNG JUDAEANS CONVENE.

Folk Songs and Oratory in Hebrew Mark Long Branch Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 9.—Opening Saturday night with a large mass meeting, attended by more than 100 delegates and several hundred friends, and addressed by prominent Jews of Long Branch and members of the Zionist movement, the Young Judaea Convention continued its sessions today at the Scarboro Hotel.

The Young Judaea clubs number 341 in the United States and Canada. The organization is composed of youthful Zionists. The New York delegation demanded home rule and reported a membership of 3,500, with a budget of $1,500 for next year.

This morning's session was attended by more than 100 children from the Long Branch Hebrew School, who, carrying American and Zionist flags, marched along Ocean Avenue to the Convention Hall, singing the "Hatikvah." Abraham Stollar, a boy of 10, greeted the delegates in behalf of the Jewish children of Long Branch. He spoke in Hebrew, and Emanuel Neumann, who replied for the Young Judaeans, also spoke in Hebrew.

This afternoon reports were read, one dealing with an attempt to interest parents in the work of Young Judaea.

In the evening the delegates attended a dinner, among the speakers being Dr. Benzion Mossensohn, Rabbi Mayer Berlin, Bernard A. Rosenblatt, Lawrence Steinhardt and David Schneeberg, Secretary of Young Judaea. Dr. David de Sola Pool presided.

Hebrew was constantly spoken on the floor of the convention and by the delegates about the Scarboro Hotel. In the afternoon, at a session attended by about sixty delegates, Hebrew was spoken and the future of the language as a living tongue was discussed. At a folk song session, songs of the Jewish people were sung in Hebrew and in Yiddish.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT FIRED ON BY ANARCHIST

Would-be Assassin Shoots As De La Plaza Reviews Troops, Misses, Is Arrested.

BUENOS AIRES, July 9.—An attempt to assassinate President De La Plaza was made today by a self-styled anarchist. The President was standing on a balcony of the Government building reviewing some troops when a man in the crowd of spectators suddenly drew a revolver and fired at him. The shot went wild, and the would-be assassin was arrested.

The attempt to assassinate President De La Plaza took place while Buenos Aires was celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the independence of the Argentine Republic. Dr. Victorino De La Plaza was elected Vice President on June 12, 1910, and succeeded to the Presidency on the death of President Pena on Aug. 9, 1914.

He was defeated for a second term in a bitterly contested election last June, in which the Radical candidate, Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen, was elected. President De La Plaza will leave office on Oct. 12.

TO FORWARD WAR BLIND AID.

Prominent Frenchmen Form an Auxiliary Committee.

Prominent officials of the French Government formed a French Committee of the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, which was founded here and has its headquarters at 590 Fifth Avenue, at a meeting held a week ago at the Paris home of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kessler of this city. The fund was organized by a number of leading American bankers, philanthropists and business men, to support, train in trades not requiring sight and to find paying employment for the thousands of Belgian, French and British soldiers blinded in the war. Among the founders are Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kessler, Elihu Root, Vincent Astor, August Belmont, Lyman J. Gage, Senator Thomas P. Gore, Myron T. Herrick, Robert Bacon, Otto H. Kahn, Whitney Warren, and Joseph Widener.

After forming the French Committee those who attended the meeting in Paris sent a cable message of thanks and praise to the Executive Committee here. In part this said the members of the French section had decided to cable "the expression of their profound gratitude and their sincere congratulations for the general movement of sympathy that has been developed in the great sister republic in favor of the heroes cruelly stricken while defending their country and the supreme interests of humanity in the whole world."

The message is signed by Eugene Brieux, head of the French Government's Committee for the Blind; ex-Premier Louis Bathou, General Florentin, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor; David Menet, President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce; M. Morel, Governor of the Credit Foncier; Dr. Valude, head of the Quinze Vingts Hospital, and M. Schneider, proprietor of "Le Creusot."

Mrs. Kessler, one of the honorary secretaries of the fund, replied to the French Committee, and assured them that the efforts "to relieve the dark fate of the soldiers and sailors of France who have lost their sight will continue without ceasing and will redouble in energy and perseverance."

The patronage of the King and Queen of England and of Belgium and the President of France has been obtained for the distribution of the funds in their respective countries. The honorary treasurers are Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Sir Edward Holder, Chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, and M. Georges Pallain, Governor-General of the Bank of France.

NEW WATER SUPPLY READY BY APRIL, 1917

Catskill Water Is Already Being Used in the Bronx, Williams Says.

ECONOMIES OF $1,000,000

Department Report Tells of Fight to Prevent Pollution of Lake Mohansic.

The Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity effected economies of more than $1,000,000 in 1915, as compared with 1913, the last year of the preceding Administration, according to Commissioner William Williams, who has just made a report for last year to the Mayor. The Commissioner deals at length with the department's fight to prevent pollution of Lake Mohansic waters. Regarding the proposed location of State institutions on Mohansic Lake and the consequent effluent therefrom the report says:

"The Merchants' Association took a leading part in the ensuing campaign and the city is indeed under obligation to it for its work in this connection. Upon further consideration the conclusion was reached that these institutions should not be located anywhere on the Croton watershed, even if the effluent from their sewage disposal plants were to be carried to the Hudson. Experience shows that the operation of sewage disposal plants is liable to frequent interruption, and were an interruption of such a plant to occur in the case before us there would be danger of a large amount of raw sewage finding its way into Lake Mohansic and thence into Croton Lake.

"Bills were thereupon introduced in the Legislature requiring the removal of these institutions from the watershed, but unfortunately they failed of passage. Meanwhile, however, the Governor ordered all work on the institutions suspended and it is not likely to be resumed, so long as the present State and city officials hold office."

Catskill Water Is Here.

Commissioner Williams deals at length with the new Catskill water supply. The approaching completion of the work, he says, is the event of overshadowing importance in the water supply work of New York City. The report says:

"The necessary connections between the new aqueduct and the water main system in the Bronx have now been finished, a portion of the new water has since Dec. 27, 1915, been used regularly in that borough and the Jerome Avenue pumping station is being operated at a reduced rate. The department is busily engaged in completing the corresponding connections for the borough of Manhattan and it is now expected that it will be possible to make full use of the new supply by April, 1917. It will have a head of 295 feet, the elevation of the beautiful new Hillview reservoir, as contrasted with the head of Croton water, which is only 119 feet at Central Park reservoir.

"So much thereof as is required to replace the pumped supplies now furnished through municipal agencies in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond will be utilized for this purpose, for, as pointed out in my last report, the daily cost per million gallons of utilizing such pumped supplies varies from $18 to about $23, whereas the daily cost of utilizing the Catskill gravity supply will be only about $1 per million gallons. Thus we shall be able to eliminate all of the costly pumping in these boroughs, except that we shall still have to pump to the high ground in Richmond and perhaps to a small area in Queens. The remainder of the Catskill supply will be used along with the Croton supply in Manhattan and the Bronx. All of the thirty-one pumping stations in Brooklyn and Queens and all but one in Richmond will be placed in reserve, and thereafter the operating expenses of the department will be reduced by over $650,000 per annum, this after due allowance for maintaining and operating the Catskill system."

Better Pressure Downtown.

The utilization of the Catskill supply, the report states, will result in better pressures in portions of all of the boroughs, through extensions of the intermediate and high pressure areas and the relief of the low service trunk mains. Regarding the pressures in lower Manhattan, the report says:

"They average only twenty-six pounds, sufficient to raise the water to the fourth story, provided the interior plumbing is in good order. It is true that such pressures are somewhat better than the prevailing ones in Philadelphia and Chicago, but the department is intent on improving them and it contemplates doing so not only by means of the Catskill supply, but also through continuing the Manhattan pumping stations at Ninety-eighth Street and 179th Street.

"Through the Catskill supply lower Manhattan pressures can (in years of normal rainfall) be increased in the districts adjoining Broadway as far south as Chambers Street. By retaining these stations at an expense of about $125,000 per annum in excess of what it would cost to place them in reserve, this area can be extended so as to include almost all of the southerly portion of Manhattan. The department feels that householders in this area are entitled to this much consideration."

The report also deals with the regulation of rates charged by private water companies, the collection of water revenues, the lighting of the streets, the uses of electric current in city buildings and electrical inspection and control.

GERMAN COUPLE SOLD 200 "OLD MASTERS"

Man and Wife Are Jailed in Munich for Painting Scores of Pictures.

BERLIN, July 9, (via London, Monday, July 10.)—Ludwig W. Lehmann, accused of painting and selling more than 200 pictures, representing them as the works of noted German masters, was convicted at Munich today and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. His wife, convicted as his accomplice, was sentenced to a term of three years.

Riverside Women Plan a Protest.

The Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park announced last night that a public meeting would be held at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive, at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to protest against the changes proposed in Riverside Park by the New York Central Railroad. Speakers at the meeting will be Bainbridge Colby, Dr. Allen, Reginald P. Bolton, Assemblyman Vincent Gilroy, Gutzon Borglum, Ferdinand Quinn, Charles Stoughton of the Municipal Art Society, James P. Davenport of the Manhattan Taxpayers' Association, and Miss Goldsmith of the Arverne Home for Crippled Children.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Philadelphia were:

Mrs. L. J. Andrewes, J. C. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Beattie, Alfred Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Bonstow, Leon E. Brockman, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Connett, Harold Connett, E. H. Davis, Miss Vera Day, Albert Deighton, Frank Fisher, William S. Fowler, Mrs. G. E. Gibbings, Mrs. E. R. Halford, Mrs. B. M. Harvey, M. J. W. Henning, Frank H. Jewitt, Edward Jordan, Miss Mary E. Lane, C. Lund, E. W. Lycett, F. Michel, Miss N. F. G. Noble, A. G. Ransom, Miss Gertrude Richards, Mrs. J. Sargent, Miss Mary Sargent, Robert Scott, H. S. Skinner, Mrs. G. O. Starr, Horatio O. Stone, Mrs. J. Tewksbury, Miss V. E. Tewksbury, H. Warren, R. J. Woods, A. J. Kirkland.

SIX DIE IN WATERS IN OR NEAR THE CITY

First Sunday of Regular Bathing Season Draws Hundreds of Thousands to Beaches.

SAVING WOMAN COSTS LIFE

Lawyer's Exertion Paralyzes Heart—Boy and Girl Lost in Lake—Family See Fireman Drowned.

The real opening of the bathing season yesterday drew hundreds of thousands to the beaches and other water resorts in and about New York, and many who can get to watering places only on Sundays took their first 1916 dip in the surf.

Six deaths due to drowning and water accidents had been reported at midnight.

John McKinnon of 417 West 118th Street, a lawyer, rescued a woman 400 yards out from shore at Long Beach yesterday afternoon and then died of over-exertion. With Francis A. Schnapke and William H. Blythe, also of 417 West 118th Street, and Henry Dimond of 1,161 Cumberland Avenue, Mr. McKinnon went to the beach in the morning. The four went to the Nassau Hotel bath house, donned bathing suits and went into the water. About noon McKinnon's three companions were playing ball on the sand when they heard a woman scream. They saw McKinnon go to her rescue, as did another man. There is a strong undertow at the point, about a quarter of a mile south of the Nassau Hotel and his companions saw that McKinnon and the other man were not having an easy time of it. They asked if they needed help. Mr. McKinnon threw up his right hand and the three started to the rescue. When they reached McKinnon he had given up his attempt to save the woman and was struggling in the water.

Died on the Beach.

The rescuers brought the woman, McKinnon, and the other man ashore. When they got Mr. McKinnon to the beach he was semi-conscious. They called Dr. Johnson of the Hotel Nassau, who said when he arrived that he feared Mr. McKinnon was dead from over-exertion. For two hours his three companions and Dr. Johnson worked to no avail. The woman was treated by Dr. Johnson and was none the worse for her experience.

Mr. McKinnon was 28 years old, a native of New London, Iowa. He was graduated from the Iowa Wesleyan College in 1908, after which he attended the University of Minnesota, where he was a football player. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1913, and for two years had practiced law in the office of Murray, Prentice & Howland, 37 Wall Street. He was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and at Columbia was known as a wrestler. He was more than 6 feet tall, weighed 220 pounds, and was a good swimmer. The body was taken to a Long Beach undertaking establishment and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Pugh McKennon of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, were notified.

It was the first time Mr. McKinnon had been in the surf this Summer.

Boy and Girl Drowned.

William Meyer, 19 years old, of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Irene Rohde, 24 years old, 442 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, were drowned in Lake Hopatcong, N. J., yesterday when a rowboat in which they were with Charles Schumacher, of 533 Sixty-third Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Frances Rhode, sister of the drowned girl.

The four went on an excursion to the lake yesterday morning. They had been bathing on the west shore on Halsey Island and had gone to the middle of the lake, when Captain Budd Bender of the passenger launch Budd heard screams, saw the four in the water, steered his boat to them, and, leaping overboard, saved Miss Frances Rhode and Schumacher, who were clinging to the overturned boat. Miss Irene Rhode, witnesses said, had grasped Meyer about the neck, and they both went down.

Miss Frances Rhode and Schumacher were hysterical when they were taken to shore, and could not tell exactly how the accident had happened. Schumacher, Meyer, and Miss Irene Rhode were in bathing suits. Witnesses said they had seen the persons in the boat changing seats when it upset. Others said the men were diving from the little boat and upset it.

Family See Fireman Die.

George Pfannkuch, a city fireman attached to Truck Company 136, Queens, was drowned in Sand's Bay, an inlet of Jamaica Bay, yesterday afternoon while his wife and two small children looked on. With his family Pfkannkuch had been spending his two weeks' vacation in a cottage on the shores of Sand's Bay. He was to have returned to work today. Yesterday afternoon he went out in a launch with two other men for weakfish. Late in the afternoon they brought the launch in, anchored it and got into a small skiff to go to the landing. While Mrs. Pfannkuch and the two children were on shore waiting to see the fish, the skiff struck the landing dock and capsized. A boat put out from the Carnasie Yacht Club pier, and Pfannkuch's two companions were pulled out, but just as the members of the rescue party reached for Pfannkuch, another boat, carrying a would-be rescue party, hit the yacht club boat and Pfannkuch sank. The body was recovered late last night by Patrolman Rogers of Harbor Squad A.

Carl Kenner, two years old, son of Joseph Kenner, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the Morris Canal near his home in Port Morris, N. J. When the child was missed from the house a search was started for him. He was found floating on the water, but the best efforts of physicians could not revive him.

Fred Debow, 19 years old, of 153 Ryerson Avenue, Paterson, N. J., was drowned yesterday when he became exhausted while trying to swim across the Passaic River at the Pennington Park baths. Two companions tried in vain to save him.

H. W. Brown of New York was rescued in the surf at Atlantic City. He had gone with several companions for a long-distance swim and was caught in the offset near the end of a pier. Four lifeguards brought him to shore.

FIND PALACE OF MEREMTAH.

Philadelphia Scientists Explore the Ruins at Memphis, Egypt.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The University Museum has just received a report from Dr. Clarence S. Fisher covering an account of the excavations of the Coxe expedition to Egypt for May. Dr. Fisher reports excellent progress and is now able to give an almost complete plan of the palace upon which he has been at work since March.

This palace, close to the temple of Meremtah, which was uncovered last year, was large and elaborately decorated at the time when it was destroyed. So far very few palaces have been uncovered in Egypt, and this is the first at Memphis, the ancient capital of the kingdom.

Earlier in the year the expedition had discovered what was thought to be the throne room of the palace. Later excavations confirm this. The palace was originally about 180 feet long, or perhaps more, of which 160 feet have been cleared, and was what probably the entrance is now being uncovered. The building was about 100 feet wide and contained about twenty rooms of varying size.

Gold ornaments, various utensils, scarabs, &c., were found in the great hall which were contemporary, but there is reason to believe that one of the owners was a collector, as objects as far back as the sixth dynasty were discovered which had no artistic value.

COMEDY WHEEL TO START.

International Circuit Takes In 38 Theatres for Week Stands.

The chain of thirty-eight theatres recently linked together as the International Circuit by Gus Hill will begin its season on Aug. 28. The circuit will be conducted after the manner of the burlesque wheels, with one production for each theatre. A play will remain in a theatre a week, and then move to the next one. Farces, comedies, musical comedies, and melodramas will be presented, and the highest price in all theatres will be 75 cents.

The circuit embraces three theatres in Philadelphia, three in Chicago, two in New York, two in Brooklyn, and one each in Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Atlanta, New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Providence, and Newark. Albany and Schenectady will be played as split weeks.

SCATTERS HIS ASHES AT SEA

Circus Man's Widow Evades Law and Curious Fellow Voyagers.

Mrs. George Oscar Starr, widow of the former general manager of Barnum & Bailey's circus, arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner Philadelphia, after carrying out her husband's expressed wish, by scattering his ashes to the four winds.

She said that when Mr. Starr died on Sept. 5, 1915, he left a request in his will that his body should be cremated and the ashes scattered.

"I discovered that the law in England would not allow me to carry out the instructions of my husband," Mrs. Starr said, "so I had to keep the ashes, which weighed two pounds, in an urn until there was an opportunity for me to come to New York after my affairs were settled.

"I took the urn on board with me at Liverpool, and on the night of July 5 I emptied the ashes into a pocket in my skirt and went on deck to scatter them to the four winds, as he had directed. As there was such a quantity it took me some minutes to sprinkle the ashes on the waves, handful at a time, but I accomplished the task without any one on the Philadelphia being the wiser."

Mrs. Starr, who is nearly seventy years old, was known in the show world in the eighties as "Zazel, the Human Cannon Ball," and has been shot out of a gun into a net before thousands of persons in all parts of the United States and Europe. She is proud of being the only woman to live and walk about for twenty-six years with a fractured spine. She fell while performing at a circus in Columbus, N. M., and dislocated the sixth dorsal vertebra. Paul H. Tracy, the ship's surgeon, said it was the only case he had ever heard of in surgery, and it was still more wonderful on account of Mrs. Starr's age.

GAUN M. HUTTON DIES.

Stricken with Heart Disease at His Summer Home in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—Gaun M. Hutton of Baltimore, a Summer resident of this place for thirty-five years, died early this morning from heart disease, at his home, Shamrock Cliff, in his sixty-eighth year.

He was long noted as a lover of horses, and continued his stable long after the automobile drove the horse from the fashionable drives of Newport. Mr. Hutton was born in Ireland, and before coming to this country served for a time in the Consular Service, being stationed in Petrograd.

He married Miss Celeste M. Winans of Baltimore, a sister of the late Ross B. Winans, another pioneer resident of this city, and the owner of Bleak House on Ocean Avenue, now the property of Marsden J. Perry. Mr. Hutton was a member of the Maryland, Elkridge and Athletic Clubs of Baltimore; the New York Yacht Club, and the Newport Reading Room Casino, whose flags are now at half-mast for the second time within a week.

He leave his wife, a son, Reginald Winans Hutton, and three daughters, Mrs. Harold Adye Prichard, wife of the Rev. Dr. Prichard of Mt. Kisco, and the Misses Elsie and Una Louise Hutton, all of whom were with him when he died.

The Rev. Dr. W. F. Whitaker.

The Rev. Dr. William Force Whitaker pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth, N. J., was found dead from heart disease yesterday morning at his home there. He was born in Southhold, L. I., and was in his fifty-fifth year. Dr. Whitaker was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and of the Union Theological Seminary, of which he was a Director at the time of his death. He was an authority on the history of New York and New Jersey and had made a number of addresses on that subject. In addition, he was a former Chaplain General of the Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. Whitaker was unmarried and is survived by his parents, his father being the Rev. Dr. Epher Whitaker, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Southold.

Edwin D. Miner.

Edwin D. Miner, a son of the late Henry C. Miner, theatrical manager and theatre owner, died yesterday at his home, 1,940 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, in his fifty-third year. He was born in Brooklyn, and, after being educated in the Starr Military Academy, joined his father and brothers in the theatrical business. Mr. Miner was Vice President and a Director in the Estate of Henry C. Miner, Incorporated, and the Acme Theatre Company.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CHARLES R. SCARBOROUGH, wife of the President of the New Home Sewing Machine Company of this city, died on Saturday at a Summer resort near Stroudsburg, Penn. Her home here was at 969 Park Avenue.

THOMAS MANSFIELD, an employe of the Morris County Traction Company for thirty years, died on Saturday night in the Morristown Memorial Hospital, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. MICHAEL BROWN, who celebrated her golden wedding anniversary a few months ago, died on Saturday at her home in Orange, N. J., in her seventy-fourth year.

ALFRED W. SEARS, father of Roger W. Sears, Treasurer of Sullivan County, died in Middletown, N. Y., yesterday, at the age of 87 years.

SAMUEL VERNON MANN, a direct descendant from Richard Mann, who came to this country before 1650, died yesterday at his country estate in Quogue, L. I., in his seventy-fourth year. He was a note broker for many years in Flushing, L. I., where he lived in Sanford Avenue.

ARTHUR B. HENSHAW, an insurance broker, died on Saturday at his home, 719 East Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, in his twenty-ninth year, leaving his parents, a brother, and two sisters.

Mrs. ANNA D. HOWARD of Boston and Manchester, Mass., widow of William H. Howard, died on Saturday in San Francisco, Cal., in her sixty-fifth year, leaving two sons and two daughters.

GEORGE B. BROWNE, Jr., an employe of the Bank for Savings for twenty-eight years, died on Saturday at his home, 817 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year. His wife and one daughter survive him.

HENRY BRANDENSTEIN, a member of the firm of B. Stern & Co., Inc., of 71 Fifth Avenue, died on Saturday at his home, 611 West 110th Street, in his fifty-seventh year, leaving his wife, four sons, and a daughter. He was a member of several charitable organizations.

DANIEL LYON, a retired wholesale tobacco merchant, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Alfred L. Seaver, at 11 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-eighth year. He was a Confederate veteran.

Mrs. SARAH BARRY, wife of Peter Barry, grain and feed merchant, died at her home, 527 West 149th Street, leaving also two daughters and a son.

Mrs. CATHERINE McNULTY, three of whose grandchildren died last week, is dead at her home, 218 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-fifth year. She leaves her husband, six sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. HANNAH ELIZABETH HAZEN, widow of Charles P. Hazen, died at her home in Plainfield, N. J. She was born here and had lived in Plainfield for many years.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE D. JAMISON, wife of David R. Jamison, a real estate broker, died at her home, 960 Sherman Avenue, in her fifty-fourth year.

JOHN KENWORTHY, a member of the firm of T. Kendrick & Brother, yarn manufacturers of Philadelphia, died on Saturday at his home in that city, in his seventy-seventh year, leaving his wife, three sons, and two daughters.

CHARLES H. KNOEPFEL, formerly a member of the Fire Department for twenty-five years, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Emil Dietz, at 1,649 Amsterdam Avenue, in his sixty-fourth year, leaving also two sons and another daughter.

BRIEF ILLNESS KILLS JUSTICE BLANCHARD

Member of Supreme Court Retired at the Beginning of This Year.

OPERATED UPON FRIDAY

Jurist Was Prominent in Republican Politics and Active in Many Civic Movements.

James Armstrong Blanchard, who retired from the Supreme Court bench on Jan. 1, died late yesterday afternoon at his home, 11 East Ninety-second Street, after a brief illness. He came to the city on Wednesday from his country home in Ossining to attend to some legal matters, and shortly after became ill.

Dr. J. R. Alvares, his family physician, diagnosed his case as an intestinal obstruction, and an operation was performed after a consultation with Doctors Alexander Lambert, Bastido and Broune. The operation took place at 11 o'clock on Friday night, and was performed by Dr. Alvarez, assisted by Dr. Broune. On Saturday night Dr. Alvares told about it to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"Justice Blanchard behaved heroically," he said. "We did not use ether, and with only a local anaesthesia he must have suffered much pain. The operation was entirely successful, but the Justice is 71 years old, and an operation of this nature must be serious. At 9 o'clock tonight his condition was very good."

Mrs. Blanchard and his son, Medbery Blanchard, were with ex-Justice Blanchard when he died.

Justice Blanchard was a member of the judiciary of this State for fifteen years, and made many notable decisions, one of the most interesting being in the Saunders divorce case in June, 1915, when he ruled that a married woman may visit a man in his apartments without giving rise to suspicions of misconduct.

He was born in Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y., and was a son of Philip Blanchard, who came of English and Huguenot stock. His mother was Mrs. Catherine Drummond Blanchard, the eldest child of John Drummond, and was of Scotch extraction. At the age of 9 he was taken by his parents to Fond du Lac, Wis., where his father died a few years later, and the boy worked on the family farm to support himself and his mother. During this time he attended the local schools in Winter.

Fought in Civil War.

While he was preparing for college the civil war broke out. He enlisted in Company I of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry in the Summer of 1864, and he served until mustered out in 1865. The privations of the campaign had undermined his health, and he spent the next few months on the farm, until he recovered and entered the preparatory school of Ripon College. After completing the course there, he entered Ripon College, where he taught and did other work to pay his expenses, and was graduated with high honors in 1871, with the degree of A. B. In the last two years of his college course he was editor of the college paper.

He entered the Columbia Law School and supported himself while studying there by teaching. He was graduated in 1873 with the degree of LL. B. In 1902 he received the degree of LL. D. from Ripon College.

For several years he practiced law and became head of the firm of Blanchard, Gay & Phelps. He was always a Republican and an active worker for his party. He was once President of the Republican Club here and in 1887 was one of the committee of five which organized the National Convention of Republican Clubs in this city. He was a member of the Committee of Seventy which brought about the election of a fusion Mayor here in 1894, William L. Strong.

In 1899, Governor Roosevelt appointed him a Judge of General Sessions and he served for one year. In September, 1900, Governor Roosevelt appointed him to the Supreme Court and a little more than a year later, in November, 1901, he was elected for the full term, expiring on Dec. 31, 1915.

In addition to his legal activities, Justice Blanchard was prominent for his interest in civic betterment. He was a member of the commission that laid out the Grand Concourse through the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and served as a member of various other bodies charged with improving the city.

Held Court in Auto.

An interesting story told of him, while Justice of the Supreme Court, is that he once held court in his automobile after his chauffeur had been served with a summons for speeding. The Justice protested but the policeman insisted that the chauffeur was going at least twenty-eight miles an hour. Justice Blanchard gave the policeman permission to question the chauffeur, who denied that he was making that speed, but readily admitted that he was going fifteen miles an hour.

"Judge," the policeman then said, "the man stands convicted on his own admission. The limit is eight miles an hour."

Justice Blanchard then adjourned the court, after ordering his chauffeur to obey the summons, and the man later pleaded guilty and was fined $10. The trial took place at 131st Street and Broadway.

On Jan. 22 of this year, several hundred of his friends gave Justice Blanchard a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore, to commemorate his retirement. Among them were several former students of Public School 7, some of whom were his pupils when he was a teacher there in his years as a law student. One of these was Abraham Levy, the lawyer. Justice Blanchard made a strong plea in his speech on this occasion for the new Court House.

"The erection of a new Court House is a matter of supreme importance," he said. "We owe it to the Justices of the Supreme Court that they have a sanitary place in which to work. In the sixteen or seventeen years that I have been on the bench fourteen Justices have died. Several of them believed that the illnesses which preceded their deaths were due to the unhealthful condition of the Court House."

Justice Blanchard was a trustee of St. John's Guild and a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Lafayette Post of the G. A. R., and the American Geographical Society. He belonged to the Republican Club, the Oakland Golf Club and the Union League Club, where he was a member of the Committee on Political Reform.

CATHOLIC CLUBS MEETING.

New York Is Well Represented at Cliff Haven Convention.

CLIFF HAVEN, July 9.—New York was well represented at the first annual convention of the Federation of College Catholic Clubs held at Cliff Haven during the last week.

Delegates representing more than 1,000 members of Catholic Clubs of Columbia University, Barnard College, New York University, Teachers College, Hunter College, the College of the City of New York, and Adelphi College, together with representatives of Smith College, the University of Pennsylvania, Syracuse University, and the Albany State Normal School, assembled under the patronage of Cardinal Farley of New York.

The officers of the federation are: President, Professor James M. Kieran of Hunter College; Vice President, Professor A. I. du P. Coleman of the College of the City of New York; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank W. Demuth of Columbia, and Honorary Vice President, Mrs. J. L. Phillips of New York.

RUDOLPH F. GEMUNDER DEAD

He Was Known Internationally as a Maker of Violins.

Rudolph F. Gemünder, a member of the firm of August Gemünder & Sons of 141 West Forty-second Street, internationally known as violin makers, died on Saturday at his home, 223 Hillside Avenue, Leonia, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year. He was a son of August Gemünder, who came to this country in 1846, and whose masterpiece was a copy of Sarasate's Amati, which that artist pronounced to be equal to the original. His grandfather was a famous violin maker of Württemberg, Germany, and was violin maker to Prince Hohenlohe.

Mr. Gemünder entered his father's studios in 1880 and a year later made his first violin, patterning it after the Maggini model. During 1884-85 he assisted in making the instruments exhibited by his firm at the New Orleans Exposition, and during the early nineties worked on those which won the highest awards at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

He is survived by his wife, one sister, Miss Magdalena Gemünder, and three brothers, August M., Charles H., and Oscar A., all violin makers and members of the firm.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HORN.—July 3, 610 West 150th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Horn, a daughter.

PINKIERT.—July 2, Woman's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Pinkiert, a daughter.

ROTHSCHILD.—July 7, 638 East 221st St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Rothschild, a daughter.

SCADRON.—July 6, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Scadron, a son.

Engaged

BUCHANAN—ENNISSON.—Mr. and Mrs. William Austin Ennisson of 136 West 103d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, May Bassett, to Mr. George Albert Buchanan.

FINE—SHANKROFF.—Amelia Shankroff to Bernard M. Fine of Philadelphia. Philadelphia papers please copy.

LIEBECK—BOGUSLAU.—Frances Boguslau to Robert Liebeck.

APFEL—GOTTSEGEN.—Bertha Gottsegen to Michael Apfel.

BEHRENS—ROSENBERG.—Clara Rosenberg to Nat. H. Behrens.

BROMBERG—KAHN.—Emily Kahn to Benjamin Bromberg.

BROWN—WARSHAUER.—Lillie Warshauer to David Brown.

BRUTMAN—LEWIT.—Tese Lewit to Dick Brutman.

DEUTSCH—SPRING.—Sadie Spring to Philip Deutsch.

FERENTZ—WEISS.—Anna Weiss to David Ferentz.

FOX—ROTHBART.—Ruth Rothbart to Lawrence L. Fox.

GLUCK—COHN.—Bella Cohn to Adolph Gluck.

HEIMAN—SPANGLER.—Rose Spangler to L. W. Heiman.

KESSELMAN—MELTSNER.—Dora Meltsner to Harry Kesselman.

MAYER—COHN.—Paulyne Cohn to David F. Mayer.

NEW—LASSER.—Florence Lasser to David New.

SALWEN—LEVIN.—Minnie Levin to Nat Salwen.

STRAUSS—ROSENSTEIN.—Amy Rosenstein to Joseph Strauss.

Married.

STILLMAN—LAMBERT.—July 2, Regina Lambert to Louis S. Stillman.

WILK—LEVY.—July 6, Gertrude Levy to Benjamin Wilk.

WOOG—ANKEL.—July 4, Birdie Ankel to David J. Woog.

Brooklyn.

ARNOLD—BEHREND.—July 7, Mathilda Behrend to Frank Arnold.

BARRETT—CAPE.—July 6, Gertrude E. Cape to Tyler E. Barrett.

MURTAGH—HUNTER.—July 5, Mary H. Hunter to Hugh H. Murtagh.

SHAKELY—GABLE.—July 5, Laura Gable to Frank Z. Shakely.

Long Island.

CHATFIELD—HYER.—July 8, Richmond Hill, Lucy V. Hyer to Charles T. Chatfield.

Died.

BATJER.—On Saturday, July 8, 1916, at Maywood, N. J., after a brief illness, Henry Batjer, in the 80th year of his age. Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity in the Parish of St. James, 316 East 88th St., on Tuesday, July 11, at 2 o'clock.

BLANCHARD.—James Armstrong, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at his residence, 11 East 92d St., July 9. Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston papers please copy.

BOULTON.—Suddenly, July 9, 1916, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, George Boulton, beloved husband of Mary Boulton, in the eighty-second year of his age.

BRANDENSTEIN.—On July 8, Henry, beloved husband of Julia and father of Arthur, Daniel, George, and Louis, and Mrs. Fred Winters. Funeral services from his late residence, Hendrik Hudson Apartments, 611 West 110th St., July 11, at 10 A. M. Interment at Mount Nebo Cemetery.

BROOKS.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on July 6, 1916, J. Wilton Brooks of New York City. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the chapel of Greenwood Cemetery. Interment Greenwood.

BRUSH.—Suddenly, on July 8, Isaac Brush, age 62, beloved husband of Leah Brush and father of Mrs. Nathan Steinfeld and Jerome W. Brush. Funeral Monday, July 10, at 10:30 A. M., from residence of Mrs. Nathan Steinfeld, Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway. Bridgeport papers please copy.

BUECHLER.—Henriette, (nee Hexamer,) widow of Dr. Charles W. Buechler, on July 9, 1916, in her eighty-eighth year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Dr. Augustus F. Buechler, 795 St. Nicholas Av., Tuesday, July 11, 2 o'clock.

CLOSE.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on July 9, Dr. Monteith E. Close, aged 62 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 827 South 1st Av., Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, July 11, at 2:30 o'clock.

ERGENS.—Joseph Emile, Saturday, July 8, Pleasantville, N. Y. Funeral services, St. Vincent de Paul Church, 23d St., west of 6th Av., Tuesday, 11 A. M.

GARDINER.—On Monday, July 3, 1916, at her residence, 3 East 82d St., New York, Sarah Thompson Gardiner, widow of Colonel David L. Gardiner and daughter of the late David Thompson. Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, East Hampton, L. I., on Tuesday, July 11, at 3 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

GEMUENDER.—On July 8, after a lingering illness, at his residence, 223 Hillside Av., Leonia, N. J., Rudolph F. Gemuender, aged 52, beloved husband of Edith Everts Gemuender, and brother of August M., Charles H., Oscar A., and Magdalena. Member of the firm of August Gemuender & Sons, violin makers. Funeral services at his late residence, Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Interment private. Utica papers please copy.

GOLDBERG.—At his home, 6,724 2d Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, July 8, Julius Henry, in his 56th year, beloved husband of Estelle and father of Mrs. Carrie Marienhoff, Alfred, Clifford, and Morton. Funeral services from his late residence, Monday, July 10, at 2 P. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

HIGGINS.—On July 9, 1916, Bridget Abbie Higgins, (nee Cotter,) beloved mother of Katharine Higgins. Funeral from her late residence, 645 Melrose Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, July 11, at 8:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East 150th St. and Melrose Av., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

HUSY.—On Saturday, July 8, 1916, Louise, relict of Pierre Husy. Funeral private, on Tuesday, July 11, at 2 P. M.

HUTTON.—Died at Newport, R. I., on Sunday, July 9, Gaum McRobert Hutton of Baltimore, in his sixty-eighth year. Funeral private.

KUTZ.—At West End., N. J., suddenly, July 9, in his sixty-sixth year, Max Kutz of Atlanta, Ga., beloved husband of Jennie Kutz, and brother of Matilda Regenstein and Gabriel Kutz. Funeral Tuesday, July 11, at 2:30 P. M., in the Chapel of Mt. Hope Cemetery, Brooklyn. Atlanta papers please copy.

LYNCH.—On July 9, at her residence, 32 West 98th St., Della Elizabeth, beloved wife of Bernard Lynch. Requiem mass, Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday, July 11, at 9:30 A. M.

MacDONALD.—On Saturday, July 8, 1916, at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penn., Mabel Schenck MacDonald, beloved wife of Joseph Brewster MacDonald of New York City. Funeral services private. Interment at Woodlawn.

MANN.—Suddenly, at "Sandacre," Quogue, L. I., on Saturday, July 8, 1916, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, Samuel Vernon, Sr., son of the late Abbey Martin and Edward Joel Mann. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Seats for the Opera Season 1916-1917.

A subscriber for two seats to the Metropolitan Opera in row "O" on the aisle on Wednesday night is desirous of exchanging them for Monday or Friday night. Room [illegible] Broadway.

Died.

MENDEL.—Gustav. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Bldg.) Time later.

MINER.—On Sunday, July 9, 1916, at his residence, 1,940 Grand Concourse, New York City, Edwin D. Miner, son of the late Hon. Henry L. Miner. Funeral services will be held at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., New York City, on Tuesday, July 11, 1916, at 12:30 P. M.

O'CONNOR.—Suddenly, on July 7, at his late residence, 580 West End Av., Michael P. O'Connor, beloved husband of Henrietta E. O'Connor. Solemn requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, July 10, at 10:30 A. M. Charleston (S. C.) and Savannah (Ga.) papers please copy.

SCHWARTZ.—On July 9, Fredoline Lee Schwartz, widow of Leopold Schwartz. Notice of funeral later. Buffalo, Syracuse papers copy.

SIMMONS.—At Caldwell, N. J., July 8, 1916, Edward T. M., beloved husband of Emma M. Simmons, in his sixty-sixth year. Funeral services at his late residence, 30 Central Av., Caldwell, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SINSHEIMER.—After a long illness, in her 47th year, Helmine, dearly beloved wife of Joseph and devoted mother of Julia. Funeral services at her late residence, 509 West 110th St., Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

TATE.—Gay Clinch, on Sunday, July 9, 1916, at 6 A. M., 59 West 46th St., New York City. Interment at Sparta, Ga., Tuesday afternoon.

WHITAKER.—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, N. J., Sunday, July 9, 1916, the Rev. William Force Whitaker. Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday evening, July 11, at 8 o'clock. Interment Wednesday at Southold, N. Y. Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, on July 7, 1916, Richard T. Williams of the firm of Theodore W. Morris & Co. Funeral service at Fairchild's Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, July 10, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

WINANS.—Suddenly, at Rutherford, July 8, Robert H. Winans, beloved husband of Anna Steele. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 288 Van Houten St., Paterson, on Monday, July 10, at 1:30. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOCK.—Charlotte A., 318 East 151st St., July 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BOURKE.—William F., 316 East 94th St., July 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BOYLE.—Lizzie F., 288 St. Nicholas Av., July 8. Funeral notice later.

CARY.—Thomas S., West New Brighton, S. I., July 7.

COYNE.—Joseph, 60 East Houston St., July 8. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CRONIN.—Annie, 206 East 45th St., July 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DAVIS.—Benjamin H., July 7. Funeral 239 Lenox Av.

DONNELLY.—Mary, 513 West 134th St., July 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DONOVAN.—Catherine, 135 Avenue A, July 8. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FINN.—Winifred, 306 East 136th St., July 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GANLEY.—William J., 724 3d Av., July 7.

GARGAN.—Margaret, 845 Amsterdam Av., July 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HENDERSON.—Dorothy, 3,852 10th Av., July 7, aged 6.

LIVINGSTON.—Mrs. E. M., 321 West 116th St., July 8. Funeral today.

LUBIE.—Patrick, 400 East 64th St., July 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LUCAS.—Thomas, 508 West 50th St., July 8. Funeral today.

MURPHY.—Thomas S., 425 West 17th St., July 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MURRAY.—Thomas M., 270 West 21th St., July 8. Funeral notice later.

SCHAUF.—Felix, 556 East 82d St., July 7.

STAPLETON.—Joseph, 30 Old Broadway, July 8, aged 38. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

THOMPSON.—Mary E., 40 Front St., July 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BROGAN.—Patrick J., 1,548 East 14th St., July 8. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BROWNE.—George B., 817 Cumberland St., July 8. Funeral notice later.

BURNETT.—Mary A., 1,842 79th St., July 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BURNS.—Catharine, 45 South Elliott Place, July 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BYRNE.—Elizabeth, 462 Prospect Place, July 8. Funeral notice later.

COMBES.—Jesse, 143 Bay 35th St., July 7, aged 81. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CONNAUGHTON.—Joseph, 112 Wyckoff St., July 7. Funeral today.

CONNELL.—Bridget, 162 Sands St., July 8. Funeral today.

FOLTERMANN.—Elizabeth S., 358 6th St., July 7, aged 73. Funeral service today.

GILLESPIE.—James A., 808 Putnam Av., July 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HENSHAW.—Arthur B., 719 East 32d St., July 8. Funeral tomorrow.

MANN.—John, 599 6th Av., July 8, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

MILLIGAN.—Jane, Greenpoint Home for Aged, July 7, aged 81.

MURCH.—Harold E., 39 Ashford St., July 7, aged 20.

TEN EYCK.—William G., 1,089 Lincoln Place, July 8, aged 54. Funeral service today.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BOLLHARDT.—Lillian, Jersey City, July 7. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

BURKEL.—Louise, 3,503 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, July 8, aged 92.

CLARK.—Prudence A., 279 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, July 8, aged 27.

DIXON.—Lester W., 23 Emerson Place, Newark, July 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

JACOBONIZ.—Jacob, Newark, July 7, aged 48.

JERNICK.—Martin J., 494 South 17th St., Newark, July 8, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow.

KREUTZER.—Wilbur, 77 Hutton St., Jersey City, July 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LANIGAN.—Helen, 207 14th St., Hoboken, July 8, aged 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MEYER.—Girard W., 138 Park Av., Hoboken, July 7.

MITCHELL.—John C., 296½ South 9th St., Newark, July 8, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow.

MOORE.—Charles P., 45 Hoyt St., Newark, July 7. Funeral today, 7:30 A. M.

NASTE.—Louis, Newark, July 7, aged 13.

NEITZEL.—Eleanore, 55 Nelson Av., Jersey City, July 7, aged 30.

PAHL.—John A., 260 Runyon St., Newark, July 8, aged 38. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SIEVERS.—Louise A., 936 Washington St., Hoboken, July 8, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SMITH.—William R., Newark, July 7, aged 58.

STUTZ.—Caroline, 621 Tonnele Av., Jersey City, July 8, aged 85.

WERMELSKIRCHEN.—Elizabeth, Newark, July 7, aged 59.

Long Island.

FERGUSON.—Armour, Jr., Huntington, July 8, aged 8 months.

FISCHER.—Fred C. A., Jr., Corona, July 7. Funeral private.

HUNTER.—Andrew B., Woodside, July 7, aged 5. Funeral private.

MARK.—Katie A., Winfield, July 7, aged 52. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MEND.—Helen C., 534 6th Av., Astoria, July 7. Funeral today.

SEXTON.—Grace, Ridgewood, July 8, aged 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WINDECKER.—Isabella, 314 Hopkins Av., Astoria, July 7. Funeral service today.

In Memoriam

KYLE.—In loving memory of James W. Kyle, who died July 10, 1913. "To live in the hearts of those we leave behind is not to die."

BLYN.—Isaac, unveiling monument New Union Fields Cemetery, July 16, 2:30 P. M.

MARTIN.—Stephen and Mary, mass St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, July 12, 9 A. M.

NEIGEL.—Catherine, mass St. Peter's Church, Newark, July 12, 8 A. M.

O'DONOVAN.—Catherine, mass Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Brooklyn, July 11.

SCHREIBER.—Eva, in memory of; died July 11, 1913.

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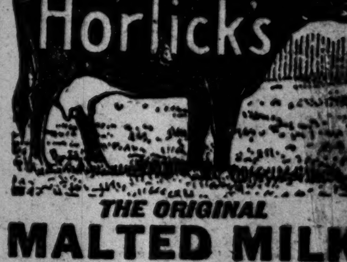

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The effect of peace, when it comes, upon those industries in the United States which have been called upon to fill war orders for Europe came last week to be one of the chief topics in the broad discussion of the stock market situation. This is not a matter which by any means interests solely, or even chiefly, the stock market. It is through the market that Wall Street feels contact with the matter, but its bearing extends to the entire field of economic endeavor.

The first off-hand market impression of the matter was that the loss of war orders would prove a serious blow to American business, and particularly to the concerns which have had large orders from the Allies. Upon that theory there was a good deal of selling of some of the war-order stocks, which included both liquidation and short selling. It is true that if any concerns are to suffer from this cause the companies which entered this trade to help meet the enormous demand for munitions ordered in this country are the concerns which would suffer most; but in a long-range view of the matter it is by no means sure that either they or the country at large will suffer through the gradual loss of orders for shells and for other similar war supplies.

The matter is not one which should be regarded too narrowly. The possible loss of employment by the very large number of men engaged in the manufacture of munitions has long been regarded as one of the chief problems with which the business world would have to contend when the war came to an end. It was feared by many that the loss of employment from this cause would come suddenly. That, of course, would intensify all of the difficulties associated with this large displacement of labor. It is not improbable, however, that the change will not come suddenly. The end of the war is not in sight, but already the process of accommodating American industries to the conditions which peace will bring seems to be under way.

Last week's news made it a little clearer than it had been before that the Allies will not look to this country in the future for as much in the way of munitions as they have looked to it in the past. It is probable that much of the labor engaged in munition making in the United States will be released from that work gradually from now on, even though the war should last much longer. From one point of view this makes a present problem out of what had seemed only a future problem, but this is far from being the whole case. If the change comes about gradually its effect will be relatively small. If it comes about during a time when labor conditions are such as they are at present those released from munition making will find little difficulty in obtaining employment at other work.

There is still a considerable demand for labor which is going unfilled because of the lack of men, and nothing better could happen than to have those engaged in work which is necessarily of a temporary character transferred to work of a more lasting kind. It would be highly desirable, were it possible, that when the end of the war comes American industry should have disposed of all war orders and should be engaged solely in the production of peaceful goods. To the extent to which we reach that situation before the war ends the problem which the ending of the war will bring to this country will be reduced.

Even though for a time after the ending of the war the demand for labor should be less in all lines of industry, the previous shifting from work on war orders to work on peaceful goods would not be without good result. What would then occur would be partial unemployment in many lines instead of complete unemployment in those industries, or in those parts of industry, which were wholly dependent upon war orders. The readjustment with which we are here dealing has to come, and it is a great deal better from every point of view that it should come gradually than that it should take place suddenly. It is the difference between a train coming gradually to a stop and coming to a very sudden one. The former involves no inconvenience; the latter might be disastrous.

This view of the matter is entirely aside from the further question as to what will happen in peaceful trade, particularly in the peaceful trade of this country, when the war is over. A falling off in our foreign business is generally taken for granted. It is much easier to see how it would fall off than to see how it could continue at its present unexampled rate. But business has seen many wonders, and it is not certain that American trade will not continue indefinitely on the big scale which it has attained during the war.

Many undertakings are under way looking to the broadening of our activities in other countries, and in the ordinary working of events these undertakings will bear more and more fruit as time goes on. They may go far to replace in our foreign trade the commerce directly dependent upon the war, which we are sure to lose, and which for the sake of humanity we cannot lose any too soon. South America and the Far East are becoming more familiar than they ever were in the past with American enterprise and with American ability to serve the needs of those markets. In both directions the field is very great, as it is also in some of the older countries of the world, which in the past have traded much less than they might with the United States.

Nor should it be forgotten that our home opportunities are far from having been exhausted. There is a great deal that can be done in the United States for the development of its resources which will increase the country's consuming power and better its economic position generally. Never were the financial means at the disposal of the country so great, and it is altogether probable that many things will be done in the future which in the past seemed impracticable. The American viewpoint has been and is being broadened. This will bear fruit not only in our dealings with other countries, but in the handling of our own affairs.

We have to reckon with the possibility and even the probability that money is not likely for the next year or two to be as cheap as it has been for the last year or two, this ease having been due in no small measure to the establishment of the Federal Reserve system; but money rates might well be higher than they have averaged for the last year without putting any important check upon enterprise.

In considering the application of these broad forces to the stock market we have to bear in mind the bearing of the inflow of securities from Europe, which was discussed in this column last week; but a pressing down of prices from that cause alone, and contrary to the natural effect of the country's business position, would be an opportunity for the investor and not any good reason for concern.

LONDON MARKET BUOYANT.

French Loan and London Bonds Features of Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 9.—The event of last week in the stock market was the final abandonment of the principle of minimum prices, with the removal of fixed values from a further extensive list of securities. Business was considerably stimulated by these changes in the early days, but it slowed down near the end of the week. Only a moderate amount of the newly liberated stocks was offered, but the demand greatly exceeded the supply, and prices rose rapidly above the figures early established. A slight reaction followed, but the undertone of all the investment markets was very firm.

The vigorous character of the Anglo-French offensive, together with Admiral Jellicoe's Jutland battle dispatch, and the improved outlook in Mexico, also helped sentiment, resulting in active inquiries in all departments. The French national loan enjoyed marked favor, and Russian Government bonds and mining shares made a ready response to the splendid progress of the Russian forces.

British railway ordinary stocks were well supported, and it needed but comparatively small buying in a market bare of stock to send Grand Trunk forward at a smart pace. The Denver & Rio Grande issues developed some activity. In the American section Marconis recovered rapidly from last week's reaction, and were animated at higher prices. There was also a sharp rise in Canadian and Spanish Marconi shares, and in other popular trading issues, including shipping and oil stocks. Cities Service reached 400, but reacted a little.

Numerous bank dividends for the last half year have been announced at the same rate as for the corresponding period of 1915. Arrangements have been concluded to permit the deposit of small amounts of American securities under the mobilization scheme, and the Treasury is now offering to purchase Manitoba and Saskatchewan bonds, interest on which is payable in Canada. The money market has been easier since the turn of the half year, with 4½ per cent. the highest rate for loans. The banks have been active buyers of short-term Treasury bills, chiefly those maturing in August and September, but other discount business has been unimportant.

FIRM TONE ON BOURSE.

Military Developments Reflected Favorably in the Paris Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 9.—The Bourse had a firm close, due to the favorable military development, which had a beneficial effect on the French and Russian groups. Marked progress has been made by the French 3 per cent. rentes, which closed yesterday at 63.50, showing a daily advance from last week's closing price of 62.40. The war loan has also displayed strength, closing firm at 89.80, with rumors of a fresh issue to come out soon.

The price of Russian securities reflects the general confidence in the military situation, State loans, industrials and bank shares registering generally substantial progress. Shares of the Bank of France are now quoted at 4,999 francs, as against 4,950 francs last week. The bank reports an increase of six million in the gold reserve. Coppers have been weak, following the price of the metal.

During last week Hungarian 4 per cent. rentes sold on the Bourse at 54, compared with a price of 80 prior to the war. A reopening in London of the discussion over the proposed construction of a tunnel under the English Channel has been followed with keen interest by prominent French economists meeting here. They regard the project with favor, as likely to supply a valuable facility for commerce between England and France after the war. It is recognized, moreover, that a tunnel would undoubtedly have been a great strategical asset during the hostilities that have been going on.

Foreign exchange rates have held steady. London closed at 28.13½ and New York at 5.90½, with but slight variations throughout the week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
July 3	3½	3	3¼	3¾
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	4	3¾	3¾	3¼
July 6	4	3½	4	3½
July 7	4½	3½	4½	4
July 8	4	4	4	4
Week's range—				
High			4½	4
Low			3	3¼
Same week last year—				
High			2	2
Low			1½	2
Year's range to date—				
High			4½	4
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	2¾
Low			1¼	1¾

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
July 3	3½@3¾	3¾@3⅞	3⅞
July 4	Holiday.		
July 5	3½@3¾	3⅞	3¾@4
July 6	3¾	3¾	4@4¼
July 7	3¾@3⅞	3¾	4
July 8	3½@3¾	3¾	4
Week's range—			
High	3¾	3⅞	4¼
Low	3½	3¾	3⅞
Same week last year—			
High	2¾	2⅞	3¼
Low	2½	2½	3
Year's range to date—			
High	4	4	4¼
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2¼	2½	2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
July 3	Par	†25c	†15@10c	*20c
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	Par	†30c	†15@10c	*20c
July 6	Par	†30c	†15@10c	*20c
July 7	Par	†20c	†15@10c	*20c
July 8	Par	†25c	†15@10c	*20c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short. Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
July 3	4	5	5⅛	28f 16c
July 4	4	5	5⅛	28f 16c
July 5	4	5	5⅛	28f 16c
July 6	4	5	5⅛	28f 16c
July 7	4	5	5⅛	28f 16c
July 8	4	5	5⅛	28f 16c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	4½%.	British Rentes. Paris.
July 3	61	97	63f 10c
July 4	61	97	63f 10c
July 5	61⅛	97¼	63f 10c
July 6	61	97	63f 10c
July 7	61⅛	97	63f 30c
July 8	61⅛	97	63f 50c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
July 3	31d	65c
July 4	31d	65c
July 5	30½d	63⅝c
July 6	30½d	63⅝c
July 7	29⅞d	62⅝c
July 8	29⅝d	62c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended July 8, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	232,497		93,538
Tuesday	Holiday	223,101	204,997
Wednesday	461,909	532,200	208,240
Thursday	553,642	348,920	197,364
Friday	478,400	376,831	256,713
Saturday	154,078	221,934	109,046
Total wk.	1,880,526	1,702,986	1,069,898
Year to date	87,038,974	64,742,232	39,538,181

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$1,980,000		$1,973,000
Tuesday	Holiday	$2,202,000	2,070,500
Wednesday	3,473,000	2,489,000	1,946,000
Thursday	3,255,000	2,180,000	1,827,000
Friday	3,325,000	2,371,500	1,441,000
Saturday	2,049,500	1,195,000	684,500
Total wk.	$14,062,500	$10,437,500	$9,942,000
Year to date	556,948,450	412,373,200	388,714,000

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.	July 8, '16.	July 10, '15.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	1,880,369	1,695,661	184,708
Banks	157	25	132
Mining		7,300	*7,300

BONDS.			
R. R. & Mis.	$9,764,500	$10,002,000	*$237,500
Government	3,955,000	70,500	3,884,500
State	19,000	55,000	*36,000
City	324,000	310,000	14,000
Total all	$14,062,500	$10,437,500	$3,625,000

*Decrease.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 8, 1916.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$14,062,500		$556,948,450	
Same period last year	10,437,500		412,373,200	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.33	87.10	87.43	86.19
Same period a year ago	82.35	81.94	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. A	101½	100	100	4
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. B	101	100	101	10
Alle. Valley 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102½	102	102	9
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97⅝	97½	97⅝	15
Am. Dock & Imp 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	5
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	2
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	1
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	50
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	65
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	109	108⅞	109	52½
Am. Thread 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	5
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	80	78½	80	14
Armour & Co. 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	51
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93	92½	93	63½
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅛	100⅝	100⅝	9
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	105	105	105	20
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	105½	105	105⅝	16
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	84½	84½	84½	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	85	84½	84½	10½
A., T. & S. F., C. & A. 4½s	97	97	97	2
A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s	90	90	90	1
Atlantic & Birm 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	1
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	92	91⅜	92	23
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	8
A. C. L. gen. un. 4½s	90⅝	90½	90½	1
BALT. & O. p. l. 3½s	93	92½	93	36
B. & O. gold 4s	91	90⅞	90⅞	59
B. & O. conv. 4½s	95⅝	95⅛	95⅜	144½
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	90½	90⅝	90½	22½
B. & O. ref. 5s	100⅞	100½	100⅝	121
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. a. 4s	87	86½	86½	26
Beech Creek 4s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	2
Beth. Steel Ref. 5s	100½	100	100¼	44
Beth. Steel Ext. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	6
Braden Copper 6s	99½	99	99	26
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	99
B. R. T. ref. conv. 4s	80½	78½	80⅜	3
B. Q. Co. & S. 5s	94	94	94	1
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	7
Buff. & S. I. s. f. 5s	96½	96½	96½	1
Bush Terminal 4s	87½	87½	87½	5
Bush. Term. Bldgs. 5s	86½	86½	86½	22
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	98½	97⅞	98	30
Can. South. con. 5s	103	102⅞	103	17
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	4
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	100½	100¼	100½	17
Central Leather 5s	102¼	101½	102	24
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	5
Cent. New Eng. 4s	82	82	82	1
Central Pacific 4s	89¼	88⅞	89¼	16
Central Pacific 3½s	89½	89½	89½	1
C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	1
Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	95	94⅝	94⅝	306
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝	38
Ches. & Ohio cons. 5s	106	106	106	2
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	90¼	89¼	90¼	26
Chi. & Alton 3½s	50	49½	50	49
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	92½	92½	92½	2
C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	98⅛	98	98⅛	115
C., B. & Q., D. Div. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	98	98	98	10
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	84½	84¼	84½	2
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	95¼	94⅞	94⅞	22
C. & E. Ill. gen 5s	86	86	86	2
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	71	70	70½	28
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	91	91	91	1
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	94	94	94	36
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	91½	91	91¼	27
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	10
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	101	100⅛	100⅛	20
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	108	106⅞	107½	82½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	102	101⅝	102	73½
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103	103	103	9
C., M. & St. P., Dub. 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
C., M. & St. P., C. & L. Sup. 5s	103⅛	103	103⅛	4
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	103	103	103	2
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s	90½	90½	90½	5
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94	93⅞	93⅞	11
Chicago Rys. 5s	97½	97⅛	97⅛	7
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85	84⅝	85	9
C., R. I. & Pac. col. 4s, Series P	97	97	97	2
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	75	74¾	74¾	101
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	66¼	62½	66¼	661
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r. stamped	62½	50¼	62½	205
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	99⅞	99⅝	99¾	42
Chi. & W. Ind. 6s	106	106	106	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	76	75½	75½	19
Chile Copper 7s	126⅞	126½	126½	13
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	1
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	85½	85⅝	85⅝	10
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	80½	80½	80½	1
Cleve. & Marietta 4½s	99¼	99	99	7
C. & Pitts. 4½s, Ser. D	89¼	89¼	89¼	5
Cleve. Short L. 4½s	100½	100¼	100¼	16
Col. Indus. 5s	76	76	76	12
Col. Mid. 1st 4s, t. r.	10¼	9½	9½	4
Col. & South. 1st 4s	92	91⅝	92	9
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	83⅝	83¼	83⅝	22
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	85	85	85	16
Consol. Gas. cv. 6s	122	121⅝	122	23
Cub.-Am. S. cl. tr. 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	44
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	12
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	5
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	106⅛	106	106⅛	6
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	70	69	70	17
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	85¼	85¼	85¼	3
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	19
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	83½	83½	83½	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1
Det. Edison ref. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1
Det. R. Tun. 4½s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	2
Det. United 4½s	80½	80¼	80½	47
Dist. Securities 5s	76	75½	75½	33
Du Pont Powder 4½s	102½	102½	102½	10
E. T., V. & G con. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	6
Erie 1st con. 7s	110	110	110	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	84½	84	84	8
Erie gen. 4s	74½	74	74½	3
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	70¼	70	70¼	82
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	73⅞	73	73	9
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	86	85½	86	23
Erie, Pa., col. 4s	89	89	89	1
Ev. & T. H. con. 6s	96	96	96	3
FT. W. & D. C. 6s	105½	105⅝	105½	32
GEN. EL. deb. 5s	104	104	104	1½
Granby Con. cv. 6s, stp.	106	105½	105½	7
Green Bay deb. B	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	6
Gt. Northern 4½s	99¼	99	99	47
HAVANA ELEC. 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	4
Hocking Valley 4½s	92½	90⅞	92½	10
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	71⅝	71	71½	25
Hud. & Man. adj 5s	29	28½	28⅝	58½
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	89¼	89	89	81
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	2
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	101½	101	101	3
Ill. C., L. D. 3½s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	90⅞	90½	90⅞	20
Ind. Steel 5s	103¼	102	102¼	15
Interboro R. T. 5s	98⅝	98½	98½	197
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74½	73⅝	74¼	36
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	96½	96½	96½	15
Int. M. M. 4½s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	2
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	105½	104¼	104¼	423
Int. Paper con. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	4
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	57⅞	56⅝	56⅝	5
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	1
KAN. CITY SO. 5s	91⅛	91⅛	91½	5
Kan. City South. 3s	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	3
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	84	83⅝	83⅝	5
Kentucky Cent. 4s	88½	88½	88½	3
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	44
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	92⅛	91½	92⅛	15
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	4
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	2
Lake Shore 3½s	84½	84½	84½	2
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	83½	83½	83½	5
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95	94⅞	94⅞	8
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	65
Lehigh Val Coal 5s	104⅝	104¼	104¼	2
Leh. Val. Term. 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	2
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	89½	89½	89½	5
Leh. V. of Pa. con. 4s	91⅛	90½	91⅛	10
Leh. & N. Y. 1st 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	5
Lex. Av. & P. Fy. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	126	126	126	9½
Liggett & Myers 5s	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	83
Liggett & M. 5s, reg.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	½
Long Dock 6s	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	1
Long Island ref. 4s	88⅝	88	88	3
Long Island deb. 5s	96½	96½	96½	3
Lorillard 7s	123½	125½	123½	7
Lorillard 5s	101¼	100½	100½	18
Louis. & Ark. 1st 5s	95½	95	95½	3
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	13
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94¾	94½	94½	45
Louis. & N. gold 5s	109½	109½	109½	4
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st 6s	114	114	114	1
L. & N., N. F. & S. 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	1
L. & N., So. Ry. pf. 4s	79	79	79	1
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	86½	86½	86½	1
MAN. CON. 4s	90½	90	90½	12
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	91⅛	90⅞	91⅛	61
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Sr. C	110½	110	110	6
Mich. Cent. 3½s	84¼	84¼	84¼	5
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	88	88	88	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2
Mil., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	106½	106½	106½	3
Minn. & St. L. ref & ext. 5s	64	63⅝	63⅝	6
Minn. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	61	60	61	11
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s	93	92⅝	92¾	176
M., S. Ste. M. & A. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	5
Miss. Cent. 5s	92½	92½	92½	1
Mo., K. & Ok. 1st 5s	67	66	67	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 5s	75½	74½	75½	13
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	48	45½	47½	85
Mo., K. & T. of T. 25s	70	70	70	2
M. P. 5s, '17, G. T. R. sta.	90	88	90	13
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, Col. T. R., sta.	90	90	90	7
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	88	88	88	1
Mo. Pac. con. 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	4
Mo. Pacific 4s	50⅝	49	50⅝	66½
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. r.	50½	48⅞	50½	135
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r. sta.	47½	47½	47½	43
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	50	48⅝	50	41
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	50¼	48¼	50¼	146
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s. gtd. T. R. sta.	48	48	48	20
Montana Power 5s	97⅞	97½	97⅝	48
NASH., C. & ST. L. con. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
Nassau Electric 4s	74	74	74	1
Nat. Enam. & Sta. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	10
Nat. Tube 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	8
Nat. Rys. Mex. p. l. 4½s	30	30	30	1
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	108½	108½	108½	6
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	93⅞	93⅝	93½	28
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	32
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '42	88¼	88½	88⅛	5
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82⅝	82¼	82½	21
N. Y. C. g. 3½s, reg.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	113⅝	112⅞	113	159
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A	84	83⅝	83⅞	113
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	76¼	76	76	15
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, rg.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	3
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	77	77	77	3
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	94½	93½	94	6
N. Y. Dock 4s	74	73	74	3
N. Y. G. E. L. H. & P. 4s	84¼	84	84¼	9
N. Y. G. E. L. H. & P. 5s	104	103⅞	104	10
N. Y., L. & W. term. & imp. 4s	98½	98½	98½	1
N. Y. Municipal Ry. 5s	99	99	99	1
N. Y. N. H. & H. cv. 6s	113	112½	112½	18
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4½s, '55	79¼	79¼	79¼	25
N. Y., N. H. & H. [illegible]	79	79	79	22
N. Y., O. & W. [illegible]	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	79⅝	79	79½	18
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	58	57⅝	57	27
N. Y., Susq. & W. gen. 5s	77	77	77	2
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98½	98⅛	98¼	76½
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	8
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93½	93½	93½	7
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	132½	132	132½	5
Norf. & W. div. 4s	89½	89¼	89⅝	5
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	131	131	131	7
N. & W., Poca., C. & C. 4s	88	88	88	4
Northern Pacific	92¼	92	92¼	83½
Northern Pacific 3s	66½	65⅝	66¼	144½
North. Pac. Term. 6s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	5
Nor. Pac., St. P. & D. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	1
OHIO RIVER 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	4
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	101⅝	101	101⅝	11
Ore. R. R. & Nav. con. 4s	92½	92½	92½	5
Ore. Sh. Line 1st 6s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	1
Ore. Sh. Line con. 5s	106	106	106	1
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	92½	92	92	17
PAC. COAST 1st 5s	96½	96½	96½	1
Pacific of Mo. 2d 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Pac. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s	92	92	92	1
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100⅝	99⅞	100½	30
Penn. 4s, 1943	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	15
Penn. 4s, 1948	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛	31
Penn. gen. 4½s, tem.	101½	101⅜	101½	75
Penn. Con. 4½s	105	104⅝	104⅝	31
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101¼	101	101¼	15
Peoria & East. inc. 4s	36	36	36	3
Phi. Co. cv. 5s, '22	90⅝	90½	90½	15
Phila., B. & W. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
Public Service 5s	92	91½	92	11
RY. STEEL SP. Int. Ocean 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	2
Ry. St. Sp., La. T. 5s	100½	100⅛	100½	6
Reading General 4s	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	47
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s	97	97	97	25
Rens. & Sara. 7s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	5
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	98⅛	97½	97⅝	28
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	76	76	76	1
Rio, G. W. col. 4s	66¼	66¼	66¼	1
R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	59½	59½	59½	1
Roch. & Pitts. 1st 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
ST. LOUIS, I. MT. & SOUTH. gen. 5s	101¼	101	101¼	13
St. L., I. M. & So. imp. & ref. 4s	81	80½	80⅝	97
St. L., I. Mt. & So., R. & G. 4s	73½	70½	73½	41
St. L. & M. Bdg. 5s	99½	99½	99½	2
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	81½	81⅛	81⅛	5
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r.	81	81	81	2
St L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., stamped	75¼	75	75	84
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r.	72½	72	72⅝	81
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 4s, Series A, w. i.	70½	70	70¼	129
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 4s, Series B, w. i.	86½	86	86	49
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s, w. i.	84½	83⅝	84	67½
St. L. & S. F. inc., 6s, w. i.	55½	54½	55½	136
St. L. S. W. Term. 5s	66	66	66	24
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	77	77	77	4
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	63½	62¼	62¼	9
St. P., M. & M. Mont. Ext. 4s	96	96	96	1
San. A. & A. P. 4s	67⅞	67¼	67⅞	22
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	67½	67	67⅝	46
Seab. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	80	80	80	2
S. V. & N. E. 4s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	1
So. Bell Tel 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	13½
So. Pacific col. 4s	85	85	85	3
So. Pacific conv. 4s	88	87½	87½	80
So. Pacific conv. 5s	104	103⅝	103⅞	65
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	83½	83½	83½	3
So. Pacific ref. 4s	90½	89⅝	90	109
So. Ry. 1st 5s	101½	101¼	101⅛	56
So. Ry. gen. 4s	71⅝	71	71	85
Syracuse Lighting 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3
Tenn. Cop. conv. 6s, sub. rects. f. p.	104½	103½	104½	18
Texas Co. conv. 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	10
Texas & Okla. 1st 5s	60	52½	60	4
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	97	97	97	3
Third Ave. ref. 4s	82	81½	82	27½
Third Ave. adj. 5s	80	79½	79⅝	80
Tri-City 5s	99⅝	99½	99⅝	6
UNION ELEC. LT. & POW. 5s, '32	101¼	100⅞	100⅞	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	97	96¼	96⅞	89
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	96	96	96	10
Union Pac. conv. 4s	94	93¼	93¾	47
Union Pac. ref. 4s	90	89½	90	32
U. R. R.'s of S. F. 4s	32½	31½	32	63
U. S. Rlty. & Imp. 5s	68½	68	68	2
U. S. Rubber 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	29
U. S. Steel 5s	105½	104⅞	104⅞	463
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	105⅝	104⅝	104⅞	1½
Utah Pow. & L. 5s	95	94⅝	95	14
Utica & B. River 4s	97½	97½	97½	1
U. S. S., R. & M. 6% n.	113	111	112½	78
VA.-CAR. CH. cv. 6s	100½	100¼	100½	11
Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s	98¼	98	98	5
Va. S. W. con. 5s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	5
Va. Midland gen. 5s	106½	106	106	2
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	98⅝	97⅞	98¼	65
WABASH 1st 5s	104¼	104	104	14
Wabash 2d 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	8
W. P. T. 1st 4s	11	11	11	4
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r.	3⅝	3	3⅝	106
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. rcts., full paid	34½	33⅝	34½	96
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. T. R. for Cent. T. R.	3	3	3	50
W. P. T. 2d 4s, Tr. R.	¼	¼	¼	4
West Shore 4s	90½	90	90½	16
West Shore 4s, reg.	88	87⅝	88	8
Western Electric 5s	101½	101½	101½	15
Western Md. 4s	73⅝	73½	73½	12
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	2
W. U. T. R. E. 4½s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
W. E. & M. cv. 5s	118	114⅞	114⅞	34
W. E. & M. 5% notes	100½	100⅛	100⅛	5
W. & L. E., W. Div. 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	1
Winston-Salem Sob. 4s	85	85	85	10
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	86⅝	86¾	86¾	8
Total sales				$9,764,500

Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 3s, coupon	100	100	100	2¼
Anglo-French 5s	95⅝	95⅛	95⅜	8360½
Argentine 5s	93	92½	93	8
Chinese Ry. 5s	72	72	72	6
City of Tokio 5s	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	10
D. of C. tem. 5s, '21	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	204
D. of C. tem. 5s, '26	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	270
D. of C. t. 5s, '31	101¼	100⅝	100⅞	137
Japanese 4½s	85	84⅝	84⅝	5
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	7
Jap. 4½s, 2d ser., Ger. st	81⅞	81	81½	31
Japanese 4s	70⅝	70	70⅝	6
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	10
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	86⅛	86	86⅛	8
Total sales				$3,955,000

State Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4¼s, '65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
N. Y. State 4½s	115	115	115	13
N. Y. Canal 4s, '61	105	105	105	4
N. Y. Canal 4¼s, '65	109⅝	109⅝	109¾	1
Total sales				$19,000

New York City Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, Nov., 1954	91	90½	91	16
4s, 1957	100	99⅞	100	9
4s, 1957, reg.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
4s, 1958	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	9
4s, 1959	100⅛	100	100	14
4¼s, 1960	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	19
4½s, 1963	107⅞	107¼	107⅝	130
4½s, 1965	108¼	107¼	108	62
4½s, May, 1957	108	107	108	6
4½s, Nov., 1957	108	107	107½	58
Total sales				$324,000
Grand total				$14,062,500

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
July 3	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾
July 4	Holiday.		
July 5	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾
July 6	4.75¾	4.75⅝	4.75¾
July 7	4.75 11-16	4.75⅝	4.75 11-16
July 8	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75⅝

LONDON.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 3	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
July 4	Holiday.		
July 5	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
July 6	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
July 7	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
July 8	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	$4.75 13-16	$4.76 9-16
Low	4.75⅝	4.76 7-16
Same week last year—		
High	4.77½	4.77⅞
Low	4.76⅝	4.77⅛
Year's range to date—		
High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73 9-16	4.74⅛
Same period last year—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.75⅝	4.76⅝

Paris.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 3	5.91	5.91	5.91	5.90½	5.90½	5.90½
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	5.91	5.91	5.91	5.90½	5.90½	5.90½
July 6	5.90⅞	5.91	5.90⅞	5.90⅜	5.90½	5.90⅝
July 7	5.90¾	5.90⅞	5.90¾	5.90¼	5.90⅜	5.90¼
July 8	5.90¾	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90¼	5.90⅜	5.90⅜
Week's range—						
High	5.90¾			5.90¼		
Low	5.91			5.90½		

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
July 3	73.06¼	73.00	73.06¼
July 4	Holiday.		
July 5	73.25	73.18¾	73.25
July 6	73.25	73.18¾	73.25
July 7	73.75	73.37½	73.75
July 8	73.68¾	73.62½	73.62½

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 3	73.12½	73.06¼	73.12½
July 4	Holiday.		
July 5	73.81¼	73.25	73.31¼
July 6	73.31¼	73.25	73.31¼
July 7	73.81¼	73.43¾	73.81¼
July 8	73.75	73.68¾	73.68¾
Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.	
High	73.75	73.81¼	
Low	73.00	73.06¼	

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cab's.	Holland. Dem.	Cab's.	Italy. Dem.	Cab's.
July 3	5.29¼	5.28½	41.43¾	41.56¼	6.38¼	6.37½
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	5.29¼	5.28¾	41.43¾	41.56¼	6.38¼	6.37½
July 6	5.29⅝	5.29⅛	41.37½	41.50	6.38¼	6.37½
July 7	5.30	5.29⅛	41.43¾	41.56¼	6.38¼	6.37½
July 8	5.29½	5.28¾	41.43¾	41.50	6.38¼	6.38

	Russia. Cables.	Austria. Dem.	Cables.	Greece. Dem.	Cables.
July 3	30.75	12.65	12.70	19.37	19.42
July 4	Holiday.				
July 5	30.85	12.70	12.75	19.37	19.42
July 6	30.75	12.75	12.80	19.37	19.42
July 7	30.75	12.80	12.85	19.37	19.42
July 8	30.75	12.80	12.85	19.37	19.42

BUSINESS.
The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10c.; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Short Term Investments

City of Chicago, Ill., 4%
due 1926, 1929

City of Paterson, N.J., 4¼%
due 1918, 1919, 1920

Province of Quebec, 5%
due 1926

Prices on Application.

MACKAY & CO.
14 Wall Street
New York

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in the State of Connecticut.

$100,000
Town of Orange
Connecticut
Union School District 4% Bonds
Due December 1, 1929

Ass'd Val. Taxable Prop'y $8,750,000
Total Debt (this issue only) 100,000
Population (1916 estimated), 10,000

Price 100½ and Interest

Full particulars of this and other issues of Municipal Bonds yielding up to 6% on request for July Circular

Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO
Established 1871
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo Chicago

A
Conservative Investment With an Attractive Yield
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bond

This issue is secured by a first lien on property valued at more than double the amount of bonds outstanding.

The net earnings of the Company are more than 2½ times the total bond interest charges.

The Company operates Electric Light and Power plants in eight thriving communities in three Middle West States.

Price and full particulars on request for Circular I. M.

Liggett, Hichborn & Co
Incorporated
61 Broadway, New York
BOSTON BUFFALO

We Execute Orders in Listed Stocks
on
Conservative Margin
Instalment Payments
For Cash

Send for Booklet

BARUCH BROTHERS
Members { New York Stock / New York Cotton / New York Coffee } Exchange
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Tax Exempt in New York State
$560,000
Buffalo, N. Y.
4¼% BONDS
Due Serially June 15, 1923 to 1946 Incl.
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR NEW YORK AND ALL NEW ENGLAND SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS.
1923-1925 maturities to yield 3.90%
1926-1946 " " " 3.95%
Circular on application

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

Investment Securities
F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1867
19 Nassau Street

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Due May 1, 1943

Interest payable without deduction for the normal Federal Income Tax

The Company is a subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and operates the Bell telephone system throughout the State of Virginia.

Bonds are secured by a first lien on a telephone plant valued at $6,496,387, more than three times face value ($2,007,000) of bonds outstanding.

Price 98 and accrued interest. Yield 5⅛%

Clark, Dodge & Co.
51 Wall Street, New York

WE SPECIALIZE IN

Great Bend (Kan.) Water & Elec. 1st 5s, various
Trenton (Mo.) Gas, Light & Power 1st 6s, Jan. 1, 1918
Helena (Mont.) Light & Ry. 1st 5s, Sept., 1925
Citizens Gas & El. (Trenton, Mo.) 1st & Ref. 6s, Jan. 1, 1937
New Orleans Great Northern 1st 5s, Aug., 1955
Corry City (Pa.) Elec. Light 1st 6s, Jan. 15, 1921
San Angelo (Tex.) Water, Lt. & Pow. Co. 1st 6s, Feb. 1, 1934
Laredo (Tex.) Water Co. 1st 6s, Feb. 1, 1918
Laredo (Tex.) Water Co. Scrip, Int. payable Feb. 1st
Laredo (Tex.) Water Co. Cons. 6s, Feb. 1, 1932

Inquiries Solicited

A. E. FITKIN & CO.
141 Broadway, New York
Chicago Telephone Cortlandt 7305. Boston

Municipal Bonds Exempt from Federal Income Tax
We offer

		Due	Yield
$40,000	Village of Portchester, N. Y., 4¼s	1917	3.88%
259,000	City of Yonkers, N. Y., 4¼s	1923 to 56	4.09%
95,000	Atlantic County, N. J., 5s	1921	4.05%
79,000	City of Minneapolis, Minn., 4¼s	1917 to 36	4.10%
16,500	Van Etten & Spencer, N. Y., School 4½s	1916 to 31	4.10%
66,000	City of Minneapolis, Minn., 4.15s	1937 to 46	4.10%
10,000	Town of Harmony, N. Y., 5s	1917 to 26	4.10%
164,900	City of Perth Amboy, N. J., 4½s	1920 to 66	4.15%
22,000	Borough of Penns Grove, N. J., 5s	1917 to 38	4.30%

Full particulars of these and other issues upon request

GEO. B. GIBBONS & COMPANY
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

We wish to Buy Bonds similar to the above and invite offerings

GUARANTEED 5% FIRST MORTGAGES
We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,200 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value	$3,700
5,000 at 5%	on three-story and basement brick stores and apartment, value	8,500
7,500 at 5%	on three-story and basement brick dwelling, value	11,250
33,000 at 5%	on five-story and basement brick apartment, value	52,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phones: 7100 Main.

Present Investment Opportunities
Offered in bonds of roads in Receivership or in those whose credit is temporarily adversely affected.

Circular on request.

Dominick & Dominck
Established 1870
'Phone 2020 Rector
115 Broadway, New York

We are prepared to purchase for our own account complete issues of Mortgage Bonds and Preferred Stocks of Public Service Corporations of established earning power.

BODELL & CO.
111 Broadway
New York
Providence Boston

Municipal Bonds
Free From Income Tax

Sidney Spitzer & Co.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Buckeye Pipe Line
Eureka Pipe Line
Illinois Pipe Line
Indiana Pipe Line
New York Transit
Prairie Pipe Line
South Penn. Oil
S. O. of California
S. O. of Indiana
S. O. of New Jersey
Vacuum Oil

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROAD
TEL. HANOVER 7472
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

DYESTUFF and CHEMICAL SECURITIES

The five industries in the United States most vitally dependent upon artificial colors have a total capitalization of over Three Billion Dollars. The discontinuance of foreign importation of dyestuffs makes these industries dependent upon the domestic product.

Ask for circular "B" describing a splendid investment opportunity in one of America's leading dyestuff and chemical companies.

White & Co., Inc.
BONDS
11 PINE STREET NEW YORK
LIVERPOOL LONDON

DIVERSIFIED INVESTMENTS

¶ Suitable for ready funds. Our list details dependable issues of Municipal, Railroad and Industrial Bonds, also High-Grade Stocks, yielding

6.36% to 7.22%

¶ Invest your Surplus Funds in Securities that are protected by ample assets and large earning power.

¶ Our July circular T-1 lists such offerings.

Copy on Request.

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.
7 Wall St.
New York

French 3% Rentes
French 5% Victory Loan
Russian 5½% Interior Loan 1916

Purchases of Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds effected in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and other principal European markets.

Business undertaken on a moderate commission basis and itemized foreign accounting rendered.

Descriptive Circular D-2 on Application.

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange / N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.
20 Broad Street New York
Amsterdam Berlin

Selected Bonds for Conservative Investors

We have carefully prepared a list which we will be pleased to furnish upon request.

Markoe, Morgan & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9710

MUNICIPAL BONDS
Exempt from Income Tax

Send for our list containing descriptions of select issues in various States

Yielding 4% to 5½%

Cummings, Prudden & Co.
111 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5452.

MEGARGEL & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange / Chicago Stock Exchange
Investment Securities
35 Pine Street,
New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

WE WILL BUY
J. C. Hob. & Pat. St. Ry. 4s
United Elec. Co. N. J. 4s
New Jersey Securities

B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

F. M. Dyer & Co
High-grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston Baltimore

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
National Park Bank
National City Bank
Telephone 5969 Broad

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

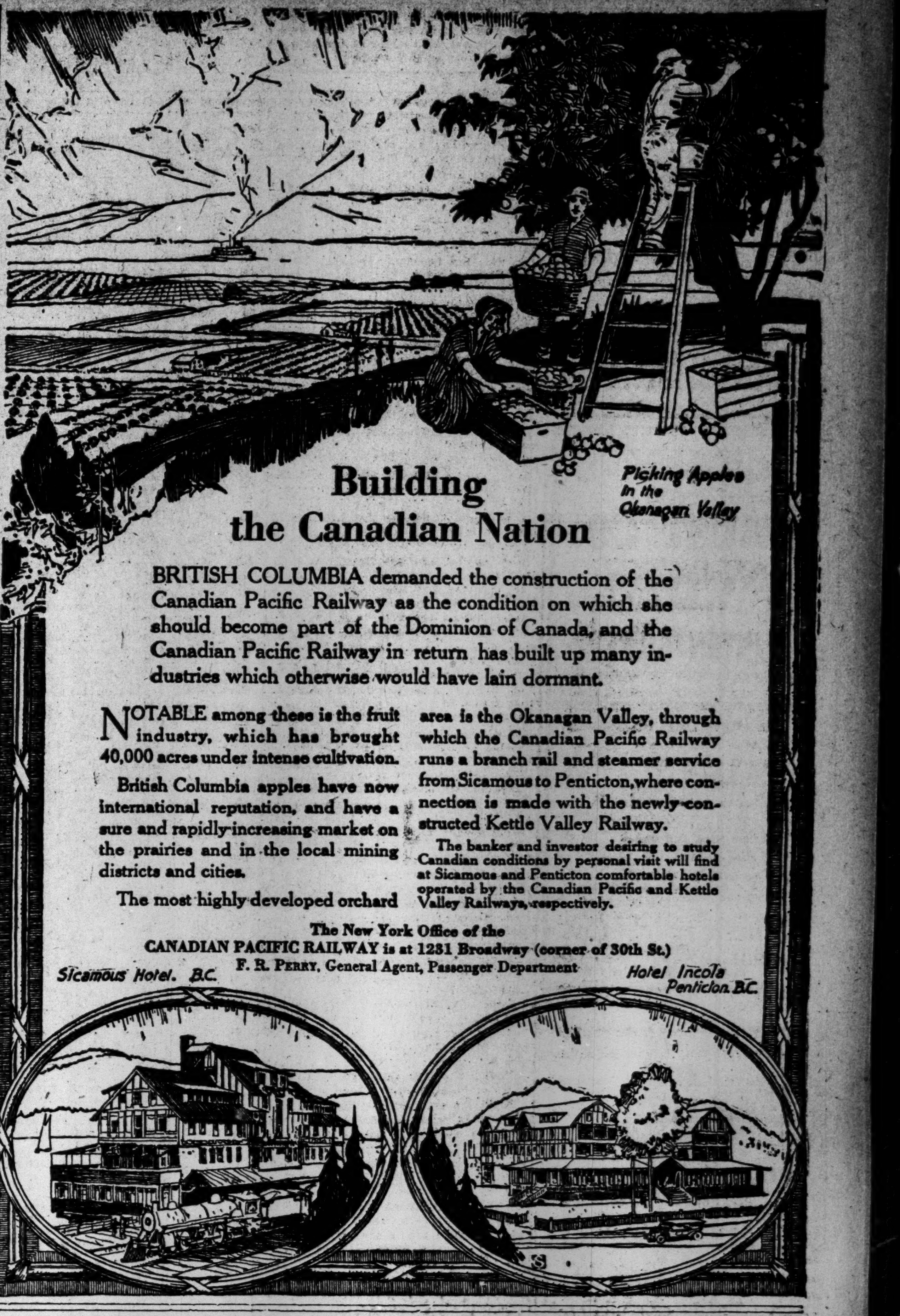
WEEK ENDED JULY 8, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$1,880,526	$87,038,974
Same period a year ago	1,702,986	64,742,232

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	87.04	85.18	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	70.32	66.96	74.94	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
52¾	July 7	52	June 29	ACME TEA	52¾	52½	52¾	+ ½	200
97⅛	June 29	97⅛	June 29	Acme Tea 1st pf.	..	..	97⅛	..	....
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	140¾	140¾	140¾	+ 8¾	100
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Adv. Rumely	15	15	15	..	200
43	Apr. 28	32	June 24	Adv. Rumely pf.	..	..	32	..	....
65½	July 5	64¼	June 29	Ajax Rubber†	65½	65	65	+ ½	850
26½	Jan. 7	16¾	July 5	Alaska Gold Mines‡‡	18½	16¾	18	− ¼	18,600
10¼	Jan. 7	7¾	June 17	Alaska J. Gold M.‡‡	8⅝	8	8	..	1,600
83⅞	Mar. 14	21¾	July 7	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	24	21¾	22	− 1⅛	6,850
84½	May 16	72½	Apr. 22	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	77	73⅞	73⅞	− 1⅝	9,500
72¼	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	68¾	66	68¾	+ 4	1,700
100	June 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	..	..	98½	..	....
89½	July 1	89½	July 1	Am. Bank Note†	..	..	89½	..	....
96⅛	July 6	61⅜	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	96⅛	87⅝	93	+ 5	72,000
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	100	100	100	..	200
104	June 17	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	103½	..	....
195¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	168	168	168	− 5	100
65⅝	Mar. 16	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	55¼	52	53¼	+ 1¼	14,900
113⅞	Jan. 26	109	Apr. 22	Am. Can pf.	109½	109	109½	− ⅜	600
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	54½	52	52⅝	− 1⅛	7,500
119½	Mar. 11	115½	July 7	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116½	115½	115½	− 1½	400
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal‡	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	140	Apr. 24	Am. Coal Products	148½	146	148½	+ ½	500
117½	June 1	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	..	..	117½	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	55	54¾	55	+ ¼	850
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	99½	99½	99½	..	100
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	126½	126½	126½	+ ½	200
12	Jan. 3	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	11	10¼	10¾	+ ¾	2,900
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	54½	51	53	+ 1⅞	6,100
81½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29¾	28¼	29¾	+ 1¼	8,100
25⅛	Jan. 26	18⅞	June 28	Am. Linseed	20⅝	19½	19½	− ¼	2,200
53¼	Apr. 25	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	45	44½	44½	− ½	700
83¾	Mar. 14	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	68⅝	63	64	+ 8¼	20,150
104¾	Apr. 3	99¾	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	102	100	100	+ ½	400
10	Apr. 7	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	..	..	8	..	....
89	July 6	81⅛	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	89	87	88½	+ 1½	1,062
113⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	96¼	92⅛	94½	+ 1½	22,600
114⅝	Feb. 3	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	111	110½	110½	− ⅝	800
96½	June 14	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A	96¼	93¾	93¾	+ ⅜	100
88	May 25	85	Apr. 20	Am. Smelt. pf. B	..	..	86½	..	....
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	144	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	50½	46	46¼	− 3½	1,500
116½	Jan. 8	105¼	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	112½	110¼	111⅝	+ 1⅞	2,600
119	May 25	115⅝	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118½	118½	118½	..	50
68	Feb. 14	60⅛	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	60½	60½	60½	− ⅞	100
131⅛	June 16	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	129⅝	128⅝	129¼	+ 1⅛	1,810
209¾	Feb. 8	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	207	205½	206⅞	+ ⅞	600
108½	Feb. 8	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	106	105⅝	105⅝	− ¾	200
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	45⅞	44½	44½	− ½	2,100
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	95⅝	94⅞	95¼	+ ⅜	2,030
26½	June 12	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	24	23⅞	24	+ 1	400
97⅞	Apr. 10	80¼	July 8	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	88⅝	80¼	81	− 7½	82,900
71½	June 16	62	July 7	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.‡	65½	62	63	− 2	9,200
92⅝	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.†	83½	81½	81½	− ¼	86,250
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	..	..	5	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	66¾	66¾	66¾	− ⅞	800
108½	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106	105⅝	105⅞	+ ⅜	5,700
102	Feb. 23	98¾	July 6	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99	98⅝	99	..	8,570
117¼	June 13	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	115¼	114½	114½	..	790
65¼	July 8	65	July 8	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	65¼	65	65¼	..	800
65	July 8	64	July 8	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	65	64	64	..	200
118⅝	Jan. 3	68¼	July 7	BALD. LOCO. WKS	78⅞	68¼	69½	− 8¾	52,400
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	105½	104½	104½	+ ½	800
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	90½	89¼	89½	+ ½	7,596
80	Jan. 15	75	May 4	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ¼	1,929
8⅝	Jan. 8	1⅜	June 27	Batopilas Mining†††	2	1¾	1¾	..	1,100
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	455	440	449½	+ 9½	2,300
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf.	..	..	135	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	86¼	86¼	86¼	..	30
132	Jan. 14	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	130	..	....
60½	May 10	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	54½	..	....
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	99½	99½	99½	..	2
14	Jan. 12	6¾	June 30	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec	..	..	6¾	..	....
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	93	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	70	June 19	Burns Bros.	..	..	70	..	....
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¼	..	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	28¼	28¼	28¼	− ⅝	100
105¼	Mar. 10	62½	July 7	Butte & Superior‡‡	68¼	62½	63⅜	− 3⅞	48,100
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	22⅝	16	21½	+ 6¼	6,200
80⅜	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	49½	43¼	48¾	+ 8½	2,500
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	..	..	58½	..	....
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	183¼	179¼	180⅝	+ ⅛	11,950
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf	..	..	88⅞	..	....
57¼	July 6	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	57¼	56⅝	56½	+ ¼	9,700
112½	June 28	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	111½	110⅞	110⅞	− ⅞	700
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	290	..	....
*141½	June 9	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*140	..	....
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	113	110	111½	+ 2½	8,100
67¾	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	63⅞	62	62½	+ ½	6,300
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	10	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15¾	Jan. 3	11¾	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	12½	13	+ ½	900
39¾	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	37½	36½	37	+ 1	500
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	99¼	97¾	98¼	+ ¼	5,200
136⅛	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	130⅞	130⅝	130¾	+ ½	650
134⅞	Jan. 3	124⅞	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	130	129⅞	130	+ ⅛	600
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	..	..	175	..	....
24½	June 21	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	23⅝	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛	18,125
123	May 15	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	122½	..	....
136	Jan. 27	131⅜	Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf.	..	..	133	..	....
25⅝	Jan. 5	20¼	June 8	Chile Copper†	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛	1,200
60	Feb. 19	47⅝	June 23	Chino Copper†††	51	48½	48½	− 1¼	6,300
59½	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	54½	56½	+ 3	500
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	83	83	83	+ 2	100
*79	May 10	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	79¼	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	73¼	73	73	− ¾	500
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	108	..	....
53	Jan. 4	38⅛	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	44⅞	41⅝	44¼	+ 2¾	18,500
36½	June 13	24¾	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	33⅝	33	33	+ ½	400
60	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	59⅜	58½	58¾	− ¼	500
57⅜	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	55	55	55	− 2¾	100
52⅝	Jan. 22	42¼	July 7	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	43	42¼	42¼	− 1⅝	200
116½	June 22	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	..	..	114	..	....
144⅜	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	136	134	135½	+ ¼	800
104½	May 25	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	102	100	102	+ 2	1,900
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	..	..	111	..	....
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.‡	..	..	54	..	....
25¼	Jan. 25	13½	June 26	Corn Products Ref.	14⅞	13⅞	14¾	+ ¼	6,216
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	91	89¾	90⅝	+ ⅝	1,710
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	50	..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	74½	68¾	70	− 3	68,050
119½	June 16	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	115	114¼	114¼	− ¾	500
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	..	..	226	..	....
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	108	108	108	..	100
68¼	July 6	59½	June 29	Cuba Cane Sugar	63½	59⅝	61	+ 1½	55,410
95¾	July 6	94¾	July 1	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	95¾	95	95	..	8,700
96½	June 8	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	95½	..	....
98⅛	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	90	90	90	− ¼	375
155⅛	May 23	149⅛	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	151½	151½	151½	+ 1⅜	218
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	235	..	....
16¼	June 13	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	15¾	14½	15¾	+ 2¼	2,200
37	July 8	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	37	30⅛	35⅞	+ 5⅝	13,200
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	136	136	136	..	20
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	119	116	119	+ 4¾	620
111⅞	May 10	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	111¾	..	....
54½	Apr. 29	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n	45⅞	43	43⅜	+ ⅛	5,600
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines‡‡	26½	25¾	25¾	− ¼	200
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	6	5½	5⅝	..	300
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅝	100
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	63	62¾	63	+ 1	400
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	37⅜	36	36⅞	+ ⅝	15,600
59⅛	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	54¼	52	54¼	+ 2	8,000
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	44	44	44	..	100
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	14⅞	Apr. 19	FED. MIN. & SM.	15¼	15	15	− 2	200
57½	Jan. 7	35⅛	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	..	..	38	..	....
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	305	305	305	+ 5	149
116	Jan. 27	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	113½	113½	113½	..	120
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	169⅜	167½	167½	+ ½	820
560	June 5	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	510	500	510	− 50	800
120½	May 2	110¾	Feb. 4	General Motors pf.	112	111	112	− ¼	300
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	76½	73⅞	75⅛	+ ⅝	8,800
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	113½	113⅜	113⅜	− ⅛	300
99	Feb. 10	84	Apr. 22	Granby Consol.	87	85	85	− 1	300
127½	Jan. 4	118	May 5	Great Northern pf.	121	119¼	119½	+ ⅞	7,800
50¾	Jan. 3	33⅝	June 26	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	36¾	34⅝	36¾	+ 2¼	8,000
53⅜	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	46¼	40	45⅝	+ 5½	4,800
90½	June 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	82	81	81	..	800
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	96	96	96	+ 1	200
90	June 1	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	86	85	86	..	200
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
180	Mar. 17	180	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	180	..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	126⅛	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	130	..	....
109½	Jan. 3	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	106⅛	106	106	+ 1	500
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	....
52	July 6	42⅝	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	52	49⅝	51⅞	+ 2	71,000
21⅛	Jan. 3	15¾	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	17½	17	17⅛	− ⅜	1,800
19	June 12	18¾	June 12	Interb. Con., new	..	..	19	..	....
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	75	73½	75	+ ¾	200
20½	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	17	..	....
80½	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	15	Apr. 25	Int. Agricultural	..	..	15	..	....
74	Jan. 5	42	June 27	Int. Agricultural pf.	49¾	48	48	− ½	300
119⅜	June 7	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	113⅛	112½	113	− ⅞	500
119½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	118	118	118	− 1½	400
84¼	May 18	68⅛	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	82	82	82	+ 4	140
109	June 14	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	109	..	....
29¼	May 1	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	26⅝	24½	24⅞	− ⅛	20,200
100⅜	June 5	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	93½	88¼	89	− 2	68,500
56¾	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	48¼	46¾	47½	+ 1	14,042
111¾	Feb. 23	106	May 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	..	..	108	..	....
13½	July 8	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	13½	11½	13½	+ 1½	7,800
62	July 8	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	62	56⅝	62	+ 5	7,100
6	May 16	2	July 8	Iowa Central	2½	2	2½	− 1¾	1,200
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	9	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	81	79	80	..	1,100
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	104	104	104	− 1	100
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	73	73	73	..	47
32½	Jan. 4	23⅛	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	26¼	25½	25½	..	1,300
64⅞	Jan. 3	58½	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf.	60½	60	60½	− ½	200
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	98	98	98	+ 1	200
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	117	..	....
76⅞	Mar. 20	68½	Apr. 22	Kelly Spring Tire‡	70¼	70	70¼	− 1⅜	400
97½	Mar. 14	95⅛	Apr. 24	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	..	..	96¾	..	....
59	Apr. 3	46⅝	June 26	Kennecott Copper	49½	47½	47⅝	− ⅛	25,600
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	5¼	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127¼	127¼	127¼	..	25
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	70⅝	68	70½	+ 3¼	2,800
107⅞	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	106¼	105½	106¼	+ ¾	700
20⅝	June 21	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	20⅛	19½	19½	− ½	900
45	June 21	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	43½	42	42½	− 1	600
56½	June 5	46¾	May 19	Lee Rubber Tire	48⅝	47¼	47¼	− 1⅛	900
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	80⅞	79	80	+ 1⅛	3,800
265	Jan. 4	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	254½	251½	251½	+ ½	300
122	Mar. 8	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	121	121	121	+ 1⅞	100
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	36½	36	36½	+ 1	200
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	20⅝	..	....
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	86	..	....
59½	June 27	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	59½	..	....
224	June 8	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	222½	222½	222½	+ 4½	100
120¼	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	118½	..	....
135½	June 13	121⅛	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	133½	133	133	− 1	400
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛	800
68¾	June 7	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	68	68	..	500
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1¼	..	....
131⅝	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	129	128	129	− ⅝	710
67¼	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	..	..	66	..	....
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	115	115	115	..	10
89¾	May 16	57¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	81⅝	77	79⅝	..	17,450
93	Jan. 3	78	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf.	86½	85¾	86	− ½	400
60⅞	June 6	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	57⅝	52¾	57	+ 2	2,100
68⅜	May 25	50½	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	63⅞	60¼	60¼	− 1⅝	800
109	May 17	102¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	107⅝	..	....
129⅝	Jan. 3	88⅝	June 28	Mexican Petroleum	104⅛	95¼	103⅛	+ 8⅛	128,700
105⅝	Jan. 3	89½	June 28	Mex. Petroleum pf.	94	93	94	+ 4	800
39⅜	Apr. 3	33⅞	Mar. 1	Miami Copper†††	35½	34⅞	34⅞	− ⅜	2,900
*130	Jan. 8	*105	Apr. 22	Michigan Central	..	..	*110	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 4	4	Mar. 1	Minn. & St. Louis	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛	815
33½	Jan. 6	14¼	July 3	Minn. & St. L. pf.	15½	14½	15½	− 2	400
129¾	July 6	116¼	Apr. 24	Minn.,St.P.&S.S.M.	129¾	126½	127¼	+ ¾	4,215
137	Jan. 3	135	Jan. 13	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf.	137	136	137	+ 1⅞	243
75½	Jan. 13	74	June 14	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.L.l.	..	..	74	..	....
7¼	Jan. 13	3¼	Apr. 25	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛	600
16½	Jan. 4	10	Apr. 3	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	12⅛	12	12⅛	..	200
7½	July 6	3⅛	Apr. 22	Missouri Pacific	7½	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛	7,300
7⅝	July 6	3½	Apr. 22	Mo. Pac. tr. cfs.	7⅝	7	7	..	3,000
98	Mar. 7	98	Mar. 7	Moline Plow 1st pf.	..	..	98	..	....
88½	July 7	68¼	Mar. 1	Montana Power	88½	87	88½	+ 2½	800
116	June 23	109	Jan. 3	Montana Power pf.	..	..	115	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Mont. Ward & Co.pf	..	..	112	..	....
81¼	Feb. 4	81⅛	Feb. 17	Morris & Essex†	..	..	81⅛	..	....
140	June 13	130	Jan. 24	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	140	..	....
125¼	Mar. 20	118⅞	Apr. 24	Nat. Biscuit	120½	120¼	120½	..	400
129⅝	May 12	124	June 30	Nat. Biscuit pf.	124	124	124	..	800
81½	Jan. 18	71	May 9	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75	74½	74½	− 1½	210
113	Feb. 1	106	May 20	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	110	110	110	+ ½	800
29¾	Jan. 5	19¾	Apr. 22	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛	1,500
97½	Feb. 18	92	Jan. 14	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	95	..	....
73⅞	Jan. 19	60½	Apr. 22	Nat. Lead Co.	66¾	65	65	− 1	1,000
116	May 16	112	Feb. 9	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	114	114	114	− ⅝	100
24	Feb. 18	23⅝	Jan. 21	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,1st pf	..	..	24	..	....
9⅝	Jan. 8	6½	Mar. 28	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,2d pf.	..	..	7¾	..	....
18⅜	May 24	15	Jan. 31	Nev. Con. Cop.†††	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	− ¼	4,500
153½	Jan. 15	125	Apr. 22	New York Air Brake	134	129	129	− 6	3,750
111½	Jan. 19	100¼	Apr. 22	New York Central	106¼	104½	104½	+ 1	9,850
45	Jan. 13	33	Apr. 17	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43	39	39⅝	− 2⅝	400
90⅜	Feb. 15	79	May 1	N.Y.,C.&St.L.1st pf.	..	..	84	..	....
67	June 21	50	Apr. 11	N.Y.,C.&St.L.2d pf.	66	64½	64½	− 1¾	900
15½	Feb. 11	9¼	May 12	New York Dock	..	..	10	..	....
25	Apr. 28	25	Apr. 28	New York Dock pf.	..	..	25	..	....
*116	May 10	*116	May 10	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*116	..	....
77⅞	Jan. 10	57	Apr. 26	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63	61⅜	61⅜	− ¼	1,470
31	Jan. 3	26	May 5	N. Y., O. & West.	28½	27	27	+ ¼	1,000
27	Jan. 6	20	Apr. 12	Norfolk Southern	..	..	23	..	....
137⅝	June 7	114	Mar. 1	Norfolk & Western	132¾	131¼	131⅝	+ ⅝	5,240
89½	May 22	84½	Feb. 25	Norfolk & West pf.	..	..	86½	..	....
75	Jan. 3	65½	Apr. 26	North American	..	..	67½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
85	June 26	70	Feb. 28	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L.	..	..	85	..	....
118⅞	Jan. 4	109¾	Apr. 24	Northern Pacific	114½	113½	114½	+ 1	9,900
..	.....	..	.....	Northwest. Tel.†	..	..	*51	..	....
78¾	Mar. 10	69½	Apr. 19	OLD DOMINION‡	..	..	70½	..	....
11⅝	Jan. 7	6⅜	Jan. 31	Ontario Silver Min.	7¼	7	7	+ ¼	600
85	Apr. 20	83	Jan. 7	PABST BREW. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
65	July 5	53	May 6	Pacific Coast	65	65	65	+ 2	100
29⅝	Mar. 2	11¾	Jan. 3	Pacific Mail†††	21	21	21	..	100
98	June 22	90	June 6	Pac. M. pf., sub. rc.	..	..	98	..	....
44	Jan. 15	32¼	Apr. 25	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	36	36	36	− 2	800
93½	Jan. 4	93½	Jan. 4	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	93½	..	....
59⅝	Jan. 4	55¼	May 5	Penn. Railroad†	58⅜	57¾	57⅞	− ⅛	10,240
111⅞	Jan. 3	100⅛	May 5	People's Gas, Chi.	102	102	102	+ ½	100
15¼	June 16	8	Mar. 14	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	13	..	....
55	Jan. 20	43¾	Apr. 19	Pettibone-Mulliken	..	..	43¾	..	....
92¾	Feb. 7	90	Mar. 27	Pettibone-M. 1st pf.	..	..	90	..	....
46	Jan. 17	38¾	June 27	Philadelphia Co.†	40½	39⅞	40¼	+ ¼	700
88	June 5	78	Feb. 17	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	83	83	83	+ 3	100
98⅜	Jan. 13	88	Jan. 26	P., C., C. & St.L. pf.	..	..	96½	..	....
36¾	Jan. 17	22⅝	Apr. 24	Pitts. Coal Co., N. J.	29	28	28⅜	− ½	2,200
111¾	Jan. 13	100	Mar. 8	Pitts. Coal, N. J., pf	103	101½	103	+ 2	400
29	June 30	27½	June 30	Pitts. Coal c. of dp.	28½	28	28⅛	− ⅞	400
*158	Feb. 16	*157	Apr. 26	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*157	..	....
100½	Jan. 18	93½	Feb. 10	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	97½	96	97½	+ 2	400
65⅛	Jan. 4	43	May 5	Pressed S. Car Co.	48¼	45½	45½	− 1⅞	5,800
104⅞	Jan. 4	99½	June 23	Pressed S. C. Co. pf.	..	..	99½	..	....
132	May 16	115	Jan. 31	Pub. S. Corp'n, N. J.	130⅞	130¾	130⅞	+ 1⅞	200
171½	Jan. 17	159⅞	May 10	Pullman Co.	163	163	163	− ⅛	750
6¾	Jan. 19	2⅝	Mar. 22	QUICKSILVER	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..	200
8¾	Jan. 26	3½	May 25	Quicksilver pf.	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅞	100
47½	June 12	32	Apr. 22	RY. STEEL SP. CO.	45¼	43½	44	+ 1	4,600
100	Jan. 4	95¼	Mar. 9	Ry. Steel Sp. Co. pf.	..	..	96½	..	....
26	Feb. 21	20	June 23	Ray Con. Copper‡‡	22⅝	22	22¼	+ ¼	11,800
110⅝	May 23	75⅛	Jan. 31	Reading†	101⅝	96¾	99¼	+ 2½	117,900
46	Feb. 29	41⅞	Feb. 19	Reading 1st pf†	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼	300
52	May 19	41¼	Feb. 21	Reading 2d pf†	45¼	45	45	+ 1	400
55¼	Jan. 3	42	June 26	Republic Iron & S.	46	44¾	45½	+ ½	4,000
112	Mar. 14	106⅞	June 26	Republic I. & S. pf.	108	107½	108	+ ½	500
*25	Feb. 10	*25	Feb. 10	Rutland R. R. pf.	..	..	25	..	....
6	Jan. 7	1¼	Apr. 13	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	..	..	5	..	....
10	Jan. 7	2½	Apr. 14	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	8½	7¾	8½	+ 1	400
8	Jan. 7	2	Apr. 14	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ¾	400
17¾	June 28	15½	May 18	St. L. & S. F., w. i.	17½	17⅛	17½	− ¼	1,000
20¾	June 9	16	May 4	St. Louis Southwest.	..	..	19	..	....
46½	June 9	40	May 9	St. L. Southwest pf.	..	..	43¼	..	....
18⅞	Jan. 13	14	Apr. 22	Seaboard Air Line	15⅝	15½	15½	− ½	200
42	Jan. 13	34⅛	Apr. 24	Seaboard A. L. pf.	39½	39⅜	39½	+ 1	300
191½	July 6	168¼	Mar. 1	Sears, Roe. & Co.	191½	185	190	+ 5	5,325
127¼	Mar. 3	125	June 28	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	126¼	126¼	126¼	+ 1¼	100
40¼	Feb. 14	26¾	July 7	Shat. Ariz. Cop.‡‡	29	26¾	26⅞	− 1⅝	1,000
63¼	Jan. 3	45¼	July 7	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	47½	45¼	46	− 2	700
101	Jan. 13	91½	Apr. 22	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	− 1⅜	145
240	June 10	146	Jan. 29	South Porto R. Sug.	186	179	185	+ 2	518
120	June 6	106	Mar. 2	South P. R. Sug. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
104⅛	Jan. 4	94¼	Apr. 22	Southern Pacific	99⅛	97½	98¼	+ 1	12,800
120½	May 31	115¾	Mar. 29	Southern Pac. t. c.	..	..	120	..	....
25	July 5	18	Apr. 24	Southern Ry.	25	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜	87,952
71	June 9	56	Apr. 24	Southern Ry. pf.	70⅞	69¼	69½	− ½	3,717
103½	May 25	86	Mar. 10	Standard Milling	98	97	98	..	700
⅝	July 6	⅜	July 5	Standard Milling rts.	⅝	⅜	½	..	4,500
94	May 17	85½	Mar. 1	Standard Milling pf.	..	..	89	..	....
167	Jan. 3	121	May 5	Studebaker Co.	137¾	131½	134⅞	+ 1⅜	42,600
114	Mar. 14	109	Apr. 27	Studebaker Co. pf.	110	110	110	..	90
66½	Jan. 5	33	June 23	TENN. COPPER	35⅝	34¼	34¼	− ⅞	2,400
235½	Jan. 3	177¼	June 27	Texas Co.	196	188¼	193	+ 5	8,750
192	July 6	181	June 27	Tex.Co.sub.rec.f.pd.	192	186⅝	191½	+ 4½	800
13⅞	June 21	6½	Feb. 14	Texas Pacific	13¼	12½	12½	+ ¼	1,810
122	Apr. 3	120	June 7	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	120	..	....
68½	June 22	59½	Jan. 31	Third Avenue	67	66	66½	+ ½	775
109½	Mar. 16	100	Jan. 4	Tobacco Prod. pf.	100	100	100	− ¼	300
7⅝	June 21	5	Apr. 26	Tol., St. L. & West.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛	200
5½	June 21	5	May 22	Tol., St.L. & W.c.dp.	..	..	5¼	..	....
13¾	June 21	10	Feb. 15	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	13⅜	..	....
11	May 23	8	Feb. 10	Tol.,St.L.&W.pf.c.dp	..	..	11	..	....
99	May 22	94	Mar. 24	Twin City R. T.	97	97	97	+ ¼	100
..	.....	..	.....	Twin City R. T. pf.	..	..	125	..	....
106	May 23	86	Jan. 12	UNDER. TYPEWR.	100	100	100	− 8	100
117¾	May 2	110	Jan. 28	Under Typewr. pf.	..	..	116	..	....
8⅞	Mar. 20	4¼	May 9	Union Bag & Paper	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	+ ½	900
35	Mar. 18	28	Jan. 27	Union Bag & P. pf.	34⅞	32	34¾	+ 3¾	1,300
143⅜	May 23	129⅜	Apr. 22	Union Pacific	140½	137⅞	139⅛	+ 1½	44,500
84	Jan. 28	81½	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	82¾	82½	82¾	..	1,210
64	Mar. 20	56½	June 13	United Cigar Mfrs.	..	..	56½	..	....
111	Mar. 11	108	Mar. 14	United C. Mfrs. pf.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	− ⅞	100
100	Feb. 19	90	Feb. 9	United Cigar Stores	96⅝	95⅛	95⅛	− ⅝	900
120	Mar. 10	115	Feb. 10	United Cigar S. pf.	..	..	116	..	....
169½	June 8	136⅛	Jan. 31	United Fruit	162¾	159	160	+ 2	8,500
147¾	Apr. 11	141	Feb. 26	United Fruit sub. rc.	..	..	147	..	....
21¼	Jan. 4	7¾	May 9	United Rys. Inv. Co.	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ⅜	100
39⅜	Jan. 3	18	June 23	Un. Rys. Inv. Co. pf	19½	19½	19½	− ½	200
26½	Mar. 14	15⅛	Jan. 31	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	22⅝	20¼	20¼	− ⅞	2,000
54⅝	June 16	48½	Feb. 5	U. S. C. I. P. & F.pf	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	− 2	600
49¾	Apr. 29	30½	June 28	U. S. Express	..	..	30½	..	....
170½	Apr. 6	126¾	Jan. 11	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	133¾	126¾	128½	− 2½	39,000
114	Jan. 18	102	Mar. 2	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
49	Feb. 23	25	June 27	U. S. Realty & Imp.	31	31	31	+ 6	100
8⅞	Jan. 5	1	June 1	U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	..	..	1¼	..	....
4	Jan. 4	1	Jan. 24	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	..	..	1	..	....
58½	Jan. 3	47¾	Mar. 1	U. S. Rubber	54⅞	53	53⅜	− 1	8,050
112	Apr. 4	106⅛	Feb. 5	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	110⅝	109½	110⅝	+ 1⅛	500
..	.....	..	.....	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
80¾	June 9	62½	June 27	U. S. Sm., R. & M.†	73¼	68	71	+ 2¾	18,100
53½	Apr. 11	50	June 20	U. S. S. R. & M. pf.‡	..	..	51	..	....
89	Jan. 3	79¾	Mar. 1	U. S. Steel Corp'n	87¼	85½	86¼	+ ⅝	154,350
118¼	Jan. 25	115	May 3	U. S. Steel Corp'n pf	117⅝	117⅛	117½	..	4,826
86¾	Feb. 19	75	June 23	Utah Copper‡‡	79⅝	77¼	77¼	− ¼	7,000
20¾	Feb. 3	16½	June 1	Utah Securities	18	18	18	− ⅜	800
51	Jan. 17	36	Apr. 24	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	41⅞	40¼	40¼	− ⅛	800
112	Jan. 3	108	Apr. 22	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	..	..	108⅛	..	....
62½	Jan. 7	48	Apr. 19	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	48	48	48	− 1	200
48½	Jan. 20	47¾	Jan. 17	Va. Ry. & Power	..	..	48½	..	....
9½	Jan. 28	7	Mar. 10	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	7⅞	..	....
25	May 25	25	May 25	Vulcan Detinning pf	..	..	25	..	....
17	Jan. 3	13⅜	Mar. 7	WABASH	14¾	14⅛	14¼	..	4,300
52½	July 8	41½	Mar. 1	Wabash pf. A	52½	51	51	− ⅜	81,400
32½	Jan. 15	25	Apr. 22	Wabash pf. B	28¾	28	28½	+ ⅝	16,100
135	Jan. 17	123½	May 15	Wells Fargo Exp.	128	128	128	..	50
34½	Mar. 27	24½	Feb. 28	Western Maryland	30¼	29	29	− ½	2,900
51	June 13	40	Mar. 7	West. Maryland pf.	..	..	47	..	....
96⅞	May 26	87	Mar. 1	West. Union Tel.	95	94	94¾	+ ⅞	1,700
139	May 8	139	May 8	West. Air Brake†	..	..	139	..	....
71⅝	Mar. 15	53⅜	Apr. 22	West. E. & M.†	59⅝	55⅜	56⅛	− 1⅛	28,400
79	Mar. 15	70	Apr. 19	West. E.&M. 1st pf†	..	..	74	..	....
225	Mar. 17	225	Mar. 17	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	225	..	....
118⅞	May 17	111	Jan. 3	Weyman-Bruton pf.	..	..	116⅞	..	....
5¾	July 8	2⅝	Jan. 20	Wheel. & Lake Erie	5⅜	4⅜	5⅜	+ ⅞	5,900
18½	July 5	10¼	Apr. 27	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	18½	17	17½	+ ½	900
7¾	July 5	3¼	Jan. 18	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼	1,100
81¼	June 5	49⅜	Jan. 31	Willys Overland‡	76½	71	75⅝	+ 3¾	85,250
117	June 5	102	Mar. 2	Willys Overland pf.	108¾	107	107	− ¼	2,000
47	July 6	33	Apr. 19	Wisconsin Central	47	42	46	+ 4½	6,300
139½	May 12	118	Jan. 5	Woolworth (F. W.)	136¾	134¾	136¾	+ ⅝	1,490
125½	June 6	123	June 29	Woolworth(F.W.)pf.	124¼	124¼	124½	+ 1¼	100

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.



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Quotation List of Outside Securities

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 8, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..		24	25
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..		78	79
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	July 1, 16	138	142
Do pf. ($50)	1,681,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	50	51
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	†2½	Q	May 1, 16	381	384
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 16	111	113
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 16	68	70
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 16	84	86
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	42	45
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	75	77
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..		7	8
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..		54	56
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..		14	16
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49	2,979,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99½
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	84	88
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1916	92½	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st&rf.5s,'42	1,400,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	68	73
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Balt Tube		..	..		122	125
Do pf.		..	..		96	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '31	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	90
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98½	100¼
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	..	..		102	103
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
Buf. Ry.cn.5s		..	..		102	103
Buf.& N.F.E. R. 1st 5s,'35	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s, '32	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do db.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	92	95
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	84½	85½
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107¼
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98¼
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,698,050	..	..		47	50
Do 5s, '99	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
City & Sub. 1st 5s, 1922.	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	103½
Cities Service	17,218,380	‡3	..	July 1, 16	351	355
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	July 1, 16	89½	90½
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..		23½	25
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	99	101
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94½
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 16	64	65
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	84½	85
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	103
C.G., E. & P.		..	..		115	115⅝
Do pf.		..	..		114	115
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	86½	87½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	70¾	..
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..		86	88
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	99	102
Eliz., P. & C. J. 5s, '53	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94¼	..
Eliz. & Tren.		..	..		23	..
Do pf.		..	..		34	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..		87	92
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Ex. Sps. W., G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..		11½	13
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	46	47½
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
B. & E., Bergen Co.					89	91
Do 5s, '49	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
Frontier Tel. 5s, '22	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	57	63
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	83
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	91
Do deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Hoboken F'ry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Int. R. of B. B.Div. 5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	64½	65½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..		22½	25
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 15	51	53
Do 5s, '44		..	..		93½	96⅝
Do 2d 5s, '44		..	..		94	96
Do 2d 6s, '44		..	..		94	95¼
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44		..	..		95	96½
Do 2d 6s, '44		..	..		94	95½
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¼	104
K. C. Home Tel. 5s, '23		..	..		91	92
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104½	..
Md. El. Ry. 5s, '31	4,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	98¾
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90½	92½
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	May 15,16	85	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s,'46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¾	..
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	74	76
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	87
Newark Pas. Ry. 5s, '30	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July, 1916	102	102½
Do rf. 6s, '32	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	107	108½
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	..
Do 5s, '28	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Nor. & Ports. Trac. 5s, '36	6,132,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	86
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49	2,771,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	96½
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	84	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..		15	18
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	60	65
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..		89	90
Do pf.	10,652,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	97	98
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101¼
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	98
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,809,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	98
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..		46	..
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P.& W	1,500,000	..	..		45½	47
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	58½	59½
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	88	88¾
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44		..	..		102	103
Penn.W.& P.		..	..		77	78
Penn. W. Pr. 5s, 1940	8,505,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	91¾
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, 23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	92½
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	106¼
Do cn. 5s,'36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101⅝	101¾
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Pub. S. ctfs. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	105
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..		39½	40
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	75	78
Riverside Tr.		..	..		17	20¼
Do pf.		..	..		34	..
Do 5s, '60	1,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	101¾
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	72	79
St.J.(Mo.) R., L. H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	100
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98¼
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..		60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	May 15,16	93½	95
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	105	106
Do gen.5s,'39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
S.W P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	98	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Splitdorf El. (Newark)		..	..		75	..
Do pf.		..	..		90	..
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97½	99½
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	94
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..		15	15¾
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Jun 15,16	39½	41
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Do rf. 5s, '29	200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	..
Sup.W.,L.& P	500,000	1	Q		50	60
Do pf.	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	80	90
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,013,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101½
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..		11	11½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	50	51
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83¼
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..		53	54
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	July 1, 16	75½	77
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)		..	..		26½	27½
Do inc 4s,'49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	61	61¾
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	81	85
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 16	81¼	81¾
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & J.	81¾	82¼
Wash. G. Lt.		..	..		75½	76½
Wash., B. & Ann. 5s, '41	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83½	85½
Wash. G. Lt. gen. 5s		..	..		106	107½
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..		19½	21
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..		67½	69
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..		25	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	89	92
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	46	48
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	97½

†Also 2½% in common stock. ‡In conv. 5% debentures.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	$4,495,710	1	Q	May 15,16	39	41
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 16	50½	51½
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,16	42½	43
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	70	75
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 16	153	155
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	May 15,16	153	156
Am. Grapho. 6s, 1930	1,374,000	3	S	J. & D.	100¼	101
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	¶5	Q	Jun 10,16	171	176
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	117½	119
Bliss, Ew.Co	1,500,000	‡1¼	Q	July 1, 16	590	600
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	75	84
Bord. C. M.	21,304,200	4	S	Feb 15,16	116	119
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,16	106	109
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	105	115
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jun 30,16	300	350
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	100	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	2	Q	Jun 30,16	170	175
Cent. C. & C.		..	..		60	65
Do pf.		..	..		75	78
C. & P. Tel. 5s, '29	1,291,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103¾	105
Childs	3,000,000	1	Q	Jun 10,16	69	72½
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 10,16	94½	97
Colt's Arms	2,560,000	b2½	Q	Jun 10,16	840	860
Con't. Cl.4½s, 1923	4,982,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	103	103½
Do 5s, '50	12,975,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	92
Do cv. 6s,'23	6,500,000	3	S	F. & A.	103	104
D,L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	2½	Q	Apr 13,16	280	300
Draper Co., Hopedale Mass.	6,000,000	1.25	Q	July 1, 16	290	300
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,356,000	1	Q	May 15,16	112	115
Hydr. Pr. 1st 5s, '50	2,850,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. Salt	6,077,180	1½	Q	July 1, 16	38	39
Int. Silver pf	6,028,588	1½	Q	July 1, 16	97	100
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..		24½	26½
K.C.S.Y.(Me)		..	..		73	76
Do pf.		..	..		75	77½
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 31,16	81	83
Lima Loc. Co 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..		3⅛	3⅜
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,16	163	166
Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	57	63
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	5	..	Jun 10,16	300	304
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Apr 15,16	55	57
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	88½	90½
Pierce Oil	13,857,500	..	..		12	12½
Pr. & Gam.	13,498,160	4	Q	May 15,16	825	850
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..		13¾	14¼
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 15	73½	73¾
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 15	39¼	40
Rogers-Br. I. 1st 5s	5,193,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	..
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,16	135	145
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,16	99	101
Saf.C.H. & L.	9,862,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	103½	106
Shred. Wht.		..	..		118	121
Do pf.		..	..		98	..
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	232	235
Tenn. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15,16	105	107½
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s	2,656,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Win. R.Arms	1,000,000	..	..		1600	1675

*Ex div. ‡Also 11¼% extra. ¶Incl. 8½% extra. a—Incl. 3½% extra. b—Also 10% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 8, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	520	535
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	212	217
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	150	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	May 1, 16	400	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	160	175
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	630	640
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	227	233
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 16	395	401
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	176	180
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	428	432
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	190	200
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	167	170
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	320	327
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	71	77
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	155	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	†25	Q	July 1, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	July 1, 16	995	1015
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,16	185	195
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	140
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	290	310
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	July 1, 16	645	653
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..		355	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	490	500
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	185	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	July 1, 16	725	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	310
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	235	242
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	May 10,16	268	271
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	185	195
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	290	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	170	..
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	325	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	388	395
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	725	800
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	205	225
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	..	468
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	420	435
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..		125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	113	123
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..		500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	136	142
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	410
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jun 30,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra. †Also a special dividend of 100%.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	450	457
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	455	460
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	143	148
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	525	..
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	Q	Jun 3, 16	555	570
Central	3,000,000	§66⅔	Q	July 1, 16	740	753
Commercial	500,000	..	..		105	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,16	290	305
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	450	460
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 16	1400	1500
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡3	S	J. & J.	205	212
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,16	258	268
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 3, 16	272	285
Guaranty	20,000,000	¶5	Q	Jun 30,16	422	423
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 16	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	148	..
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	May 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	130	137
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	107	..
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	145	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	428	430
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,16	600	615
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	970	995
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 16	285	295
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,16	375	380
Union	3,000,000	†5	Q	July 1, 16	390	400
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	385	392
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 16	1000	1025

†Including 1% extra.
‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Auburn Gas 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '39	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105	107
Do 4½s, '54	6,100,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	92¾	93½
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Do 5s, '65		..	..		96	97½
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Ess. & H. G.		..	..		133	135
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	131	133
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102¾	104
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..		19½	22
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	50	60
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Newark Gas 5s, '48	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	105⅝
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96½
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
So. Jersey G. & Elec. Tr.		..	..		126	129
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99¼
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103½
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	102¼
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May 1, 16	76	76⅝
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106	107
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,16	158	164
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	May 15,16	270	275
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 16	85	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	..	..		$52	$55
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..		470	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S		345	355
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	550	565
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 16	325	335
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	165	175
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	435	445
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	167	171
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 16	113	117
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	293½	296
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	72	76
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	42	47
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	340	380
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	94	98
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5*	S	J. & J.	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	May 1, 16	630	680
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 16	140	175

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	18	23
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,16	160	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15,16	18¼	19
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	290	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	235	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q		140	150
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..		..	3
2d Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	4½	6
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	110	117

8 Per Cent Preferred Stock
Yielding 8% on Cost
Larger dividends expected in near future as it shares with Common in all profits.
Dividend in July
Price $5.00 per share
Circular 8 on request
WM. HALL ALLEN
Investment Securities
149 Broadway New York
Phone—Cortlandt 4252.

English Marconi
Fajardo Sugar
Federal Sugar Com.
Federal Sugar Pfd.
Guantanamo Sugar
Bought—Sold—Quoted
ERNEST SMITH
Specialist in Sugar Securities
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad

Williams, Troth & Coleman
60 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Tel. Hanover 5980
Investment Securities
Public Utility Specialties
Direct Wire to Columbus Market.

Federal Dye Stuff & Chemical Corp.
6% 1st Mort. 2-Year Notes
Attractive exchangeable feature.
Circular on Request.
BERWIN & CO.,
Investment Securities
31 Nassau St. Tel. 309 Cortlandt

Ann Arbor R. R. Stocks
Appalachian Pow. Com.
Bucyrus Com.
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
J B. Greenhut Co. Stocks
Inter. Pow. Com.
Nat. Steel Car Com.
DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

American Water Works and Electric
Ask for Special Circular A 35
Stranahan & Co.
120 BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 4787

NEW ISSUE
$250,000
Winston-Salem Union Station Company
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
Dated April 1, 1916 Interest April 1 and Oct. 1 Due April 1, 1966
Principal and interest payable in New York
Redeemable at option of Company at 107½ and interest after October 1, 1930
Guaranteed principal and interest jointly and severally by
Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
Southern Railway Company
Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Co.

The aggregate earnings of the guarantor companies for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, over and above all fixed charges, amount to $11,953,744.

Price 104¾ and Interest, yielding 4.75%

Rhoades & Company
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK 37 WALL STREET
HARTFORD 36 PEARL STREET

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
$300,000
City of Des Moines, Iowa
4% Funding Bonds
Dated June 1, 1916. Due June 1, 1936
Bonds are coupon in form with privilege of registration, denominations $1,000.
Principal and interest payable June 1 and December 1, at First National Bank, New York City.
Legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, eligible as security for Postal Savings deposits and for the investment of insurance companies.

Financial Statement

Actual Valuation (estimated)	$175,000,000.00
Assessed Valuation (1915)	127,164,442.00
Total Bonded Debt (including this issue) less than 1⅛% of Assessed Valuation	1,376,000.00
Value of property owned by City	4,676,795.64
Population (1915 State Census)	105,562

Price 100 and Interest, Yielding 4%
Circular on Request.
Hornblower & Weeks
42 Broadway, New York
Boston Providence Portland Chicago Detroit

Finance and Trading Corporation
Formerly G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Inc.
43 Exchange Place - Phone Hanover 5635
F&T

American Graphophone
DAWSON, LYON & CO.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
52 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Foreign Gov't Bonds
The unusual investment possibilities in foreign government issues are clearly brought out in a special letter we have just issued. We have also prepared a comparative analysis of the relative strength and resources of the several warring nations.
A few extra copies of these special letters are available.
MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St., New York. Tel. 3173-4 Cort.
"Founded to Endure & Investors Make Secure"

Will Buy
St. Louis & San Fran. Old Stocks
Odd Lots
St. Louis & San Fran. Guaranty Trust Rcpts. 5% Paid
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Western Pacific New and Old Securities
William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3015-6-7 Broad

STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
25 Buckeye P. L.	25 Indiana P. L.
25 Continental Oil	25 Northern P. L.
25 Eureka P. L.	25 Prairie Oil & Gas
25 N. Y. Transit	25 South Penn. Oil
25 South Penn. Oil	25 S. O. of Kansas
25 S. O. of California	25 Vacuum Oil

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

$600,000
Dayton Power & Light Co.
(Ohio)
Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock
Par Value $100
Dividends of $1.50 per share paid quarterly on the 1st days of January, April, July and October.
Redeemable at any dividend paying date, as a whole, at 110 and accrued dividends.
Present offering issued with the approval of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio.

The Dayton Power & Light Company furnishes electric light, heat and power, without competition, to Dayton, Xenia, Piqua, Wilmington and twenty other Ohio towns and villages. The population served is estimated to be 178,000.

Dividends on this stock have been paid regularly since the organization of the Company.

The principal franchises are without time limit.

Statement of earnings Twelve Months Ending May 31st

	1916.	1915.
Gross Earnings	$1,316,395	$990,735
Net Earnings	629,762	445,096
Non-Operating Revenue	10,549	11,335
Total Income	$640,311	$456,431
Interest and Sinking Fund	217,041	212,122
Net Income	423,270	244,309
Dividend on Preferred Stock	148,463	123,411
Surplus	$274,807	$120,898

Write for Detailed Description.
John Nickerson, Jr.
300 North Broadway SAINT LOUIS
61 Broadway NEW YORK

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.

To holders of certificates of deposit representing preferred and common stock issued under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated January 31, 1916; and

To holders of said preferred and common stock:

Notice is hereby given that a second installment of $5 per share, on account of the purchase price of the new stock which Depositors are entitled to purchase as provided in the Plan, is hereby called, payable JULY 21, 1916, in United States gold coin or its equivalent, either at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, or at the office of Merchants National Bank, 28 State Street, Boston, Mass. At the time of such payment certificates of deposit for deposited stock must be presented for appropriate notation.

Dated, New York, July 7, 1916.

CHARLES H. SABIN, *Chairman*,
F. LOTHROP AMES,
THOMAS COCHRAN,
GATES W. McGARRAH,
E. V. R. THAYER,
Committee.

Cities Service Company Stocks
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Profit Sharing Merchandise Co., Inc. 33 East Broadway, Wholesale Dry Goods.
Board of Directors have declared the fourth semi-annual dividend of 3%, payable July 27, 1916. Books close July 20, 1916.
T. HEILPERN, President.

German American Insurance Company
New York
STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1916
CAPITAL
$2,000,000
RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES
10,146,941
NET SURPLUS
10,217,685
ASSETS
22,364,626

Inheritance Tax

The Bank deposits of a non-resident are not taxable under the inheritance tax laws of New Jersey, and a Safe Deposit Box rented in the name of a non-resident is accessible to representatives of his estate without notice to or consent of the State.

MECHANICS' TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Only Trust Company in New Jersey That Clears Through the New York Clearing House.

19 WEST 8TH STREET, BAYONNE, N. J. OPP. R. R. STATION.

5½% Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital and Surplus, $625,000

Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Co. of New York

80 BROADWAY

Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.

Allows Interest on Deposits.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank

of the City of New York.

20 NASSAU STREET

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

Magnolia Petroleum Co.

Buy—Sell

Charles Gold & Co.

Phone 8176 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Boughton & Co

Investment Securities

Equitable Bldg., New York

Write for Circular detailing a listed Stock to net about 9%.

Wanted

Bond Trader

by a large unlisted house. Liberal arrangement with good man. Address H 250 Times Downtown.

EVERY SATURDAY READ

The Financial World

Absolutely Independent

In order to judge for yourself its value to you

Send for Copy

29 Broadway New York City

TODD SHIPYARD CORP.

Bought—Sold—Quoted.

Wm. S. Muller & Co.

Phone 8115 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

NOTES SOLD

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES TO

BANKS, BANKERS

AND INDIVIDUALS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

CARL SCHOONMAKER, Note Broker

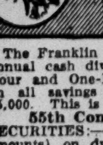
921 Tribune Bldg., N. Y. Tel. Beekman 3171

Wanted

GOOD UNLISTED SECURITIES TRADER

by a first-class house. Good chance for the right man. Address H 249 Times Downtown.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.



The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's

55th Consecutive Dividend

SECURITIES:—First Mortgages (in small amounts) on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.

Bank Department Supervision.

Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large and small.

SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 16 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY For Home Building and Savings, 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4½ PER CENT

SIMPSON SECURITIES COMPANY Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 6% Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will distribute to holders of above bonds their pro-rata share of the cash balance in the Sinking Fund amounting to $76.50 per $1,000 bond on presentation of bonds at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, for endorsement of payment.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

THE ANNALIST

This Morning

Industrial Stocks for Investment, by Prof. W. E. Chancellor.

Abundant Ratio of Food Production, by A. W. Douglas.

Financing a Great War.

The War's Effect on British Industrial Concerns.

"The Annalist Open Security Market."

At Your Newsdealers.

10c a Copy. $4.00 a Year.

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

STATE BUYS PIERS HERE.

To Use East River Properties for Barge Canal Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 9.—By the payment of $101,900 by the State to the City of New York, piers Nos. 5 and 8, East River, in Manhattan, yesterday passed to the State for barge canal terminal purposes. The sum paid represents the amount expended by the City of New York in the construction of the piers after the land had been deeded to the city by the State several years ago.

Modern terminals with the necessary appliances to handle a heavy volume of canal freight will be constructed on these piers, at a cost of $100,000.

Under the Barge Canal Terminal act fifteen barge canal terminals are to be established in and about New York City. Practically all the sites selected are on land owned by the City of New York. Additional terminals are to be placed at Dyckman Street and the Harlem Ship Canal, at the foot of West 135th Street, near West Seventy-eighth Street, at the foot of West Fifty-third Street, near the foot of Gansevoort Street, at the foot of Grand Street, at the foot of Vestry Street, at the old canal basin in the East River, at Sherman Creek, on the Harlem River in the Bronx, at the Astor property or elsewhere on the river, at the foot of East 136th Street, at Newtown Creek, at Gowanus Bay, at Jamaica Bay, and Hallets Cove.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	$1.04⅝	$1.03	$1.06⅜	$1.05⅜
July 6	1.03½	1.02⅜	1.05⅜	1.04⅝
July 7	1.04⅛	1.03¼	1.06½	1.05⅝
July 8	1.08	1.03	1.10⅛	1.05⅜
Week's range	1.08	1.02⅜	1.10⅛	1.04⅝

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	$1.10	$1.08⅝	$1.06¼	$1.05½
July 6	1.09	1.07⅞	1.04	..
July 7	1.09⅝	1.08⅝	1.06¼	..
July 8	1.13	1.08⅝	..	..
Week's range	1.13	1.07⅞	1.06¼	1.04

CORN.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	.76⅛	75⅝	73⅝	73
July 6	.76⅝	75⅝	74¼	73½
July 7	.77⅞	76⅞	74⅝	73⅞
July 8	.78	76⅞	74⅝	73⅝
Week's range	.78	75⅝	74⅝	73

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash 3 White. High.	Cash 3 White. Low.
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	.62⅝	61⅝	78½	77½
July 6	.62⅞	62⅛	79	78½
July 7	.63⅛	62⅝	80¼	80
July 8	.63⅝	62⅛	80½	80
Week's range	.63⅝	61⅝	80½	77½

OATS.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	.39	38⅛	38⅝	38¼
July 6	.39	38⅛	38⅝	38¼
July 7	.39	38⅝	38½	38¼
July 8	.40⅝	38⅞	39⅝	38½
Week's range	.40⅝	38⅛	39⅝	38¼

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash Standards. High.	Cash Standards. Low.
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	.40½	39⅝	40¼	39½
July 6	.39⅞	39⅜	40⅝	39½
July 7	.40¼	39⅞	40⅝	..
July 8	.41⅞	40⅛	41	..
Week's range	.41⅞	39⅜	41	39½

Provisions.

LARD.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	$13.37	$13.30	$13.55	$13.42
July 6	..	..	13.55	13.40
July 7	13.27	13.20	13.42	13.30
July 8	13.27	13.22	13.40	13.32
Week's range	13.37	13.20	13.55	13.30

RIBS.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	..	..	$13.92	$13.85
July 6	$13.77	$13.67	13.87	13.70
July 7	..	..	13.70	13.55
July 8	13.75	13.70	13.77	13.70
Week's range	13.77	13.67	13.92	13.55

PORK.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	$25.55	$25.50	$25.07	$24.82
July 6	..	..	24.97	24.70
July 7	25.40	25.20	24.87	24.50
July 8	25.60	25.60	24.97	24.80
Week's range	25.60	25.20	25.07	24.50

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 3	12.83	12.73	12.98	12.84	13.17	13.04
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	12.98	12.72	13.16	12.93	13.34	13.13
July 6	12.93	12.83	13.06	12.94	13.26	13.12
July 7	13.04	12.93	13.16	13.03	13.33	13.20
July 8	13.04	12.99	13.13	13.05	13.31	13.23
W'k's re.	13.04	12.72	13.16	12.84	13.34	13.04

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
July 3	13.22	13.14	13.38	13.31	13.58	13.48
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	13.38	13.17	13.63	13.34	13.60	13.48
July 6	13.32	13.17	13.47	13.34	13.54	13.52
July 7	13.39	13.26	13.55	13.44	13.60	13.60
July 8	13.35	13.28	13.52	13.45	13.65	13.65
W'k's re.	13.39	13.14	13.55	13.31	13.68	13.48

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 18, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

DIVIDENDS.

The International Nickel Co.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock has been declared this day, payable August 1, 1916, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 14, 1916.

JAMES L. ASHLEY, Sec. & Treas.

New York, June 29, 1916.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.

New York, July 8th, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC., have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on its Preferred Stock to Stockholders of record July 15th, 1916, payable July 25th, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

F. L. BELIN, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, June 20, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., June 30, 1916.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 38.

New York, June 12, 1916.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending July 31, 1916, payable August 1, 1916, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business July 18, 1916.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

123RD SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND. Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable September 1, 1916, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 7th, 1916.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, June 29, 1916.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.

149 Broadway, New York, May 26, 1916.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said company, payabe on July 20, 1916, to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 30, 1916. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY.

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 17.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY has been declared, payable August 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 25, 1916.

M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	24,470	24,076	108,250	$171,000
Tuesday	Holiday.			
Wednesday	42,385	43,743	140,496	139,000
Thursday	76,325	59,177	324,755	169,000
Friday	60,870	56,766	164,155	85,000
Saturday	32,950	42,679	148,670	86,000
Total	237,000	226,441	886,326	$390,000

INDUSTRIALS

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
11,700	*Aetna Explos	16¼	12⅝	12⅞	−3½
100	*Am. Drug S..	12	12	12	..
8,700	Atl., G. & W. I. S. S.	67⅝	64¼	66	+¼
7,060	Atl., G. & W. I. S. S. pf..	65½	61⅝	64⅝	+3⅝
1,810	*Butler Chem.	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	−⅜
250	*Can. Car & Fdy. pf.	82	80	82	..
1,700	Can. N. G. Cor.	1⅝	1¼	1¼	..
200	Charcoal Iron.	6½	6½	6½	−½
850	*Car L. & P.	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅜
12,000	Chevrolet Mot.	244	217	232	+15
925	Curtiss Aero., v. t. ctfs.	46	40	40	−6
685	Driggs-Seab.	127	122	122	−5
7,100	*Emerson Mot	4	3⅝	4	+¼
1,850	Emerson Pho..	11⅝	10½	11	..
400	*Flemish-Lynn Phono.	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
950	*Gaston, W. & W.	47½	46½	46½	−3
1,875	Grant Mot. Car	13	11⅞	11⅞	−⅞
100	Hartman Corp	70½	70½	70½	+½
250	Haskell & B. Car Co.	38	36	36	−1¼
430	Holly Sug. Cor.	51	49	49½	−½
230	Holly S. C. pf.	96	94	95¼	+2
2,300	Hupp Motors..	8⅝	8	8⅛	−¼
5,880	*Joplin Ore S.	3⅛	2½	3	−⅛
1,800	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+¼
8,000	Kathodian B. pf	27⅝	24	24½	+½
1,100	S. H. Kress pf.	102½	101½	101½	+¼
1,200	*Lake T. Boat	6⅝	6½	6⅝	−⅛
400	*Lynn Phono.	7½	6¼	6¼	−1¼
10,200	Man. Transit..	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛	+1/16
10,900	Marc. of Am..	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+¼
3,600	*Maxim Muni.	7	6	6	−⅝
15,500	*Midvale Steel	64⅝	62	63	+⅝
5,400	*Mot. Pr. Co..	73	67½	71	+6
800	Peerless	25½	25	25	−¾
100	*Poole Eng. & Mach. Co.	102½	101	101	−1
1,385	*Pullman Vent. Corp.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
1,065	*Pullman Vent. Corp. pf.	5½	5¼	5½	..
195	Spgfld. Body..	80	78	78	−1
10	Spgfld. B. pf.	118	118	118	−1½
400	Saxon Motor..	82	80	80	−1
100	*Std. Motors..	6	6	6	..
1,800	*St. Jos. Lead	15⅝	14	14¼	−2¼
18,700	*Stutz Motor.	60	57½	59½	+1⅛
1,800	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	36	35¼	35¼	..
8,100	*Tob. Prod	46	42	43	+¼
200	Todd Shipyds.	74½	74½	74½	..
1,400	*U. S. Lt. & Ht. Corp	2⅝	2½	2½	−¼
1,750	*U. S. Lt. & Ht. Corp. pf.	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
200	U. S. S. S. Co.	6	6	6	−⅛
10,700	Unicorn Film.	1¼	1	1¼	+⅛
49,000	United Motors	74½	65¼	73	+7⅝
1,100	U. Prof. Shar.	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
2,900	United Zinc...	8½	7	7¾	−½
285	*Wab.-Pitts. Term., w. i.	19⅝	19½	19⅝	..
50	Wab.-Pitts. Term. pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
15,000	White Motors	58	54⅝	54⅝	−2⅝
700	World Film v. t. ctfs	1	⅞	1	..
3,600	*Zinc Concen..	4⅝	4¼	4¼	..

STANDARD OIL GROUP

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,400	Anglo-Am. Oil	15⅝	15½	15⅝	..
5	Atlantic Ref..	695	695	695	..
2	Buckeye P. L.	92	92	92	..
121	Ill. Pipe Line.	168	162	167	+8
52	Ohio Oil	232	226	232	+7
1,000	Pierce Oil	12½	12	12	..
55	Std. Oil, Cal..	250	248	250	+4
5	Std. Oil, N. J.	520	520	520	..
20	Std. Oil, N. Y.	206	204	204	−1
35	Tidewater Oil.	186	185	185	..
25	Vacuum Oil...	265	263	265	+7

OTHER OIL STOCKS

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
6,425	*†Albta. Pet., Ltd., (pros.).	57	55	57	+2
1,625	Am. O. & G..	½	7/16	7/16	−1/16
3,650	*Barnett O.&G.	3¼	3 1/16	3 1/16	−⅛
1,800	*†Cent. Pet., (a prospect).	60	60	60	..
8,850	*Cosden & Co.	25⅞	25¼	25½	+½
14,500	*Cos. O. & G.	15⅝	15¼	15½	+⅛
2,800	*C. O. & G. pf.	5½	5¼	5⅜	−⅛
8,800	*Federal Oil..	1	⅞	⅞	−⅛
3,600	*Int. Petro'm.	10½	10	10	−½
20,400	†Ken. Oil, (a prospect)	75	60	69	+4
400	Met. Petro'm..	17¼	17	17¼	+1¼
21,700	†*Midwest Oil.	48	46	48	..
3,000	†*Mid. Oil pf..	77	75	75	−5
500	*Midwest Ref.	68	67	67	+8½
16,500	*Musk. Ref...	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
13,000	*†N. Y.-O. Oil.	86	83	85	+1
86,900	*†Okla. Oil...	14	12	12	..
1,100	*Okla. Oil pf.	1	¾	¾	..
7,300	O. P. & Ref..	8	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
1,615	Penn. Gasol'e.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
15,500	*Pru. Oil & G.	18	15	17	+1
1,550	*Sap. Oil & R.	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+⅜
4,300	*Sinclair Oil..	46⅝	45⅝	46	−⅝
20,300	*U. West. Oil.	1½	1⅛	1¼	..
7,350	*Victoria Oil..	1½	1⅛	1⅛	−¼
200	Way. O. & G.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛

MINING STOCKS

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Am. Com'der.	7½	7½	7½	..
88,200	*†Alaska-W ..	70	60	70	+10
12,400	*†Atlanta	11	10	10½	..
98,000	*Adanac Sil..	1⅝	1⅜	1 9/16	+⅛
8,000	Arizona Cop..	41	35	41	..
17,300	†A.-Br. C. M., (a prospect).	65	63	63	−2
25,200	B. L. Cop. Co.	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
4,000	*†Booth	17	16	16½	..
66,000	Boston & M...	1 1/16	⅝	11/16	−1/16
6,200	Butte Cop. & Z v. t. ctfs...	6⅝	5	6½	+1¼
1,700	*Calav. Cop...	5⅝	5	5	+⅛
11,400	Caledonia	68	65	66	−1
2,700	Canada Cop..	1⅝	1 1/16	1⅝	−¼
11,200	†Cashboy	6	5	5½	+½
5,700	*†Com. Tunnel	10	8	10	+1
600	C. de Pasco...	35	34	34	..
1,700	Con. Ariz. Sm..	1⅝	1 1/16	1 1/16	..
900	Con. Cop. M..	2½	2 5/16	2⅝	..
5,100	Con. Nev.-U..	5/16	¼	5/16	..
9,400	Crystal C. M..	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	..
8,900	*†D.-H. Silver	54	52	54	..
900	D.-Ariz. Cop., (a prospect).	1⅝	1 1/16	1⅝	..
2,000	Dome Ext.	38	38	38	..
5,770	*Dupont Cop..	1⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
34,680	*†Emma Cop..	53	40	48	+5
1,435	First Nat. C..	4	3⅝	3⅝	..
6,650	†G'dfield Con.	86	83	85	+1
7,000	*†G'dfield Mer.	9	8½	9	+1
1,000	Guanaj. Con..	1	1	1	..
8,200	Hecla Mining.	5⅝	5½	5 1/16	−⅛
8,000	*Hemple Cop.	1	⅞	1	..
4,475	I. & I.M. & R.	2¼	2	2⅛	..
1,000	*†Int. Mines..	15	15	15	+2
1,100	*Iron Blos..s.	1 3/16	1 1/16	1 3/16	−1/16
21,900	*J. Vic. Ext. (a prospect).	2	1⅝	1 13/16	+3/16
8,560	Jerome Verdi.	1 13/16	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
7,050	*†Jim Butler..	97	93	95	−1
7,300	†Jumbo Ext..	80	77	80	+2
3,200	*†Kewanas	11½	11	11½	+1
1,500	La Exposicion.	50	45	50	..
5,600	Louisiana Con.	17	15	17	..
700	Majestic Mines	13/16	¾	13/16	..
14,500	*†Marsh Min..	15½	14	14½	−½
1,000	Magma Cop..	14½	14	14	−½
1,900	†McK.-Dar. ..	55	50	50	..
600	Mines of Am..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
4,220	*Mojave Tung.	6⅛	5⅞	6	..
6,500	*†Mon. G. M..	73	72	73	+1
2,680	Monitor Silver	2	1⅝	1⅞	+¼
33,400	*†Mother Lode	31	27	27½	−2½
1,000	Mut. M.&L.pf.	2	1	2	..
30,200	*†Newray M..	42	40	42	..
1,200	N. Y. & Hond. Rosario M. Co	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
500	Nipis. M. Co..	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
800	N. Butte Dev.	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
4,800	*†Oatman A.C.	28	15	28	..
1,800	†Oatman So., (a prospect).	30	26	26	−4
1,500	Oatman Lex..	60	60	60	..
100	Oatman B. J..	85	85	85	+2
2,500	Oro	5	4¼	5	..
1,000	Peterson Lake.	25	25	25	..
14,000	*†Rex Con. M.	16½	16	16½	+½
7,700	†Roch. Mines.	60	57	59	+2
200	Round Mtn....	63	63	63	−1
8,500	†San Toy	15½	15	15	..
1,200	Seven Tr. C...	24	24	24	−6
6,700	Silver Pick ..	10½	10	10½	+1½
3,850	St'd Sil.-L'd.	1½	1 7/16	1½	+1/16
55,500	*†Success Min.	88	68	69	−16
2,000	Stewart	¼	3/16	3/16	−1/16
6,000	Temiskaming..	58	55	56	−5
850	†Tonopah Bel..	4¼	4 3/16	4¼	+1/16
7,670	Tonop. Exten.	5⅜	5 5/16	5⅜	..
300	Tonop. Mining	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
3,500	Tonop. R. E..	86½	86	86½	..
500	Tuolumne	7/16	7/16	7/16	..
1,300	Tri-Bullion	⅞	¾	⅞	..
1,016	United Eastern	3 13/16	3⅝	3⅝	−¼
6,800	*†U. S. C. M..	8	7	7	−1
5,970	*U. Verde E..	29⅝	27¼	28	+⅝
3,700	U. G. M. Co.	3¾	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
12,500	†W. End Con.	1 1/16	.94	1.00	+7
10,500	Wettlaufer	22	18	22	−1
8,000	West Dome	39	39	39	+3
200	*W. K. C. pf.	2	1⅞	2	..
750	*W. Oaks M..	6¼	5½	5½	−½
1,400	*Yuscaran C..	1¼	1	1	..
200	Yukon Gold...	2½	2¼	2¼	+¼
500	Yuk. A. I. cts.	43	42½	43	..

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$2,000	C. Ariz. S. 5s.	40	38	38	..
267,000	*C. O. 6s, w. i.	110	109¼	109¼	−½
170,000	*I. M. M., w. i.	98	97⅝	98	+¼
11,000	Midv. St'l 5s.	96½	96	96⅜	+⅛
2,000	Sinclair Oil 6s	99½	98⅝	99⅛	..
8,000	Victoria O. 6s.	103	102	102	−2

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 9.—Charters filed: Northern Haiti Sugar Company, to plant, grow, and cultivate and deal in sugar, coffee, cotton, cacao, tobacco, indigo, etc., $1,000,000; S. B. Howard, S. Anderson, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Public Service Company, to purchase, construct, and operate plants, works, etc., necessary for the manufacture of electricity, gas, ice water, etc., $1,000,000; A. J. Kingsbury, H. K. McDaniel, W. F. Cook, Harry McDaniel, M. M. Hirons, L. B. Phillips, local, Dover, Del., incorporators.

American International Terminals Company, to construct, maintain, and operate docks, wharves, etc., $100,000; Herbert E. Latter, N. P. Coffin, C. L. Rimlinger, local, Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Ontario Mining & Exportation Company, to mine, mill, and refine all kinds of materials, ores, metals, etc., $500,000; Herbert N. Tatter, Norman P. Coffin, C. L. Rimlinger, local, Wilmington, Del., parties.

Federal Film Houses, Inc., to conduct places of amusements of all kinds, $100,000; incorporators, same as above.

Increase of capital stock Arkansas National Gas Company $6,500,000 to $10,000,000; Allegheny, Penn.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended July 8, 1916

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
995	Alaska G. M..	18¼	18¼	17	18¼
320	Allis-Cha. Mfg.	23⅞	24⅝	22¼	22¼
110	Allis-C. Mfg. pf	75⅝	75⅝	73⅞	73⅞
8,100	Am. Beet Sug.	88⅛	95⅞	87½	92⅝
1,260	American Can.	52	55⅞	52	53¼
790	Am. C. & Fdy.	53⅝	54⅞	52	52⅞
40	Am. Cot. Oil.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
110	Am. H. & L...	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
450	Am. H. & L. pf	51⅝	53⅜	51⅝	53⅜
710	Am. Ice Sec..	28⅝	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝
50	Am. Linseed..	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
30	Am. Linseed pf	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
3,140	American Loco.	66⅝	68⅞	63⅞	64⅞
2,170	Am. S. & R.	92⅞	96⅛	92⅝	94⅝
60	Am. Steel F..	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
30	Am. Woolen...	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
990	Am. Zinc	37⅞	38⅝	30⅝	30⅝
110	Am. Zinc pf.	62⅞	65⅝	62⅝	65⅝
6,500	Anaconda Cop.	81⅝	83⅝	81⅝	81⅝
30	At., T. & S. Fe.	105⅝	106	105⅝	106
5,275	Baldwin Loco.	71⅝	73⅝	68⅞	70
20	Balt. & Ohio..	89½	89½	89½	89½
120	Batopilas Min.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,590	Butte & Sup..	66½	68⅝	62¼	63
410	California Pet.	20½	22⅝	20⅝	21⅝
80	Calif. Pet. pf.	46⅛	49⅝	46⅛	49⅝
718	Can. Pacific	181	183	179½	179⅞
350	Cent. Leather..	56⅝	57	56⅛	56⅞
630	Ches. & Ohio.	62	63⅞	62	62⅞
180	C., M. & St. P.	98⅛	99⅝	98⅛	98⅝
340	C., R. I. & P..	22	23⅝	21⅝	22⅝
70	Chile Copper..	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
220	Chino Copper..	50	50⅞	50	50
2,230	Col. Fuel & I.	41⅞	44⅞	41⅝	44⅛
30	Cont. Can	100	100	100	100
310	Corn P. Ref...	14	15	14	15
11,890	Crucible Steel.	72⅛	74⅞	68⅞	70⅞
170	Cuba C. Sug...	62⅛	63⅞	62⅛	63⅞
50	D. & Rio Gr..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
875	D. & Rio G. pf.	30⅝	36⅞	30⅝	36⅞
690	Dist. Secur....	43⅝	48⅞	43⅝	48⅞
2,075	Erie	36⅛	37⅝	36	36⅝
440	Erie 1st pf....	51⅛	54⅞	51⅞	54
375	Goodrich	75⅞	76	74⅞	75
30	Gt. Nor. Ore..	36	36	36	36
70	Greene Can...	42⅞	44⅞	42⅛	44⅞
40	Ill. Central	104⅛	105⅝	104⅛	105⅝
1,740	Inspiration Cp.	50	52⅞	49⅝	51⅝
70	Int. Cons.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
30	Int. Cons. pf..	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
125	Int. Mer Mar..	25⅞	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞
11,110	Int. M. M. pf.	91½	93⅞	88⅞	89⅞
600	Int. Nickel	47⅞	48⅞	47⅞	47⅞
20	Int. Paper	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
744	Kennecott Cop.	48⅛	49⅝	47⅞	47⅞
160	Lacka. Steel..	68⅞	70⅞	67⅞	70⅞
650	Lehigh Valley.	79⅞	80⅞	79⅞	79⅞
1,500	Maxwell Mot...	78⅞	81⅞	77⅞	79⅞
70	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
16,090	Mex. Petrol ..	96	103⅞	95⅞	103
170	Miami Copper.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
90	Mo. Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
20	Nat. Lead	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
110	Nev. Con. Cop.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
340	N. Y. Central	106	106⅛	104⅛	104⅛
30	N.Y., N.H. & H.	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
80	Norf. & West.	131⅛	131⅝	131⅛	131⅝
170	Northern Pac.	113⅞	114⅝	113⅞	114⅝
175	Ontario Mining	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
260	Pennsylvania	58	58⅛	58	58
160	Pr. Steel Car.	48⅛	49⅞	45⅞	49⅞
40	Ry. St'l Spr..	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
190	Ray Cons. Cop	22	22⅝	22	22⅝
17,430	Reading	97⅛	101⅝	96⅞	99⅞
50	Rep. I. & S..	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
10	Shattuck-Ariz..	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
550	Southern Pac..	97⅞	99⅞	97⅞	98⅞
470	So. Railway ..	24⅛	25	24⅛	24⅞
120	So. Ry. pf....	70⅛	70⅝	70	70⅞
2,640	Studebaker Co.	132	137½	131⅛	135⅛
360	Tenn. Copper..	35⅛	36	34⅞	34⅞
70	Texas Co.	195⅛	195⅛	194⅞	194⅞
30	Third Av.	67	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞
50	Union B. & P.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6,440	Union Pacific.	138⅛	140⅝	138⅛	139⅞
750	United Fruit..	159⅞	162⅝	159⅞	159⅞
20	U.S.C.I.P. & F.	21	21	21	21
2,550	U. S. I. Alco..	130	133⅝	126¼	128¼
540	U. S. Rubber..	54⅞	55	53⅞	53⅞
30	U. S. Smelting.	68	68	68	68
20,150	U. S. Steel....	85⅞	87⅝	85⅞	86⅞
200	Utah Copper...	78	79⅞	77⅞	78⅞
30	Va.-Car. Chem.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
280	Wabash pf. A..	52⅞	52⅞	51⅞	51⅞
110	Wabash pf. B..	28⅛	28⅛	28	28⅛
80	Western Md...	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1,860	West. E. & M.	57	59⅛	55⅞	56⅞
20	Wis. Central...	42	42	42	42

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE PEOPLES TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,614,758.35,) market value.		$1,619,758.35
Private securities, (book value, $7,346,001.83,) market value		7,351,001.83
Real estate owned		590,081.12
Mortgages owned		1,328,731.50
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		489,158.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		8,340,443.77
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,232,916.92
Overdrafts		771.36
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$4,109,497.11	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	342,147.60	
		4,451,644.71
Specie		1,702,831.33
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		214,670.00
Federal Reserve notes		9,270.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,399,676.98	
Other cash items	8,117.28	
		1,407,794.19
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		100,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		211,255.65
Total		$30,100,528.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	660,178.56	
		1,660,178.56
Surplus on book values	$1,650,178.56	
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$2,812,210.63	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	87,046.33	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	351,042.41	
Deposits by the State of New York	280,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	14,867.54	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	356,431.29	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	21,172,064.30	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	966,184.39	
Demand certificates of deposit	149,170.85	
Other certificates of deposit	272,017.28	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	548,245.42	
Certified checks	193,898.53	
Unpaid dividends	10,276.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	55,705.81	
Total deposits		27,198,610.78
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		100,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$33,867.10	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	86,878.77	
Estimated unearned discounts	20,993.52	
		141,539.39
Total		$30,100,528.73

H. M. TILESTON COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of H. M. TILESTON COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 90 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting on a proposition that the corporation be dissolved forthwith, pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

Dated June 7th, 1916.

ALBERT B. DOD, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WOOL EXCHANGE REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 260 West Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. G. WYLIE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bobra Spark Plug Co., Inc., will be held at the general office of the company at 55 Liberty Street, New York City, in the offices of Kerr, Page, Cooper & Hayward, on Monday, the 17th day of July, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

P. S. LINTON, Secretary.

$72,000.00

CITY OF ASHEVILLE, N.C.

1-24 YEAR SERIAL

5% REFUNDING BONDS

Dated July 1, 1916—Denomination $1,000.

Principal and Interest payable in New York, N. Y.

Legality approved by Messrs. Caldwell & Masslich, New York, N. Y.

WE OFFER ALL OR ANY PART OF THE ABOVE

Subject to prior sale or change in price.

Descriptive Circular on request.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

FROSTBURG, MARYLAND

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $4,190,726.88;) market value.		$4,199,726.88
Private securities, (book value, $10,586,072.55;) market value		10,586,072.55
Real estate owned		255,905.88
Mortgages owned		3,283,525.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		767,751.70
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		47,187,343.87
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		7,086,975.62
Overdrafts		8,942.87
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$7,530,543.09	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	407,386.72	
		7,937,929.81
Specie		7,789,684.40
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		133,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		86,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings		4,534,166.35
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		100,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		650,897.80
Total		$94,457,922.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund	$10,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,372,284.16	
		11,372,284.16
Surplus on book values, $10,517,227.85		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings banks	$2,956,222.82	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	12,012,473.90	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	2,172,014.26	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	40,796,317.45	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	5,745,436.73	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,962,533.87	
Other certificates of deposit	4,182,013.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	1,997,638.45	
Certified checks	701,627.50	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	7,173,877.18	
		79,650,254.18
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		100,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$156,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	138,592.58	
Estimated unearned discounts	40,791.31	
		335,383.89
Total		$94,457,922.23

New York, July 6th, 1916.

To the Stockholders of WEINGARTEN & JENKS, INC.:

Please take notice that the meeting of the stockholders heretofore called for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that Weingarten & Jenks, Inc., be forthwith dissolved, has been adjourned to July 12th, 1916, at 4 P. M., at the office of Abr. A. Silberberg, 256 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. That the meeting will proceed with the business thereof, at the adjourned date, at the time and place above designated.

HARRY JENKS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Wolverine Spark Plug Company, Incorporated, will be held at the general office of the company at 55 Liberty Street, New York City, in the Offices of Kerr, Page, Cooper & Hayward, on Monday, the 17th day of July, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

P. S. LINTON, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, on the 19th day of June, 1916.

Present: Hon. Edward G. Whitaker, Justice.

In the Matter of the Application of the W. H. McCUTCHEON COMPANY, a corporation, for Voluntary Dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of William H. McCutcheon, Clarence Kenyon, Jr., and Ambrose A. Smith, a majority of the Directors of the W. H. McCutcheon Company, a corporation created under the Laws of this State and having its principal office and place of business, located in the County of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed duly verified by the petitioners on the 1st day of June, 1916, from which petition it appears that the case is one of those specified in Section 170 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that it is beneficial to the interests of the stockholders that the said corporation should be dissolved, and on reading and filing notice of this application, dated June 5th, 1916, with proof of due service thereof and of said petition and schedule and of a copy of this order on the Attorney General of the State of New York;

And after hearing James J. Dunn, attorney for the Petitioners, and no one representing the Attorney General:

Now, on motion of James J. Dunn, attorney for the Petitioners, it is

ORDERED that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this Court, at Special Term, Part I., thereof, on the 31st day of July, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is

FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 31st day of July, 1916, in the New York Law Journal and New York Times newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

Enter E. G. W., J. S. C.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $14,774,786.60,) market value		$14,774,786.60
Private securities, (book value, $28,734,552.34,) market value		28,734,552.34
Real estate owned		1,468,392.42
Mortgages owned		571,793.70
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		308,638.86
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		55,341,869.62
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		25,349,221.42
Overdrafts (secured)		267.17
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$29,131,574.66	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	4,924,764.33	
		34,056,338.99
Specie		12,496,807.05
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		147,245.00
Federal Reserve notes		27,300.00
Other cash items		669.09
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		1,000,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$1,066,889.44	
Advances to trusts (secured)	144,747.99	
		1,211,637.43
Total		$175,484,519.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$15,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	3,258,793.74	
		18,258,793.74
Surplus on book values..$18,258,793.74.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$225,455.29	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	2,485,847.74	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	120,650,507.74	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	11,419,102.50	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,019,808.35	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	14,132.31	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	13,785,466.26	
Total deposits		152,600,320.19
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		1,000,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes	$215,146.19	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	249,194.20	
Estimated unearned discounts	161,065.37	
		625,405.76
Total		$175,484,519.69

TO THE HOLDERS OF

MUTUAL TERMINAL COMPANY OF BUFFALO

First Mortgage 4% Bonds.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in the Indenture dated July 1st, 1904, and the Indenture supplemental thereto, dated January 1st, 1909, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, July 13th, 1916, by the undersigned, at its Office, No. 140 Broadway, New York, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price not exceeding 102½% and accrued interest, at which such bonds shall be offered for delivery on Monday, July 17th, 1916, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of One million four thousand three hundred seventy-one dollars and seventy-two cents ($1,004,371.72). Offers should be sealed and endorsed "Offers of Mutual Terminal Company of Buffalo First Mortgage 4% Bonds to Sinking Fund," and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated, New York, June 27, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

UNITED PUBLIC UTILITIES CO.

First Lien 6% Collateral Gold Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article IV. of the Trust Indenture, dated January 1st, 1913, securing the above issue of bonds, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, August 8th, 1916, by the undersigned at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it, as Trustee, at the lowest price, not exceeding 110% of par and accrued interest, at which such bonds shall be offered for delivery on Friday, September 1st, 1916, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of Seventy-six thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents ($76,137.50). The right is reserved to reject any or all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, by CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated July 7th, 1916.

Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co.

Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Erie, Penna., July 3, 1916.

BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Bids for Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company's General Mortgage 3½ Per Cent. Bonds to the amount of $39,880 will be received at the agency of the Company, the Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway, New York, on July 24, 1916, for purchase on July 26th, proposals to be in the hands of the Union Trust Company before three o'clock P. M., and Bonds must be delivered July 26th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days, under the provisions of the Mortgage covering the same.

J. P. SMART, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR AUTOMOBILES.—Office of the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., July 12, 1916, for furnishing and delivering from 1 to 200 Automobiles, roadster type. Further information upon application.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT

BALTIMORE & OHIO

Anything more than that its earnings on the common stock for the 1916 fiscal year were a fraction more than 7%?

Have You Any Definite Idea

WHETHER ITS MAINTENANCE CHARGES MEAN ANYTHING TO THE STOCKHOLDERS?

WHETHER IT IS PHYSICALLY THE SAME ROAD THAT REACHED ITS CAPACITY AND WENT STALE IN 1907?

WHETHER IT IS PREPARED TO COPE WITH THE RISING TIDE OF TRAFFIC?

WHETHER THE EFFICIENCY OF ITS MANAGEMENT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF RESULTS?

WHETHER ITS OUTSIDE INVESTMENTS ON THE WHOLE HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL?

DOW, JONES & CO.

will print on the financial news bulletins and in The Wall Street Journal a series of articles discussing the essentials of the Baltimore & Ohio's present position. The first of these articles will appear

Monday, July 10th

THE DOW, JONES & CO. white slips in every well-equipped financial office must be studied daily by all banking and investment interests.

They hold the FUNDAMENTALS of finance, the NEWS and the ANALYSIS thereof.

Wall Street vibrates on the Dow-Jones news as never before.

What costs the bankers and brokers $600 a year you can get after the market closes or the next morning at $12 a year in

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

SAVINGS BANKS.

Commonwealth Savings Bank

2007 Amsterdam Ave., near 159th St.

Semi-Annual Interest Has Been Declared at **4%** Per Annum. Money deposited on or before July 13th will draw interest from July 1st.

John H. Boschen, Pres. Chas. S. Gaubert, Sec.

American Savings Bank

115 WEST 42D ST. (Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)

Hours 9 to 4; also Mondays 6 to 8 P.M.

Dividend at rate of 3½% per annum. Deposits to July 10th, 1916, draw interest from July 1, 1916.

WM. M. CAMPBELL, Pres't. DAVID ORR, Sec'y. WM. M. HAZELTON, Treas.

Special Notice

To Stockholders of American Coal Products Co.

Office of the Treasurer The Barrett Company (N.J.)

July 1, 1916.

Pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders of the American Coal Products Company at a Special Meeting held at Jersey City, N. J., on January 25th, 1916, all formalities having been complied with, the certificates of stock of the AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY will be exchangeable for those of THE BARRETT COMPANY (N. J.) on the basis of par, on and after July 20th, 1916.

Kindly send your engraved certificates of Common and Preferred Stock, likewise any Full Paid Subscription Receipts of the Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of the AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, which you may hold, to the Registrar and Transfer Company, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City, and receive in exchange for same a like amount in shares of Common and Preferred Stock of THE BARRETT COMPANY (N. J.).

Stock re-issued in the same name does not require endorsement; if, however, same is re-issued in a different name, certificates must be endorsed and accompanied by the customary documents and stamps.

THE BARRETT COMPANY (N.J.)

E. J. STEER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 7th, 1916.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

HOSTETTER-CONNELLSVILLE COKE COMPANY

PURCHASE MONEY BONDS.

The Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company having requested the undersigned as Trustee, to pay and redeem seventy-four (74) of its Purchase Money Bonds, dated February 1st, 1892, out of money available therefor in the Sinking Fund, pursuant to the provisions of its Trust Agreement, with the undersigned as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1892, under which said bonds were issued.

The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, hereby gives notice that at the request of the Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company the Trustee will on August 1st, 1916, redeem bonds bearing numbers as follows:

1010 to 1015, inclusive, and 1020 to 1087, inclusive, and said bonds will on August 1st, 1916, become due and payable at par and accrued interest thereon to said date. The holders of said bonds are hereby notified to present same to the undersigned for payment, with all coupons thereto belonging, on August 1st, 1916. Interest on said bonds will cease on and after August 1st, 1916.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

ERIE LIGHTING COMPANY

First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds due April 1st, 1942.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article III. of the Indenture dated April 1st, 1912, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, July 12th, 1916, at the office of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York, for the sale of sufficient bonds at not exceeding 105% of par and accrued interest thereon to exhaust the sum of Eleven thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty cents ($11,389.60). Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. The right is reserved to reject any or all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

July 1, 1916.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

Five Per Cent. Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The semi-annual installments of interest on Seaboard Air Line Railway Adjustment Bonds amounting to 2½% ($25.00) represented by Coupons Nos. 25 and 26 for $12.50 each, will be paid on and after August 1, 1916, at the offices of Messrs. Blair & Co., No. 24 Broad Street, New York City.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.

By D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary.

New York, June 30, 1916.

INCORPORATED 1827.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

PIERREPONT and CLINTON STS.

New Entrance—300 Fulton St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

4 Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1916, (payable on and after July 20th), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.

LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.

ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.

CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

Union Dime Savings Bank

40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (114th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three & One-half Per Cent. per annum Credited July 1, 1916, and payable on and after Thursday, July 20, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws. Money deposited on or before July 10 draw interest from July 1, 1916.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.

Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.

Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

Corner 8th Avenue & 42d St.

111th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 17, 1916.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

Amount due depositors....$35,051,831.96

Surplus, market values....$2,108,000.11

WILLIAM G. CONKLIN, President.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, Treasurer.

HARRY W. NORDELL, Secretary.

German Savings Bank IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Cor. 4th Av. and 14th St.

New York, June 5, 1916.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, will draw interest from July 1, 1916.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.

A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 17th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which shall have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1916, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.

HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.

EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

July 1, 1916, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.

JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.

WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1916, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after July 17, 1916.

Deposits made on or before July 19 will draw interest from July 1, 1916.

H. E. TENER, President.

GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

Palm Beach

PLATO
Palm Beach
REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE.
THE GENUINE CLOTH
MFD. BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.

Look For This Label

IF IT HASN'T THE PALM BEACH LABEL, IT'S NOT PALM BEACH

Remember that any real success breeds parasites. Make sure your suit is the Genuine.

Palm Beach is an idea born of a real need. Its natural colors are produced by a patented weave that accounts for its unique finish and shape-retaining qualities.

REFUSE THE MAKESHIFTS

Ask for Palm Beach by name and look for the label in the suit you buy.

The Palm Beach Mills-Goodall Worsted Co.
R. K. Mulford Dept., Selling Agents—N. Y.

Cohn-Hall-Marx Co

Commission Merchants

93-95 Franklin Street, New York

Cotton Fabrics

Spring Lines, 1916, for Jobbing Trades, are ready in White Goods and Wash Dress Fabrics

DAVID W. BIOW CO

Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise, Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children,
Every Wednesday
Clothing for Men, Youths & Children.
Office and Salesroom
520-2 BROADWAY

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

EASTERN MERCHANDISE CO., Stocks and Plants Bought. 456 BROADWAY.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE, Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

STOCKS AND PLANTS BOUGHT—10 Lispenard. Tel. 2590 Franklin. FRANK JACOBVITZ.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9944.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

300 LADIES' SUITS
425 DRESSES
WOOLENS
EMBROIDERIES
LACES
Charles Shongood, Auction'r
Will sell on Wednesday, July 12, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.

at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhatan, an up-to-date stock of 300 ladies' suits and dresses, woolens, laces, large lot of embroideries, tucking, crepe, net, silks, plushes, Baffin Seal, astrachan, golfine cloth, lot of cut and unfinished silk waists, etc.

The above stock will be sold in large lots to the trade without reserve.

$60,000
WHOLESALE STOCK OF
JEWELRY
Of M. J. AVERBECK
Large manufacturing concern, retiring from business.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auct'r,
Will Sell on This Day, Monday, July 10, '16,
AT 10:30 A. M., AT
10 MAIDEN LANE, New York City,
A LARGE STOCK OF
Diamond and Gold Jewelry
Consisting of a quantity of Chains, Bracelets, Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Loose Stones, Mountings, Plated Ware, etc.
Only dealers invited.

"A Beautiful Sale in the Park Avenue District."—WISE.
Benj. S. Wise, Auct'r
will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION
To-morrow (Tuesday)
Also Wednesday & Thursday
AT 10:30 A. M. EACH DAY
ENTIRE COSTLY FURNISHINGS
Contained in the residence of
OTTO HORWITZ, Esq.,
106 East 73d St.,
Near Park Avenue
Descriptive Catalogs at the residence.

Autocar Truck.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON
FRIDAY, July 14, 1916,
at 10:30 A. M., at the Garage of the Auto Car Sales Company, at 553 West 23d St.
One Autocar Truck
In Good Condition.

RELIABLE CHAUFFEURS.

Owners of automobiles may find chauffeurs of experience by consulting the Want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

William Leeming
IS NOW READY TO SHOW HIS FULL LINE OF
French and English Novelty Cotton Fabrics
"Made in America."
FOR SPRING 1917
23-25 EAST 21ST ST., NEW YORK.

Collars of Style
William Barker Co.
239 4TH AVE., N. Y. City.

FALL LINE READY JULY 10
QUICK DELIVERIES
A visit to our showroom
WILL PAY YOU
Abraham Lustgarten, 8-10 W. 19th
COATS and SUITS

Witchtex TRADE MARK The Modern Crinoline
For all bouffant or distended effects
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated, Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

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ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5418.
LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS, Commercial Bankers. 100 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway. Telephone 9763 Farragut.

ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

COATS CHINCHILLA SUMMER SALE $3.75
FRANK & FRANK, 141-143 W. 28TH ST.

COATS Fall line of Plush Coats now ready. LEVITMAN & FEIN, 33 West 34th St.

COATS Specialist in Fur Fabric Garments. H. B. RUBIN, 36-46 West 25th Street.

COATS—SUITS—A. ROSENBERG, 1,333 BROADWAY.

Corduroys & Velveteens. Immed. Deliv. Spring Shades. Bacher, 354 4 Av. Mad. Sq. 8644

DINNER FAVORS AND PAPER HATS. Selling Novelty Co., 10-12 East 23d St.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND NOVELTIES. Latest Fashions always on hand William Reiss, 121 East 24th St.

FURS, peltries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE, America's Largest Stock Glove House. 39 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

HOUSE DRESSES $9.00 per dozen up. —STOUTS— Sizes 39 to 51, $10.50 doz. up.
Waldorf Bldg., 2-10 West 33rd St. SHAPIRO BROS.

IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS Shipley-Hollins Co., 44 E. 25 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 80

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 326 Canal St.

MATERNITY SKIRTS The Best in the Market, $2.25 to $6.75 Gustave Baer, 510 Sixth Ave, (near 31st St.)

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $2 to $2.60. L./B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

Petticoats Cotton and Silk. Extraordinary Styles at Extraordinary Low Prices. HORWITZ & CO., 94 Greene St.

RAIN COATS New York Mackintosh Co., 39-41 W. 32d St. and OILED SILK GARMENTS.

SILK WAISTS Largest popular priced silk waist house. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 Broadway.

WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY. E. S. HIRSCH, 3 Maiden Lane.

5c, 10c, & 25c GOODS. THE FIVE AND TEN CENT EXCHANGE 10-12 West 20th Street

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOAKS, &c.—Steinman Bros. of Chicago, buyers of cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, and furs. Apply Mr. I. Steinman, Hotel McAlpin, city.

CLOTHING.—Wanted, job lot men's, youths', children's clothing. Manufacturers' Sales Co., Dept. B, 37 East 19th. 758 Gramercy.

COATS.—Jobber with no manufacturing plant will look at popular-priced cloth and pile fabric coats. 4th floor, 40 West 27th St.

COATS, SKIRTS.—Jobber will look at Fall samples all week. Frank Fishman, 289 Bleecker St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing Fall orders on smart coats and suits; submit samples. Ninth floor, 25 West 31st.

COATS.—Jobber, settled, looking at medium and better line of ladies' cloth coats. 3d floor, 28 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber, (settled,) looking at samples. Third floor, 11 West 25th St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. Third floor, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES, WAISTS, SKIRTS.—M. Nathan & Bro., Johnstown, Penn. Mr. Smith open for jobs cotton and silk dresses, waists, skirts; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben S. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders silk, serge dresses. 137 West 35th, seventh floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; placing orders on good styles. 12 West 31st, 6th floor.

JOBBER ready to look at Fall line children's dresses, 6 to 14. 137 West 25th, 11th floor.

PLUSH COATS.—A Western jobber looking at plush coats only between 9 and 10 Tuesday morning. Call with samples, Room 1,109, 23 East 26th.

SERGES.—Open for quantity of navy French serges for spot cash. R. Siegel & Son, 45 West 25th.

SHOWROOM.—Will buy entire showroom, including lease; loft 75x100; above 25th St. A 85 Times.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Fall line of skirts. Call Monday, between 9-12, 36 East 21st St., third floor.

SNAP-FASTENERS, carded or bulk; immediate delivery. 1,328 Broadway, Suite 742, Greeley 2682.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at better grade Fall suits and coats. 129 West 27th, fourth floor, rear elevator.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits and coats all week. 7th floor, 137 West 35th.

SUITS and COATS.—Jobber placing orders all week. Call with samples, fifth floor, 30th St. entrance, 1,333 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits and coats. Tenth floor, 32 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobber buying suits, $6 to $10. Top floor, 132 West 22d St.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on suits. 14th floor, 1,239 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS.—Looking at samples better kind. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

TAFFETA wanted, all colors, any quantity, at a price for spot cash. Samuel Landau, 21 West 21st St. Gramercy 6375.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at silk and lace waists; bring samples. 10th floor, 16-20 West 32d St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEACH CLOTH.—Have large quantity 36-inch; reasonable price. Tel. Gramercy 6220.

CHARMEUSE and SATIN DRESSES for sale; good colors. Madison Square 9250.

COATS.—Silk jersey; best shades; also corduroy coats, at $1.50; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS and SUITS to close out at sacrifice price. Greenberg, 141 West 26th.

DRESSES.—The best line of children's colored dresses, 50c sellers, exclusively for the jobbing trade, now ready. Phone Stuyvesant 4891 for appointment to see same. Perlmutter-Middelman Co., 85 5th Av.

DRESSES.—The best line of children's colored dresses, $1 sellers, exclusively for the jobbing trade, now ready Phone Stuyvesant 4891 for appointment to see same. I. Middelman & Co., 85 5th Av.

DRESSES.—200 wash dresses to close out at a reasonable offer; good merchandise; also 36 silk dresses. Ph. I. Levenson Co, 39 West 32d

DRESSES—300 wash dresses to close out at reasonable price Graber & Wechsler, 164 West 25th

DRESSES.—Contractors on good evening and street dresses. 18 West 22d, seventh floor.

DRESSES, party and nets, to close out. I. Streicher, 142 5th Av.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quitting business. Henry Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d St. Close out large stock. Also piece goods, &c.

NAVY TAFFETAS and silk jersey sport suits and sport skirts for delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress, 134 West 37th St.

PLUSHES, 40-40, for sale. A. Berger, 27 West 24th St. Farragut 9123.

POPLINS.—Good grade, all shades, for sale. 6th floor, 31 East 28th St.

SEAL PLUSH for sale. Fligel, 19 West 21st St. Gramercy 5142.

SUITS.—300 beach suits to close out. Spring 2512.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALESMEN to cover entire United States, excepting Middle West; exceptional opportunity for men to get well established line; must have following with retail trade; commission basis. Address Box E 336 Times Downtown.

HATS.—I want lines cloth, Java, Porto Rican hats to sell jobbers; want youths' and young men's classy styles. Knight, 17 Waverly Place.

WINDOW TRIMMER and card writer, fresh from State St., Chicago; all new ideas; can handle two additional clothing stores. O. A. Porter, 348 West 31st St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; W. T. Tobin, waists, silk sweaters; 37 West 26th.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; J. S. Andrews, linens; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; Miss K. Moore, waists; Miss Shuter, infants' wear; 212 5th Av.
BOSTON—Goldberg Bros.; B. Goldberg, woolens; Breslin.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; J. Adler, cloaks, suits; 72 Madison Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; P. Bartholomew, furniture, rugs; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. C. Hall, hosiery, gloves, underwear, waists, muslin underwear, knit goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sigrist & Fraley; H. A. Stumpf, carpets, draperies, toys; Prince George.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; W. D. Luthy, rugs, carpets, linoleums; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward Co.; C. Franzl, women's, misses', children's, men's gloves; 43 West 23d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. Silberman, ready-to-wear, bargain basement; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. W. Stein, G. Ward, men's, boys' hats, caps; J. M. Pitcher, millinery; W. A. Benning, boys' clothing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—World Emporium; A. R. Stumer, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; S. Stein, representing; 37 W. 26th.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; C. P. Mooty; laces, waists, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; D. Frank, shoes; 19 E. 24th.
DALLAS, Texas—M. Saul, ready-to-wear; Miss C. Greenstein, millinery; 303 5th Av.; Gregorian.
DENVER, Colo.—Gans Downes Co.; W. D. Downes, general mdse.; 45 East 17th.
DENVER, Col.—Golden Eagle Dry Goods Co.; H. S. Bauman, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; Miss M. McCarthy, waists; Miss Oppenheimer, misses' coats, suits; Miss H. Silberman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss A. Murphy, gowns; Mrs. M. Probst, suits; H. B. Scott, F. Frey, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery, ladies', infants' wear; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Newland Hat Co.; J. A. Gleason, hats; Navarre.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; F. C. Feckensher, furn. goods, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Burnham-Stoepel Co.; A. L. Brevitz, hosiery, furn. goods; J. Wilson, underwear; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. Burrows, skirts, dresses; Breslin.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss K. Sheehan, waists; 75 Spring.
HOUSTON, Texas—W. C. Munn Co.; C. Reis, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,150 B'way; Somerset.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; E. E. Cohen, coats, suits, dresses; 225 5th Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Smith, jobs wash dresses, silk dresses, skirts, waists, &c.; 72 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery Bird Thayer D. G. Co.; George Kennedy, domestics, dress goods, silks; 25 Madison Av.; Herald Square.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; P. C. Barbee, dress goods, silks, velvets; 72 Leonard.
KEOKUK, Iowa—Irwin, Phillips Co.; J. H. McAndrew, domestics, flannels, blankets, dress goods, silks, linens; 72 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—David Baird & Son; J. A. Krazeise, flowers, feathers; G. H. Hettrich, ornaments; C. J. Weaver, millinery; 621 Bwy.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; G. L. Currie, rugs; 22 E. 17th; Park Av.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods, silks; 75 Spring; Murray Hill.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld Locher Co.; J. L. Locher, hats; Miss Lauberheimer, millinery; 640 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Mrs. F. H. Keune, muslin underwear; 1,170 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—Leader Merc. Co.; Murray Cohen, jobs, sport suits, jersey silk suits, wash skirts; 38 West 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; William Dalgarno, linens, white goods; 48 Leonard.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; J. A. Streck, silks; 19 E. 26th; Flanders.
OGDEN, Utah—John Scowcroft & Sons Co.; W. Douglass, ladies' hosiery, underwear; 258 Church.
OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith Co.; J. C. Gelwicks, dress goods, silks; D. Knee, representing; 1,133 B'way.
OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith Co.; C. E. Hutchison, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 1,133 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros; Miss F. Ridley, ladies' wear; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss S. Goodman, cloaks, suits; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. M. Shuart, men's, boy's clothing; 470 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss J. Cronin, ladies' wear; 432 4th Av.
POTTSTOWN, Penn.—Shaner & Romish Co.; R. P. Shaner, dry goods; Grand.
ROCHESTER—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss M. Reynolds, fancy goods; Breslin.
SAN FRANCISCO—Moore, Watson D. G. Co.; B. R. Funston, dress goods, silks, cotton, wash goods; 72 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Prager Co.; A. L. Grossman, women's, misses' suits, coats; 1,133 Broadway.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Merc. Co.; H. W. Walker, furn. goods, underwear; 320 Bwy.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; F. J. Castle, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; W. E. Andriona, laces, ribbons; 43 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Sonnenfeir Millinery Co.; L. Ackerman, millinery; 364 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Merc. Co.; Miss F. Baird, Miss L. Werth, tailored hats; 621 Bwy.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; Mrs. Kern, tailored hats; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Schwartz Importing Co.; A. Schwartz, Fall waists, dresses; 684 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Cloak Co.; I. D. Kline, Fall suits, coats; 95 Madison Av.
ST. LOUIS, La.—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; F. J. Herzog, ladies', children's cloaks; 874 Broadway.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Finch, Van Slycke & McConville; R. M. Jennings, hosiery; 320 B'way; Flanders.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—G. Sommers & Co.; W. A. Buchanan, underwear, hosiery, overalls; 366 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Waldorf Mfg. Co.; Miss N. Stark, muslin underwear; 1,182 B'way.
TORONTO, Canada—Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.; Mr. Cressy, wash goods; Mr. Howell, mail order, wash goods; Mr. Hewlett, underwear; Marbridge Building, Room 728.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; J. V. Clerwent, silks, millinery, flowers, feathers; 320 5th Av.
WACO—Sanger Bros.; H. Wheeler, shoes; 19 E. 24th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; Julius M. Goldenberg, jobs silk and cotton dresses, wash skirts; 15 West 26th.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—McCarthy D. G. Co.; Miss R. Schlosky, gloves; 1,239 Broadway.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. Weber, Sons & Co.; B. F. Weber, millinery, ladies' infants' wear; 334 4th Av.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Louisiana St Rice Milling Co<Moses.
Partola Mfg<Parke, Davis & Co.
Smith<So Pacific Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal Calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323 P. O. Building.

U S<Broder.

Note.—All orders requiring the signature of Judge Chatfield should be submitted by Friday, July 14.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Hickson, Inc<Cornell.
Re CNY (Pier Old 49.)
Re Brogan (Gottwald)
Re Dickstein & Sons (Hoffman.)
Finkelstein<CNY.
Holzrichter<Davis.
Garcia<Marquey.
Helvitz<Balshofer.
Levine<Marcus.
Kennard<Kennard.
Bennett<Bennett.
Dinwiddie<World Film Co.
Sterling Spg Dist Co<Ettenson.
Pleasant Spg Dist Co<Germano.
Smith<Levi.
Udelson<Udelson.
Re Strochak (Arent.)
Greenbaum<Greenbaum.
Brochman<Beyer.
Re CNY (Pier Old 49.)
Re James (Hoadley.)
Re Lee (Bahter.)
Haas<Haas.
Traylor<Levenson Wrecking Co.
Buckley<Claussen.
Gaynor<Graves.
Macel<Bell.
Becker<Rubin Realty Co.
Metz<Metz.
Eckerson<Burch.
Rothschild<Haviland.
Lopez<Asmus.
Adler<Wanamaker.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Blitman<Loeb.
Aldred<Aldred.
Greif<Greif.
CNY<York.
Gladstone<Rutchik.
Kagin<Monmouth Holding Co.
Bunzelman<Bunzelman.
Empire Tr Co<Welch.
Berkowitz<Listisky.
Geller<Talcott.
Kek<Mayforth.
Springer<Springer.
Rauch<Rauch.
Lowenthal<Rosenberg.
Harris<The Tribune Assn.
Krill<Krill.
Trustees, &c, P E Church<Lynn.
Guermandi<Cavagnaro.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Elsworth<Elsworth.
Schwab Bros Co<Colwell Lead Co.
Pfeiffer<Kramer.
Hand<Claussen.
Westwood<Westwood.
Hageman<Hageman.
Re Sheps (Allen.)
Rogers<Rogers.
Woodward<Noble.
Re Lansing Liq Corp.
Ruby<McKeon.
Shugerman<Apfelbaum.
Dry Dock Sav Inst<Glover.
Levien<Goldfinger.
Buckley<Jones.
Sieracki<Phila & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
Clark<Clark.
Re Jayna.
Hirsh<Ind Elec Light & Power Co.
Brill<Brill.
Jas McCreery Realty Co<Sadowsky.
Curtis<Curtis.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Benjamin<Shongood.
Lansing Liq Corp<Heinze, (12.)
Security Mtg Co<Naughton.
Bergkamp<Bluthenthal & Bickert, Inc.
Burns Bros Ice Corp<Whitesell.
U S Grand Lodge Order Brith Abraham<Schindler.
Same<Nashelsky.
Laceby<Laceby.
Vitale<Vitale.
Mowery<Mowery.
Gwirtzman<M R Holding, Inc.
Lane<Butler.
Same<106 East 19th St Co.
Brown<Yates & Porterfield Trading Co.
Isotto Fraschini Motor Co<Quintard, (2.)
Mollenhauer<E A Strout Farm Agency.
Cassazza<Fucini Co.
Re Sherman (Thorner)
Le Roy<O'Connell.
Steeman<Steeman.
Contardi<Contardi.
Klein<Fries.
Welsh<Welsh.
Foti<Foti.
Alexander<Fleischer.
Glazer<Freedman.
Stern<Stern.
Empire Trust<Welsh.
Welensky<Breslin.
Shainin<Shainin.
Re Grossman, (Joseph)
Miller<Miller.
Cruikshank<Donnelly.
Farmers L & T<Renwick.
Kohler<August Belmont Hotel Co.
Warburton<Hall.
People<Le Grand.
Polifeme<Farley.
Perrone<Perrone.
Abrahamson<Steele.
Sandrowitz<Strulovitz.
Mofat<Hall.
Goudie<Goudie.
Stansbury<Stansbury.

PART II.—Goff, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of: Maria Truesdall.
Wills for probate: Jane L. Satterlee, Elizabeth M Flint, Herman Kuhlman, George Law, Florence A. Glendining, John D. Lange, James T. Hyde, Maria L. Pancoast.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—(May Term)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Amos F. Eno.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Livingston<Stewart.
Haefel<Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.
Solomon<Lerner.
Serscher<Bernard.
Gen'l Auto Supply Co<Miller.
Albin<Rafky.
Veber<City R. E. Co.
Wald<Hall.
Kritzer<McGovern.
Bleyfeder<Sicilian Asphalt Pav Co.
Arenson<Gottfried.
Ward<J. C. White Truckman, Inc.
Schwemmer<Dreyfuss.
Greenfeld<Troyansky.
Andresen<Noble.
Kohler<August Belmont Hotel Co.
Frost<Wolf.
Johnson<H. Schedler Eng Co.
Osetti<Bonette.
Thompson<Marseillaise French B'king
Sussman<Nat'l Surety
Smith et al<Little Hungary, Inc.
Zukowsky<Hart.
Dreyfuss<N Y C R R.
Levy<same.
Kanter<Winat.
Dworkowitz<Black.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Brown<Brown—William P. Schoen. Met. Life Ins. Co.<Timme—John J. Rooney. Wronkow<Levy—Eugene Frayer. Pope<Cohen—J. Hampton Dougherty.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Lange<Schlossman—John J. O'Connell. McGrath<Neuberger—Joseph M. Edelson. Feingold<Scheeff—August G. Klages. Nelson<Bardale Realty Corp.—Stanley L. Richter. Re Carnegie Trust Co.—Edward O'Malley. Re Washington Sav. Bk. Co.—Edward O'Malley. O'Donovan<O'Donovan—Wm. M. Seabury. Aversa<Marasco—Archibald E. Baxter.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Rose<Hicks—Winter Russell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Serena Lefkowitz<Mary Arcelon—Ely Rosenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Met. Sav. Bank<Leyam Realty Co.—John F. Conway.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar adjourned until Tuesday, July 11.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Will for probate: Tony Fish.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Singer<Friedman.
Blumner<Amer Land Credit Corp.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Levine<Niemand.
Goldstein<Smiley.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Mfters-Cit Trust<Read.
Re Greater Flatbush Corp (Dodge).
Re same (Elias.)
Re Greenpoint Polish Co-op Sv & L Assn.
Lewis<Howell.
Huber<Lawless.
Jones<Eddy & Sons.
Baldwin<Rackow.
Crane<Davis.
Re Miner.
Gandiosi<Uni Rep Club.
Forbes<People &c.
Simpson<Sire.
Forbes<People &c.
Shaw<Meyers.
Smith & Laughlin Inc<Yondleman.
Morris<Morris.
Sanginnetti<Bracco.
Manton<Bkn & Flatbush Rlty Co.
Da'Silva<McCloskey.
Levin<same.
Re Crescent St (Griffith.)
Leffler<Barker.
Kings County Tr<Clermont Associates
Felgenbaum<Felgenbaum.
Cummings<Hanbury.
N Y Utility Co<Wmsburg St'm L'dry.
Park Place Rest<Norris.
Barrera<McKaigney.
Re Smith.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Gulli<Barsotti.
Donnelly<L I R R Co.
Willmott<same (2).
McWeeney<L I R R.
Gershkowitz<Kosky.
Clark<Altman.
Teshmann<Tehsmann
Sica (inft)<The Lowenthal Co.
Sica<same.
Schneider (inft)<Neary.
Refineries of Olive Oil<Henle.
Re Norton (Winn.)
Watson<Fields.
Lyon<Lyon.
Marsh<Marsh.
Goldman<Goldman.
Silberberg<Wember.
Blakeslee<Int Motor.
Roman<Simons.
Zamparelli<Zamparelli.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Sophia Young, Carl H. C. Preusse, Leiser Rabinowitz, Adeline M. Kipling, Arcangeler Pasquerello, Thomas Mitchell, Patrick Dunn, Sarah Walsh, Ida M. Turner, Louisa Nepple, John W. Fleming, Lyman O. Dana, Bernhard Rehmann, Louisa Friemann.
Administration of: Michael Whalen.
Accounting of: Patrick Hayes, Paul Cassely, Ellen O'Connell, Mary Dixon, Abby J. Evans, Henrietta Calahan, Catherine McKay, George Barlow, Wilbur Warburton.
Estates of: George A. Bartlett, Josephine Buckley, Ellen McGauley, Moses Ulman, Gottlieb Seyfried, Benjamin Aronsky.
Transfer tax of: Eliza Richter.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I., Young J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Clark<Secur Co, (2.)
In re Bronx Pkway C.
Goerck<Goerck.
Lyon<Lyon.
Donahue<Donahue.
Soetemon<McDonald.
Motions:
Brodt C of Yonkers(2)
Rielly<Cedar.
Case for July 11:
Erlanger<Erlanger.

FOREIGN SHIPMENTS FINANCED
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Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:33 | Sun sets..7:29 | Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	Low Water. P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:21	3:06	8:37	9:42
Governors Island	2:15	3:09	8:57	10:16
Hell Gate	4:21	5:15	10:38	11:57

Arrived—Sunday, July 9.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool, July 1.
SS Stampalia, Genoa, June 24.
SS Tiviver, Port Antonio, July 4.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, July 6.
SS Exeter City, Bristol, June 24.
SS Koronga, Boston, July 8.
SS Corning, Stornaway, June 18.
SS Ebbergen, Kirkwall, June 21.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, July 6.
SS Elizabeth Weems, Guadeloupe, July 1.
SS Snestad, Middlesbrough, June 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
*Tuscania	Glasgow	June 24
*Touraine	Bordeaux	June 25
Clare	San Juan	June 30
Gotmarsum	Kirkwall	June 21
Cloughton	London	June 22
Caracas	San Juan	July 4
Monterey	Havana	July 5
Pastores	Port Limon	July 2
Carolina	San Juan	July 5
Elizabeth	Rotterdam	June 23
Roma	Lisbon	June 26
Sao Paulo	Barbados	June 27
Strathleven	Havre	June 26
Antilles	New Orleans	July 5
El Paso	Galveston	July 4
DUE TOMORROW.		
Vandalia	London	June 27
Arnoy	Cardiff	June 27
Cristobal	Cristobal	July 4
Pleiades	Trinidad	July 4
Nueces	Galveston	July 5
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 8
Lampasas	Mobile	July 4
El Oriente	Galveston	July 5
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Iroquois	London	June 27
Strathtay	Havre	June 28
Zealandia	Gibraltar	June 27
Kilpatrick	Cristobal	July 5
Borglun	Puerto Mexico	July 4
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 9
Sliedericht	Rotterdam	June 28
Allianca	Colon	July 6
DUE THURSDAY.		
†Hellig Olav	Kirkwall	July 4
†Regina d'Italia	Gibraltar	July 1
Caserta	Genoa	June 20
Ikalis	Port Talbot	June 28
Onega	Oran	June 24
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 11
Guyahoga	London	June 27
El Siglo	New Orleans	July 8
El Rio	Galveston	July 7
DUE FRIDAY.		
Virginie	Bordeaux	June 30
Korea	London	July 4
Frixos	Piraeus	June 24
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 8
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 11
City of Augusta	Savannah	July 11
El Occidente	Galveston	July 8
DUE SATURDAY.		
St. George	Liverpool	July 1
Selene	Copenhagen	June 28
Gallia	Rotterdam	June 30
St. Ursula	Gibraltar	June 28
Alberto Trevis	Gibraltar	June 28
Napoli	Naples	June 26
Narcis	Las Palmas	June 26

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Palermo, Genoa	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Hercules, Archangel	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Yumuri, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Jelling, Progreso	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Stephen, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hesperides, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Almirante, Kingston	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnesotan, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Munsomo, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montara, Guiana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Alba, Galveston		12:00 M.
Gorredyk, Rotterdam		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mariana, Santiago		12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Belgian Prince, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minas Gereas, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London		12:00 M.
Clare, San Juan		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 9.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 90 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 35 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Siglo, New Orleans to New York, was 51 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 680 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 229 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 150 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Pleiades, Buenos Aires to New York, was 403 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 82 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS W. B. Keene, Brunswick to New York, passed Brunswick Lightship at 6:35 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 508 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 64 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 185 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 535 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 111 miles N. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 152 miles S. at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 356 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, July 9.
SS Tenadores, at Colon, July 9.
SS Kawachi Haru, at Colon, July 9.

Sailed.

SS Lafayette, from Bordeaux, July 9.
SS City of Oran, from Panama, July 7.
SS Ikoma Maru, from Panama, July 7.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Falmouth; also Netherlands and Switzerland, via Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Nieuw Amsterdam.....July 11

Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Celtic.....July 12

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.)—San Guglielmo.....July 12

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Stampalia.....July 15

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia.....July 15

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Kristianiafjord.....July 15

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post)—Touraine.....July 15

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Seattle Maru.....July 10
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..July 13
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Moana.....July 14
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru.....July 16
Hongkong, Philippine Islands, and Java (via San Francisco)—Tjisondari..July 18
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan.....July 20
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....July 20

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 15, SS Touraine.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 27, SS Themistocles.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Stampalia, and at 8 A. M. July 27, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 20, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 15, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 10 A. M. July 12, SS San Guglielmo, and at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Stampalia.

Hudson River Day Line

Through service between New York and Albany with direct rail connections to all points North, East and West.

Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves daily, except Sunday, Desbrosses St., 8.40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9.20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9.45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves daily, except Sunday, Desbrosses St., 9.40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10.20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10.50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return.

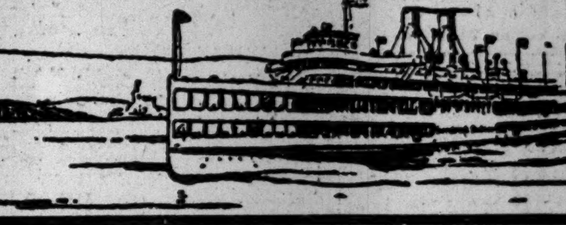
Special Trips Every Saturday to Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12.30; W. 42d St., 1.00; W. 129th St., 1.20 P. M. Arriving Albany 10.45 P. M.

Desbrosses St. Pier Tel. Spring 4141. New York

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2.20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2.45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or WEST POINT, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8.10 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE From foot of Christopher St., at 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., daily except Sunday, for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with Day Line. Tel. Spring 1097.



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Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
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CATSKILL EVENING LINE
See Hudson River Day Line Adv.

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NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
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SAXONIA...........SAT., JULY 22, 5 P.M.
CARPATHIA.........SAT., JULY 29, 5 P.M.
*CAMERONIA........SAT., AUG. 5, NOON
ORDUNA............SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
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Philadelphia..July 15 | Finland..July 19

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The southern disturbance still persists in weak form over Northeastern Alabama, with continued general rains over Tennessee and the South Atlantic States, and showers in Alabama. The rain area extended into Kentucky, the Virginias, and the District of Columbia, and there were also local thunder showers in New England and Eastern New York. It is considerably cooler east of the Mississippi River, except in the Upper Lake region. There will be showers Monday in the Atlantic States, except Northern New England and Florida, continuing Tuesday in the South Atlantic States. It will be warmer Monday in the East Gulf States, and on Tuesday in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate variable, mostly southeast and south; Middle Atlantic, moderate east and southeast; South Atlantic, fresh south, except moderate off Florida coast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware.—Showers Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Eastern New York.—Partly cloudy Monday, showers in extreme south; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Southern New England.—Partly cloudy Monday, local thunder showers; Tuesday fair.

Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio.—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	59	74	4 P. M.	78	70
6 A. M.	59	72	6 P. M.	78	69
9 A. M.	69	74	9 P. M.	72	66
12 M.	76	72	11 P. M.	69	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 10 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:40—58 W. 86 St.; Schift & Koholhepp	$500
2:40—88 Willett St.; Isadore Hallander	Slight
2:40—126 Rivington St.; Benj. Liebowitz	Slight
5:25—647 E. 11 St.; Chas. Galapkin	Slight
9:10—73 W. 116 St.; David Uttal	Slight
P. M.	
1:50—Front of 264 W. 68 St., (auto;) C. E. Kline	Slight
1:30—104 E. 98 St.; Mary Butler	Slight
2:15—414 W. 57 St.; Nathan Ottinger	Slight
3:30—2,534 7 Av.; Cohen & Rosenbaum	Slight
3:30—215 W. 147 St.; Mr. Albarez	Slight
6:42—52-58 Duane St.; W. Alders	Not given
7:00—357 E. 58 St.; Dora Campbell	Slight

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10, including telephone and stenographic services; highest class location. Apply Albert G. Schwartz, Room 1,106, McCutcheon Building, 341-347 5th Av.

House, store; location good; wholesale, retail cigars. 297 Greenwich St., near Chambers St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Colonial House With 85 Acres.

Executrix Sale by Public Auction July 14th, at 10 o'Clock, of the McClellan Farm, HAVERHILL, MASS.

The splendid old house has 20 rooms, mostly paneled, 5 open fireplaces, all modern improvements; wide outlook over shrubbery. Large barns in excellent repair; 250 apple trees, 750 pear and peach trees coming into bearing. The land is fertile, highly cultivated, with a full line of machinery. It is fenced with double stone walls. Pine grove; cemented spring of one of the purest in New England. Lake frontage of 1,300 ft. Herd of registered Holsteins will be sold the same day—A. R. O., daughter of Colontha Johanna Lad, 3 granddaughters, grandson, and 3 granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs. Write for catalogue to FRANK E. WATSON, Auctioneer. On July 18th will be sold old family art glass and china which belonged to Gov. Trumbull of Conn. and Col. Benjamin Pickman of Salem, Mass. Also valuable furniture. Heppelwhite, etc., and rare bric-a-brac.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FORCED TO SELL

my newly decorated 7-room cottage, all modern improvements, bath, electricity, gas, &c.; large grounds for poultry and garden; near station, trolley and stores; good neighborhood; fast building section; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; wonderful bargain, $3,700, worth $4,500; must have $250 cash at once; will take $18 per month for balance. B. Klotz, 349 E. 14th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Villa Alta, Sell or Rent

Most attractive fireproof house in Westchester; 12 rooms; also reception and billiard halls; 3-car concealed garage; every city improvement and advantage, including gas and sewers; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 5 minutes' walk from depot; photograph and description on request. George H. Mills, Colonial Heights, Yonkers.

New Dutch Colonial House.

For sale or rent, 10 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat, gas and electric light; high elevation; fine shade trees; garage; plot, 100x100; in restricted residential neighborhood. Particulars on request. A. Reiner, 1,118 Tribune Bldg., New York.

Bargain—For Sale or Rent.

Georgian Colonial, new house planned and built by private gentleman for his own comfort at Colonial Heights, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; sewers; electric light, gas; high elevation; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; attractive sleeping porch; large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON 10,000 SQUARE FEET

$100

HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE WARRANTY DEED. FINEST SOIL FOR FARMING.

$5 Down. $2 Monthly

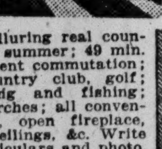
Call or write for free R. R. tickets. B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

$25 MONTHLY

and small amount down buys fine all-year bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, with modern improvements; near bay and beach; 40 minutes from heart of city; title guaranteed. South, Box 151 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BIG BARGAIN near the City



$9,000 HOME
$7,250
EASY TERMS.
Dainty All-Year 9-Room Home
2 BATHS.

on plot 100 x 186 feet; high and healthy; in select neighborhood; most alluring real country near city; cool in summer; 49 min. to N. Y. City. Excellent commutation; near large lake, country club, golf; ideal boating, bathing and fishing; schools, markets, churches; all conveniences; electric light, open fireplace, steam heat, beamed ceilings, &c. Write or 'phone me for particulars and photo.

E. A. MANCHESTER,
170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1522—Cort.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Wholesalers—Hotel Supplymen, Etc.

LARGE STORE 634 9th Avenue. betw. 44th & 45th Sts.

In heart of middle West Side. Especially fine show windows. Abundant trade in neighborhood. Suitable any business. Apply

$115

HENRY WACKER 362 W. 45TH ST. Bryant 446.

Fine Large Corner Space. One Flight

Suitable for Banking Office, Custom Tailoring, Ladies' Furnishings or Other Mercantile Business. Splendid Opportunity for Right Party. Immediate Possession; Terms Reasonable.

Apply to Agent on Premises, Room 904, 93 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

ADJOINING PROSPECT PARK.
2-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 2 furnaces, good transit, $5,400; little cash; balance as rent.
Full particulars, Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

NINE-ROOM HOUSE, three blocks from sound; boating, bathing privileges; Penn. Station 30 minutes; terms easy. N 169 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Langdon Terrace, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Handsome, modern stucco dwelling, tile roof, 11 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, garage. Beautiful plot, fronting two streets. High, commanding location, restricted neighborhood. Convenient to several railroad stations. Price $25,000. Unencumbered. Rent $2,400. Might consider small rented business property in exchange, but no apartment houses. Owner leaving city. Photo by request. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 2 beautiful, large bedrooms with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123 Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, etc., soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Downtown.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm with a 6-room house, barn, etc., room for chickens; garage, lawn, paths, shrubs, all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sell for $300 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Will sell a plot of choice waterfront lots, Atlantic Ocean property, 50 minutes by electric trains from heart of city; restricted community; no assessments; very low prices; terms. P. G. Hough, Room 509, Century Bldg., N. Y. C.

Have fine home, right on shore front, everything strictly up-to-date and new; big plot, restricted neighborhood, nothing finer; will sell very cheap; buyer only needs $450 cash. Inquire Mr. Bard, 608, 1 West 34th St.

Want to sell my cosey 6-room house, with a nice, large garden plot, for $100 down and $12 monthly; near city and trolley; right price to good party. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Frank C. Briggs, 2 Rector St.

Ridgewood, N. J., Bargain.—Modern seven-room house must be sacrificed, 1½ acres, 100 fruit trees; located on beautiful macadam road, five minutes from station; house has all improvements, large piazza; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

$200 buys a block of 7 lots near water at Prospect Point, Lake Hopatcong; balance on easy terms. Address Burchell, 904 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

For sale or rent, 35 miles from New York, New Jersey hills, 10-acre farm, seven-room house, all improvements. Owner, 40 Withers St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone 1374 Greenpoint.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, COUNTRY PROPERTY. 546 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Modern brick factory, about 35,000 square feet floor space, mill construction; power plant, economical heating system, automatic sprinklers, low rates for insurance, public water and electric current. Conveniently located on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., one hour from New York City, 750 feet frontage on three streets. Plant is in operation and will be sold for one-half its value. One-half of purchase price can remain on mortgage. Address S., 85 Spring St., South Norwalk, Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Heron Island, Maine.—Bargain, small amount down, two-story bungalow, 40x70, neatly furnished, splendid views, hotel and other cottages on Island, three lines of steamboats daily, near Boothbay Harbor; photos. H. M. McClave, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. C.

Real Estate Wanted.

Kew, Forest Hills, neighboring developments; desire to rent 7-8 room unfurnished house for the year, with option of purchase. Apartment F-4, 600 West 144th St., N. Y.

Run down property placed on paying basis by us. R. P., Times Harlem.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Brooklyn, Long Island, Jersey, and Westchester; one and two family houses and flats to exchange; will take lots or smaller property on account; balance mortgage or cash, brokers' note. Gilbert Elliott, 2 Rector St., New York. Tel. 879 Rector.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.

Wanted, $5,000 chattel mortgage; $30,000 security. P 40 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Kissel, 1915, 4-cylinder, five-passenger sedan, (all-year car); guaranteed; Kissel, 1916, 6-cylinder demonstrator, five-passenger; guaranteed.
Clodio & Engs, Inc., 245 W. 55th.
Tel. 510 Col.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, Inc., 1,880 Broadway.
Packard 1915 "3-38" touring.
Packard 1915 "4-48" touring.
Cadillac 1915 landaulet.

Stevens-Duryea 7-passenger 1912 model "AA" touring car; fully equipped and good mechanical condition; price $500; ideal car for renting. Harry C. Beaver, 22 W. 61st St., City.

For Sale.—1916 late model, Mitchell Six; 4-passenger roadster run one month; perfect condition; extra tire, search light; price $1,000. E 242 Times Downtown.

Packard, (1916,) twin six touring, 1-35.
Rolls-Royce, (1913,) landaulet touring.
Lancia, (1913,) runabout; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Stearns Knight, 1916, run 1,900 miles; brand new; owner at Mexican border; must sell; $900. Tel. 3848. M. H.

50 Simplex, perfect, 7 passenger, up-to-date, self-starter; price right. Du Charme, Hotel Netherland.

Buicks, Overlands, Hupmobiles, Scripps, Hudsons, &c. Lexington Used Car Dept., 1,700 Broadway.

Packard twin six, excellent condition. L. J. McCracken, Circle Building. Telephone 4120 Columbus.

Mercers, Cadillacs, Dancias, Packards, S. G. V.'s, many others. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Packard twin six, excellent condition. L. J. McCracken, Circle Building. Telephone 4120 Columbus.

Simplex roadster; big bargain; perfect. Du Charme, Hotel Netherland.

Packard 1916 twin six touring car; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES.
HIGH CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars; polite, liveried chauffeurs.
Hour, day; special rates month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

For Hire—Packard seven-passenger; by day, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 9082.

NEW YORK TO PHILA., $7.50.
Leave New York Wed. and Sat. 3 P. M.
Leave Phila. Friday and Sun. 3:30. Phone Worth 248, Extension 20.

Handsome seven-passenger 1915 Chalmers; weekly, monthly; exceptional service. Tinker. Morningside 7100.

New Packard "six" touring; $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8838.

FOR HIRE.—1915 Packards; hour, day, monthly preferred; reasonable. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

AUTOMOBILES. — RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

1916 seven-passenger Chalmers; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3461.

Renault landaulet for hire or sale. Lincoln Square Garage. Phone Col. 6848. Lambert.

Packard six-cylinder, Lozier touring car, hour, day, or month. Plaza 5440.

Packard 7-passenger touring for hire; hour, day, week; reasonable. Tel. 3828 Schuyler.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

A magnificently furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths, private dining room, in leading hotel, New York City, for rent cheap till Oct. 1, or exchange for small country home near town. A 93 Times.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel Conveniences; apartment house rates.
Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA. R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
SPECIAL RATES TO COLUMBIA STU- N
DENTS. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express cars and bus lines; references; just completed; special weekly rates. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th.—Between Broadway and Riverside; newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

2 & 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
Completely furnished
high-class elevator house;
most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

Cool, airy suite, two or three rooms, near Riverside; high-class elevator apartment; seventies; conveniently located for business woman. Telephone 9616 Schuyler.

Furnished—West Side.

Artistically furnished, modern kitchenette apartment until October; 3 cool rooms; new Steinway grand; very reasonable. 236 West 70th St.

To sublet, furnished, at Hotel San Remo, 74th St. and Central Park West, a very desirable apartment of four rooms and bath. Inquire at hotel, Apartment 714.

To Sublet.—Eight-room apartment, comfortably furnished for the Summer; reasonable rent; immediate possession.
The Estling, 223-224 Riverside Drive.

Private family will sublet 2 large front rooms on Washington Heights, attractively furnished, every convenience; 6 weeks, longer. P 120 Times.

80th, 218 West.—Attractive home apartment, complete; refined tenants; $60; long as desired; inquire janitor. White.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 MURRAY HILL. 507 5TH AV.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Oceanic Apartments, 137 West 82d.—High-class 3, 4, 6 rooms; piano.

Unfurnished—East Side.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

48th, 350 West.—Six rooms, bath; hot water supply; $29.
9th Av., 632, (near 48th.)—Five rooms, floor through; range boiler; $20-$22.
50th, 450 West.—Six-room flat; $23; range boiler.
FEIST & CO., 408 West 42d St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 and 4 rooms.
Maid Service; Meals Served, $1,000 to $1,500.
Agent on premises. Tel. Columbus 3996.

234-238 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Sublet—Five-room elevator apartment; immediate possession. 6D, 245 Ft. Washington Av.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms,
bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.,
108 Beach 66th St., Gaston Av. Station.
On ocean, 30 minutes from Broadway (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house; (100 guests, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table; room and board, $10, $20; special week-end rate, $6, Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, including room, meals, railroad ticket, ocean bath. Phone 415 Hammels.

THE PINES, Hempstead, Long Island.—Beautifully situated, near Garden City; best accommodations, excellent table and service; convenient for commuters; booklet. Telephone 455 Hempstead.

AMITYVILLE.—Water front; few adults accommodated; garage; bathing; fishing. Box 487. Telephone 245.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH.
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Pennsylvania.

Family on 300-acre farm, Montrose, Penn., will take children to board during Summer; constant supervision. For immediate interview in city phone Gramercy 5462.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

FASHION description writer wanted, applicant must be under 25; well educated and keenly interested in dress; college graduate preferred; write stating age, qualifications, previous experience if any, and hour convenient for interview, to A. L. G., Butterick Building, Spring and McDougal Sts., New York.

LAUNDRESS wanted. Apply at the Seaside Hospital, New Dorp, Staten Island.

STENOGRAPHER.—Retail automobile experience; small telephone switchboard, filing; intelligent, strictly business, quick thinker, grasp of detail, good memory, &c.; $15 weekly. P 119 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, long experienced only. Registration free. Van Tyn, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS; ALSO TYPIST.
Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES at an institution known throughout the country for thorough work; registered by the Regents of the State of New York; individual instruction; Summer session.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Summer term. Aeolian Hall, 35 W. 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly rates to Teachers and Students.

19TH, 234 EAST.—Alcove room, luxurious bath; electricity, 'phone; private house.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; also small room; all conveniences; telephone.

40TH, 5 EAST—275 MADISON AVE.
Elegant double, single rooms, private baths, electricity; $3, $4, $7, $10 weekly. Phone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Suites; parlor, bedroom, bath; room with piano; single room. Mrs. E. Shaw, Agent.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Large and small rooms; electric light; private bath; telephone; quiet surroundings.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large front room; also small; with, without kitchenette; every convenience.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming accommodations, perfect ventilation; en suite, single; electricity, shower baths; references.

22D, 427 WEST.—Comfortable large, cool room; hot water; well-kept house; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; high-class references; electricity.

48TH, 10 WEST.—607 FIFTH AVE.
Handsomely furnished suites; single, double rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone; $5-$15 weekly, or $20 to $60 monthly.

49TH, 66 WEST. — Well-appointed, ground-floor suite; separate entrance; also other large, airy rooms; Summer rates; every convenience.

52D, 43 WEST.—Large single room; private bath, electricity, delightfully cool; Summer rates.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large room; electricity, telephone; private bathroom; gentlemen only; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small, cool; elevator; Summer rates. Sewell.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Delightfully cool room; electricity; low rates; telephone 271 Columbus.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Well-furnished single room; elevator, electricity, telephone.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Cheerful room; suitable studio, living; electricity; every convenience. Plaza—3655.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Two comfortable single rooms; continuous hot water; telephone; refined; gentlemen.

69TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful, cool rooms, suite; private bath; Summer rate; telephone.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must see to appreciate; telephone; references.

70TH, 105 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, airy room for one, two; also small room; conveniences; private house.

70TH, 284 WEST.—Bachelor accommodations, $5 up; suite, bath connecting. Columbus 806.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually attractive, high-class rooms; private baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 269 WEST.—Will accommodate two gentlemen for Summer; very reasonable; call.

73D, 260 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS ESPECIALLY SOLICITED, PARLOR DINING ROOM; SEPARATE TABLES, TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS, 50c.; WEEKLY RATE TABLE BOARDERS, $5.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Airy, clean rooms; also front basement, conveniences; $4-$9.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms, with or without private baths; electricity; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; board optional; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; single or suite; electricity; unusual rates; July-August; meals optional.

77TH, 102 WEST.
Attractive, cool rooms; all conveniences.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 305 WEST (SCHUYLER 3917).
Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Cool medium and single rooms; electricity, telephone; $3.50-$5; references.

West Side.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Cool, attractive front room, adjoining bath; elevator; exclusive. HOLTON.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Elegant cool rooms, adjoining bath; kitchenette; $6; single room, $3.

81ST, 265 WEST.—Large, cool suite or single room; apartment; shower. Pearson.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, large rooms, adjoining bath; twin beds; running water; subway, elevated; $4-$7. Schuyler 3750.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small furnished rooms, electric lights, private bath; references.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Cool, clean, large, small rooms; private baths; kitchenette; rates.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; electricity; telephone; private house.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, bath, $6; gentleman only.

88TH ST., 173 WEST.—Large room, sleeping porch; all conveniences. Telephone 7792 Riverside.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near park; rooms, $3.50-$5; room with bath, $10; electricity.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to baths; private house.

94TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool back parlor, private bath; all conveniences; electricity; select house.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house, well furnished front room, bath, telephone, $6.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; telephone; bath.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; gentleman. Inquire elevator.

108TH ST., 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front room; private family; gentleman; reference. Rogers.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; 7th floor; $6-$8.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room. Apt. 4 east.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Attractive room or suite; convenient Riverside, Columbia. Apartment 8 West.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool front room; all modern conveniences; references. Rowland.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; all improvements; private family; reasonable. Apt. 24.

122D, 137 WEST.—Two desirable single rooms; water; clean, private house; subway.

124TH, 557 WEST. — Front housekeeping suite, double and single rooms; elevator. Apt. 32.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large front room; spacious closets; gentleman; $3; American family; references.

137TH, 311 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; suitable for two; private house.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Well ventilated; Hudson view; $7; convenient location; elevator. 4B.

144TH, (668 Riverside Drive.)—Large, airy room; running water; private family; gentlemen. Apartment 25.

ATTRACTIVE, cool, clean rooms; exclusive house; parlor guests use. 56 W. 84.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454.—Apt. 49; single room; private bath; gentleman; $5 weekly.

Large, cool room with private bath, for one or two gentlemen; private family; near Drive and convenient to 96th St. subway express station; references. Phone River 7441 or P 11 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (103d.)—Phone Riverside 1058. Attractive outside room, with bath; bachelor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224.—Comfortable furnished room, facing Drive; moderate; gentleman.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 808, (corner 151st.)
Attractive rooms; private house; every convenience; breakfast if desired; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 850.—Attractive large, small rooms. Private home. Modern conveniences. Subway.

WEST END AV., 936.—Beautiful front room, three windows; Summer rates. McNamee.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

99th, 245 West.—Large front room, newly decorated, hot and cold water bath adjoining; private house.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN wishes room, with or without board. P 90 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Exceptionally nice, airy rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (Near 39th.)—Handy 5th Av. stores and theatres; teachers' residence; $8-$12. Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 218.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; unexcelled board; electric light; phone; table guests.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class rooms, with board, private baths; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 322 WEST.—Summer home, finest residential section Riverside Park, overlooking Hudson; large, small rooms, single or en-suite. Columbus 1085.

72D, 258 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, baths; also single rooms; fine table.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Room, with bath; cool; near Park; Summer rates.

76TH, 127 WEST.—Airy rooms; superior table; cool dining room; reasonable.

76TH, 237-239-241-243 WEST.—Large and small rooms; fine location; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST (344 West End Av.)—Elegant suite, cool double, single rooms, private bath; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; board optional; Southerners accommodated; subway, "L."

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST. — Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large and small room; private baths; Southerners accommodated.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Second-story room; private baths; twin beds; excellent board.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Refined Southern family offers a few attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large front rooms, bath; meals; those accustomed to best home living.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; delightful location; excellent cuisine; reference; table guests; reasonable rates.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Cool, modern house, excellent service and table; delightful Summer location.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

West Side.

94TH, 16 WEST. — Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; near Park; telephone.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms and bath, private residence; board optional.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Subway, Riverside; most healthy section; Audubon; bright, cool, comfortable rooms; good meals; piazza; sociable surroundings; $6 to $9, single; $14 up, two; tourists accommodated; pamphlet. 2757 Audubon.

152D, 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large, well-furnished rooms; running water; electric light; home table; refined surroundings. Audubon 4678.

AMERICAN, refined private home; large, beautiful, new elevator apartment; delightfully cool location, Riverside Drive, facing Park; desire married couple, paying guests. Telephone Morningside 9411.

MANHATTAN AV., 865, (Corner 115th.)—Near elevated and Morningside Park; cool, pleasant rooms; excellent meals; all comforts; Summer rates; social surroundings. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

ONE COUPLE only in spacious apartment overlooking park; real home. Z 208 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double rooms, overlooking Hudson, with superior board, $10-$12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

WEST END AV., 696, (94th.)—With private family, charming suite, whole second floor; shower bath, bed, living room; singly, en suite; board optional; home cooking; references.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d St., opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room, also single room, singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Room, floor, suite, board; very reasonable; table board.

WEST END AV., 322 (75th)—Cool rooms; subway, bus; conveniences; excellent services.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

New, completely furnished, most attractive 7-room cottage; bath, telephone, gas, trolley, near stations; midway New York, Philadelphia; no mosquitoes; low commutation; beautiful country stone roads; $50 month; yearly $30. Gutelius, Flowerfield Farms, Hopewell, N. J.

To Rent for August and September.—Furnished residence, with improvements, in the hills of central Massachusetts; a delightful vacation spot. W. L. Osborn, Leicester, Mass.

Furnished cottages to rent. Robert S. Guy, Wading River, L. I.

At Kew Gardens, L. I., 17 minutes from Penn Terminal, two rooms, bath; July, August, or longer; $25 a month. Telephone 2829W Richmond Hill. Write A. B. Forbes.

Camden, on the coast of Maine; fully furnished; attractive cottage on Dillingham Point, near the water; moderate rent. E. L. Dillingham, 599 5th Av.

Cottage in Berkshire to rent, furnished; boating, bathing, tennis; $250; reference. Address Berkshire, Monterey, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Controlling interest in large manufacturing plant; established, permanent trade; machinery and equipment new; business in excellent condition; present making $1,500 a month, more later; do not write unless you have forty to fifty thousand. E 321 Times Downtown.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

$2,000 will buy a good-paying Index Card system business outright; largest firms in N. Y. on our books. Wonderful opportunity. Other interests reason for selling. E 257 Times Downtown.

Pacific Coast agent, well acquainted in hosiery and fancy goods departments, is desirous of adding additional line in conjunction with the one he now represents. Address P 38 Times.

Partner with $10,000 wanted by wholesale concern doing large cash business; drawings $100 weekly; investment secured. Poole, 124 Rivington.

LADIES' APPAREL SHOP.
Well established business; owner having other business, will sell at cost stock and fixtures under $5,000. P 55 Times.

Best general store on Long Island; old-established money maker; an unusual opportunity. Y 369 Times Annex.

Young man with abundance of business ability (24) will invest $300 and services in established business. P 37 Times.

Prosperous manufacturing business desires treasurer; Dun's, Bradstreet's references; investment required. Z 214 Times Annex.

Restaurant privilege, with furnishings, to let; apply evenings after 7. 727 7th Av.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Experienced, well educated man for translations, Spanish and French. Nicolay, 200 West 147th.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Clothing.

Men's Credit Tailors.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Broad-gauged; retail automobile experience; able to systematize office and service station; quick-witted, grasp of detail; $30 weekly. P 118 Times.

ARTIST.—Black and white designer for lettering and Ben Day work for photo engraving purposes; first-class men only; salary. Address, Art Manager, Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J.

BOY or young man; neat appearance; good opportunity. P 115 Times.

CASHIER wanted in bakery and lunch room; must have sufficient knowledge of business to be occasionally left in charge; state particulars, experience, and salary expected. E 250 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, stenographer, formerly teacher; desires position; morning hours. E 261 Times Downtown.

DESIGNERS.—Two first-class black and white designers for lettering and Ben Day work for photo engraving purposes. Address, Art Manager, Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J.

EXPERIENCED TOWERMEN and TELEGRAPH OPERATORS wanted for station work on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply W. H. Foster, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

HANDY MAN, experienced with tools; wages $40 per month. Apply 9 A. M., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

IRON WORKERS.—Must be experienced in laying out and erecting stair work; steady work, good pay. Write The Ornamental Iron Work Co., Akron, Ohio.

MACHINISTS.—First-class machinists wanted; toolmakers and toolsetters for hand screw machines; also operators on hand screw and Gridley machines. Poole Engineering and Machine Co., Woodberry, Baltimore, Md.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN by a large manufacturing company, several first-class designers; state experience and salary expected. Y 318 Times Annex.

MEN (several) wanted to sell live article; good commission. Call any morning, Saacke & Price, Inc., 17 East 24th St.

PASTRY COOK, second cook, and kitchen man. The Seaside Hospital, New Dorp, S. I.

SALESMAN on linens required; thoroughly experienced retail salesman, not over 30 years of age; only those accustomed to high-class retail trade. Apply by letter only, giving all particulars and salary required, to William Coulson & Sons, 429 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Several bright young men, neat address, as floor salesmen; applicants having experience in furniture line preferred; state age, experience, and full particulars; salary $10 week. Salesmen, 262 Grand St., Advertising Agency.

SALESMEN.—Stock salesmen wanted for the only industrial gasoline proposition in Canada to work on commission basis. Apply by mail to Albert B. Wolfe, 302 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign mfr.; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 3 Stone St.

SALESMEN WANTED—STOCK, BOND, OR SPECIALTY MEN WITH CLEAN RECORDS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE EARNINGS; COMMISSION, WITH ADVANCES. A 86 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK. — Thoroughly experienced; competent to wait on trade; not afraid of hard work; steady position, good salary to accepted applicant. Address E 277 Times Downtown.

SPANISH professor wanted, capable addressing large audiences both excellent English and Spanish; must have marked ability as public speaker. Apply Room 73, Chemists' Building, 50 East 41st St.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED.
This company can employ several additional first-class workmen in this line and offers the following inducements: Good wages, steady employment, clean, sanitary factory, high-grade work, and one of the best cities in the country in which to live; in applying state age, rate of wages expected, and give a brief description of previous experience. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn.

WINDOW TRIMMER and ticket writer, experienced. Saul Bros. Co., Department Store, 150th St. and 3d Av.

WIRE WORKERS.—Must have experience in channel iron work; steady work, good pay. Write The Ornamental Iron Work Co., Akron, Ohio.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

BOYS—STENOGRAPHERS.
Bookkeepers who are competent. Typist. Cost time and production man. Draftsmen. Machine, tool, and fixture draftsmen. Concrete and power house men. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

SITUATIONS WANTED MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

ACCOUNTANT, (37,) seeks the attention of a progressive employer who will offer $3,000 for an energetic, capable accountant, with excellent record and wide practical experience in Public Utility, Cost, General Accounting, and Efficiency Engineering. E 262 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

BANKER-ENGINEER. — Scotchman, wide experience, wishes executive position with engineers or land company. G. S. D., 1,184 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

BARTENDER—Competent bartender wishes position in club or good hotel; 6 years' experience; 33 years old; good habits; excellent references. P 63 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) double entry, trial balance; experienced; best references. G. L., 140 Norfolk.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (28,) experienced, educated, trustworthy, references, desires responsible connection. P 33 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, expert, seeks opening; moderate salary; college education; reliable. E 322 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, neat appearance, high school graduate, knowledge of Spanish, desires clerical position. Jerome Seplow, 1,484 First Av.

CHAUFFEUR. — Single; mechanic, careful driver, wishes position; 2 years' experience private, commercial. Adams, 401½ East 70th St.

CHAUFFEUR desires situation; willing, honest, and sober; a careful driver; best reference. Thorsen, 52 Morton St., City.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (23,) high school teacher, English, desires position as private secretary or corresponding clerk; Summer offer considered; best references. Kramer, 498 East 138th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (22,) seeks any commercial opening; any salary; knows bookkeeping and typewriting; business experience. B. H. Plesser, 131 Avenue A.

MANAGER. — HIGH-GRADE EXECUTIVE AND BUSINESS BUILDER, CAPABLE ORGANIZER, FINANCIAL MANAGER, AND BUYER, FULLY CONVERSANT WITH ALL BRANCHES OF CORPORATION AND FACTORY ACCOUNTING, HAS SOUND BUSINESS JUDGMENT AND FORESIGHT AND ADAPTABILITY TO CHANGING CONDITIONS; YOUNG, ENERGETIC, AND RESOURCEFUL; CAPABLE HANDLING A LARGE PROPOSITION; SUCCESSFUL RECORD; PRESENT EMPLOYERS RETIRING. Z 204 TIMES ANNEX.

ONE experienced credit, installment, and general office desires morning's work. N 116 Times.

PRACTICING CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 17 years' practical manufacturing experience, desires connection as controller or similar capacity; have organizing and executive ability, and giving up public accounting because of constant absence from home. Z 223 Times Annex.

PRODUCTION ENGINEER—MANAGER.
Experience covers manufacture of hardware, machinery novelties, automobiles and accessories, lithographed cans and signs, lighting fixtures in factories ranging 100 to 800 employes; excellent record; can accept position immediately. P 60 Times.

PUBLISHERS, printers, do you want a man familiar with printing, paper, buying? If so communicate with P 116 Times.

Renting agent, apartments and collector; reliable; married; security; references. P 114 Times.

RETAIL GROCER wishes situation with house offering opportunity to work up for traveling salesman; South American exporting house preferred. R. C., 1,132 Walker Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN, married, has big following among millinery jobbers and manufacturers, also cloak and suit trade, desires permanent connection. E 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat appearance; accurate in transcription; willing and obliging; $9. Rudolph Holdgrum Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

YOUNG MAN, 20, bright, energetic, desires position with advancement; high school graduate; two years office assistant. P 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) 4 years' experience clerical work; highest references. E 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) intelligent, honest, trustworthy, desires position with advancement. N 165 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, high school graduate, neat, honest, and industrious, desires position in office. E 269 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position, opportunity become salesman. Saver, 850 East 167th.

YOUNG MAN, clean-cut, (23,) stenographer, (beginner,) knowledge bookkeeping; forceful correspondent. E 338 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY; efficient, executive ability; excellent business training; $18. E 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast, accurate, neat; will work hard for advancement; $8. Nellie Margolies, Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER. — Bright, capable, and willing; neat appearance; $8. E 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; reliable; reference former employer; $10. E 331 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Familiar with carbon copying, filling-in letters and the like; knowledge of multigraph operating; also familiar with all kinds of office routine; references given as to ability, character, and honesty. Address Florence Beuesch, 738 11th Av., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—2 years' experience; double entry. Box 40, 324 Rockaway Av., Bklyn.

COOK.—Girl as a cook; wages $35; city or country; references. 230 East 70th St. O'Connell's bell.

COMPANION AND TEACHER for children; five years' experience in teaching school; will do plain sewing; excellent references. Miss C. Smith, Waterford, Conn.

DRESSMAKER.—Smart, snappy styles, good lines. Rumble, 254 West 84th. Schuyler 2518.

SECRETARY.—Exceptionally clever, accurate and efficient worker; expert stenographer; long legal training; knowledge of finance; highest credentials, seeks position as assistant to executive. Miss A., 100 East 101st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience with electrical house; good English education; rapid typist; understands bookkeeping; can take full charge of office; $15. Miss S., Room 1,605, Candler Building. Bryant 1319.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

MOTHER'S HELPERS.—We would like to place several girls as mother's helpers or nursery governesses, preferably families going away for the Summer. Clerical work for high school and college girls desired over the Summer. Federated Employment Bureau for Jewish Girls, 60 West 39th St., City. Greeley 4728.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRAUSE, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Johanna Krause, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1916.
FREDERICK KRAUSE,
CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER,
Executors.

LOST AND FOUND

Fifty cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Certificate of stock No. N-17332, dated March 3d, 1915, representing 10 shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., registered in the name of George Vlachos, 74 Lumsden Avenue, Southampton, England. Communicate with Union of London & Smiths Bank, Southampton; National City Bank of New York, Agents, 55 Wall Street.

LOST.—Vicinity Broadway, 114th St., Riverside, Grant's Tomb, black walrus traveling bag, containing collar case, wearing apparel, toilet articles, jewelry; reward. Phone Ricker, 6704 Morningside.

LOST.—5 diamond rings, bar pin containing three diamonds, between the Bowery and Surf Av., Coney Island. Reward $100, no questions asked. Mrs. J. Koppel, 2,914 W 30th St., Coney Island.

LOST.—Between Hotel Ritz-Carlton and 5 East 45th St., gold ring, set with large pearl, two diamonds; reward offered. See Cashier, Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

LOST.—Between Hotel Ritz Carlton and 5 East 45th St., gold ring set with large pearl and two diamonds. $100 reward offered, no questions asked. See cashier, Ritz Carlton Hotel.

LOST—July 3, lady's suitcase, containing lady's underwear, two diamond rings; reward. Posch, 11 Cornelia St., Brooklyn.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of Bible left on steamer Commonwealth, Fall River Line, Tuesday morning, July 4. Return to Z. V. Vichery, 1 Madison Av.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of watch and silver enamel cigarette case lost in restaurant July 1. 70 West 46th.

$100 REWARD will be paid, no questions asked, for return of diamond sunburst, silver setting, gold back with detachable pin, lost Thursday night, July 7, between Hofbrau, Winter Garden, and Hotel McAlpin, or on Metropolitan boat Bunker Hill to Boston July 8. Return to Lost and Found Dept., Hotel McAlpin.

$50 REWARD for diamond bar pin, 14 or 15 stone set in platinum, lost July 7, between 5th Av., 34th St., and Broadway, 103d St.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST — English brindle bull; answers to "Rocco"; reward. 618 West 113th St.

Special Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

WANTED FOR ADOPTION, blond baby boy under 1 year old. Phone Bryant 518.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 23,033.—In Bankruptcy. —PETER CHARLES ECKHARDT and FREDERICK ECKHARDT, individually and as copartners, trading as P. C. ECKHARDT, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Peter Charles Eckhardt and Frederick Eckhardt, individually and as copartners, trading as P. C. Eckhardt, are hereby given notice that on June 21st, 1916, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, July 7, 1916.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 21,820.—In the Matter of NEW PREMIER MARKET, INC., Bankrupt.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the bankrupt herein, and a meeting of Creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1916, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated July 8th, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,187.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES F. LAAS, Bankrupt, individually and as a member of the firm of DURKIN & LAAS, and the firm of DURKIN & LAAS.

Charles F. Laas and the firm of Durkin & Laas were duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 27th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on July 21st, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, July 7th, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 23,239.

Notice is given that JAMES S. SEGRAVE, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 23,257.

Notice is given that MARY E. BRADBURY FRANK, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of Max Priluker, trading as "JERSEY HAT CO.," Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.

Take notice that the undersigned receiver will sell at public auction, subject to confirmation of court, on Thursday, July 13th, at 11 A. M., at the premises, 9-17 Kirk Place, Newark, N. J., the complete plant, consisting of machinery, tools, appliances, and equipment, used in the manufacture of men's hats, and a stock of merchandise and findings. Further terms and conditions of sale will be made known at time of sale. Property open for inspection two days prior to date of sale during business hours.
CHESTER W. FAIRLIE, Receiver,
810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attys. of Receiver, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. A. STEVENSON COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 10th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 6 East 39th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very fine stock of high-grade ladies' suits and dresses, gowns, costumes, silks, satins, laces, embroideries, taffetas, chiffons, furniture, typewriters, safe, machines, fixtures, &c.
CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE and THEODORE McCARTHY, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS KROMMINGA, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 10th, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 120 Greenwich Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a varied stock of groceries, canned goods, bottled goods, counters, scales, desks, fixtures, &c.
GEORGE FEINBERG, Receiver.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HENRY W. CHAPMAN, Complainant, against MILLS & GIBB, Defendant. — In Equity.

To all creditors of or claimants against Mills & Gibb:

Take notice, and the undersigned hereby give notice, that by an order of the above-entitled court, signed by Hon. Julius M. Mayer, United States District Judge, made and filed in the above-entitled cause on the 9th day of June, 1916, it was, among other matters,

Ordered:

1. That all creditors of or claimants against Mills & Gibb who claim that Mills & Gibb is indebted to them or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whomsoever who assert any claim against it, are hereby required to assert their said claims on or before the 1st day of August, 1916, and on or before said date present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against Mills & Gibb and its estate with Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, as receivers of said Mills & Gibb, at their office, No. 286 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

2. That no creditor of and no claimant against Mills & Gibb who claims that Mills & Gibb is indebted to him, or that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whosoever who asserts any claim against it, who fails to file such a statement or proof of claim on or before said 1st day of August, 1916, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of Mills & Gibb in the hands of said receivers, or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

JOSEPH B. MARTINDALE and J. HARPER POOR, as Receivers of Mills & Gibb, 286 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
RUSHMORE, BISBEE & STERN, Solicitors for the Receivers.

BELIEVES PARALYSIS A THROAT INFECTION

Dr. Bryant Says Germs Attack Only Membranes in the Air Passages of Head.

NEVER GET INTO THE BLOOD

Recommends Quarantine, Nasal and Throat Washes, and Operations for Adenoidal Growths.

Dr. W. Sohier Bryant of this city, a well-known specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat and consulting otologist to the Manhattan State Hospital, who has made a close clinical study of epidemic poliomyelitis (so-called infantile paralysis) and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, has reached some striking conclusions as to the origin, modes of infection, and management of these diseases.

The physician has concluded that the two diseases have the same portal of infection, namely the naso-pharynx, just as true influenza, diphtheria, and other better understood diseases also enter at this point.

Dr. Bryant concluded that in epidemic infantile paralysis, as in cerebro-spinal meningitis and other acute diseases, the symptoms remote from the inflammations of the nose and throat were not really pathological entities of the disease itself, but complications.

Quarantine the First Step.

Admitting that the disease is infectious and contagious, the first step in treatment is quarantine, says Dr. Byant, and isolation should continue throughout the entire stage of inflammation of the naso-pharynx. The general treatment is about the same as that for other diseases of the upper air tract, namely treatment of symptoms, rest in bed, a limited diet and plenty of water to drink.

Treatment of the inflamed areas, namely, the nose and throat, as "adenoid country," as Dr. Bryant calls it, consists of spraying with mild alkaline antiseptic solutions, but douches and gargles should not be employed, as they are dangerous. A weak solution of argyrol (one of the salts of silver) may be used, as well as non-rancid oils combined with an aromatic such as menthol. These agents are all to be used as sprays, and may be designated as home methods of treatment.

Operative interference may be advisable, according to Dr. Bryant's present views, and those suffering from acute attacks, as well as suspects and persons afflicted with simple naso-pharyngitis during an epidemic of infantile paralysis, should be examined to see if abnormalities exist in the "adenoid country." If such examinations reveal enlarged adenoids and tonsils, it may be necessary to remove the adenoids and possibly the tonsils.

Need for Operations.

The pituitary gland, a body that has a peculiar and far-reaching influence throughout the animal economy, may become involved in infantile paralysis. The tail of it extends down into the naso-pharynx, and may become inflamed in conjunction with the adenoids. Infection from a diseased adenoid may spread from the tail of the pituitary to the whole pituitary body. In this event, what is known as hypo-activity of the gland follows, and the result of this is that the resistance of the whole body to disease is lowered.

The removal of the diseased adenoid results in the removal of the infection from the pituitary body, which is restored to normal activity. This restoration to a normal condition of the pituitary body restores, in turn, the normal resistance of the body to infantile paralysis.

While the reasearches of recent years all point to the conclusion that infantile paralysis is caused by a bacterium or germ, the agent is so small that it has never been seen. Dr. Bryant maintains, however, that the germ is not a parasite, because it does not get into the blood or into any part of the system. He points out that where the known germs of disease actually invade the blood, counteracting agents, known as anti-bodies, at once develop in the blood to fight the invader. No anti-bodies are found in the blood of persons suffering from infantile paralysis.

Germ on Mucous Membranes.

Dr. Bryant asserts that the germ of infantile paralysis merely rests on the surface of the mucous membrane of the naso-pharynx. He calls it an epiphytic organism. In plant life, an epiphyte is described as a plant which grows upon another but which is not a parasite.

He says that the germ of infantile paralysis is an epiphyte, because the disease cannot be inoculated into an animal with anything taken from the body of a patient suffering from infantile paralysis, except the substance taken from the surface of the membrane of the nose and throat.

What is it, then, that causes paralysis and death in these cases? Dr. Bryant says it is the poison given off by these ultra-microscopic germs. The poison is absorbed into the system. The virus spreads through the system by means of the blood and selects for its invasion those parts of the nervous system that oppose the least resistance to its devastating action.

It is not probable, in Dr. Bryant's opinion, that we will ever discover an antitoxin for infantile paralysis, because the germ—the active agent—does not appear in the blood and no anti-bodies develop in the blood or nervous system.

Contagion in Dust.

As to the means of infection, it is certain that it is found in the dust. This indicates that the organism lives for some time in the dry state. Then there is what is known as the "droplet" mode of infection. A drop of the secretion containing the infection may fall on the clothing. It dries there and in time is broken off and conveyed to others.

Young children are more susceptible to the virus than older persons, Dr. Bryant says, because they are more susceptible to all poisons. And infants are more susceptible, particularly in larger cities, than children of school age, because in recent years children in schools, and especially in New York City, are obliged to undergo medical examinations and have had their nose and throat defects properly treated.

"Money spent in looking after children in schools is well spent," Dr. Bryant says.

"Without strict quarantine we cannot expect to accomplish much on account of carriers and latent cases. The infection has been known to exist in the naso-pharynx for at least six months, but the length of time it will remain there can only be determined by inoculation."

BLAMES SCAVENGER SYSTEM.

Dr. Hoving Says City's Faulty Methods Cause Infantile Paralysis.

Dr. Johannes Hoving of 119 West 126th Street, who was assistant to Professor Oscar Medin of Stockholm when the latter discovered from the 1895 epidemic in Sweden that infantile paralysis was spread by infection and occurred in epidemics, said yesterday it was his belief that the rapid spread of the disease in New York was due to the way in which the streets were cleaned—watered and swept first, after which garbage was hauled over them, and then children allowed to play in them. Dr. Hoving thought the garbage should be hauled first, and then the streets cleaned. He said all large European cities had learned the lesson New York had not.

"New York waters and cleans its streets in the early morning," said Dr. Hoving. "Then garbage and other refuse are hauled over them and part drops from the carts. If there are germs of the so-called infantile paralysis or of any other disease in New York they are most likely to be found in the garbage. After the streets get the sprinkling of garbage the children play in them. The districts where there is apt to be most garbage left in the streets are the same districts where most children play in the streets, and, it appears, the districts where there are most cases of infantile paralysis.

"As I have had occasion to study the infantile paralysis during the plague in Sweden in 1895 and also saw in New York, in 1907, some cases of the same disease—a disease which Swedish scientists have had the opportunity to study because of the many epidemics there have been in Sweden, it may be of interest to tell you some of the things I have found out about this disease, its symptoms and its results.

"The disease has been known for centuries, but the first official characteristics of it were given in 1840. Dr. John Rissler, Stockholm, was the first one to provide a scientific proof for the changes in the ventral horns of the spinal cord as a result of the infection.

"This was in the year 1888. But it was only through the researches and careful work of Professor Oscar Medin of Stockholm, in the year 1895, that the scientific world understood that the disease spreads through infection and occurs in epidemics. It was especially in the critical epidemic of 1895 that Professor Medin could display his experience and have the oportunity of studying the acute form of the infantile paralysis.

"A young Swedish scientist, the late Dr. Ivar Wickman, has shown in a splendidly written classical work in the year 1905 that the usual name for this malady is inaccurate, as this name does not give a complete picture of the different forms in which the disease may occur. He suggested, therefore, the name 'Heine-Medin's disease,' and it is known by this name throughout the whole scientific world. Drs. Simon Flexner and Lewis of the Rockefeller Institute have recently procured eminent results in transferring the disease to monkeys, and thereby made it possible to study the contagion, and have also managed to assign the exceptionally small germ. A vaccine by which one can make oneself immune is underway to be discovered, but we have not goten so far as yet.

"Children under 5 years of age are most susceptible to the Heine-Medin's disease, though it is by no means only a children's disease. Older children, as well as adults are infected also.

"Its appearance in its most severe form is most common among the very young babies. Their inevitable destiny is to be pitied on account of the widely spread paralysis, which is the result thereof. Sporadic cases occur more often than is thought, as they are not always diagnosed by the physicians or pass so easily that there is no noticeable paralysis. It is only when the virus during an epidemic becomes more powerful, as in the hot season or by some other favorable conditions, that the disease is easier to diagnose and the paralysis becomes more widely spread; then the death rate becomes higher. It is in New York at present 25 per cent. and there is danger of its becoming still higher."

TO ORDER CLEANING OF TRAINS

Probably the First Move in Federal Campaign Opening Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The active campaign of the Federal health authorities against infantile paralysis in New York will begin tomorrow. The first application of the interstate power of the Public Health Service will be to order that all railway cars on trains entering or leaving New York City be thoroughly cleaned and rid of insects which might be carriers of the germ of infantile paralysis. The order will include all trolley lines. This development followed the return to Washington today of Dr. William C. Rucker, who had been sent to New York to study the situation.

Surgeon General Blue issued an order today for the meeting at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning of the General Board of the Public Health Service. Assistant Surgeon General Rucker, who returned from New York today, in Chairman of the General Board.

The Public Health Service on Friday called for reports from the States on the subject. The reports received in some instances included cases from Jan. 1 down to date, as follows:

OHIO reported thirty-one cases from Jan. 1 to May 31, and four cases in June.
NEW YORK, outside of New York City, reported twenty-four cases in June.
PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia, two; Pittsburgh, one.
NEW JERSEY—Trenton, four cases in June; fourteen in July.
CONNECTICUT—Three cases, one each in Bridgeport, Stamford, and New Haven.
MARYLAND—Baltimore, one death, and one case in Anne Arundel County.
ILLINOIS—Four cases in Chicago, two in Standard, and three others in the State.

After the meeting of the General Board tomorrow the Public Health Service will issue a statement summarizing the situation in New York and other States.

BAR EXCURSIONISTS' LANDING.

New Haven Police at Pier Keep Children on New York Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 9.—Rigid orders were issued by the New Haven Board of Health to protect this city against spread of infantile paralysis. The board ordered that the arrival of every person of less than 15 years of age coming here from New York City should be reported to the Board of Health by the New Haven resident who received or entertained him. Failure to report such arrivals will be met with a heavy fine.

In carrying out this order the Board of Health prohibited from landing in this city all persons of less than 15 years of age who came here today from New York on the steamboat Richard Peck, which made its weekly Sunday excursion from New York, carrying several hundred passengers. A squad of police gathered at the dock and enforced the orders.

One case has been already reported here and aother is suspected in North Haven.

MAYOR MOBILIZES CITY EMPLOYES

Continued from Page 1.

points in the congested districts have been reported during the last few days.

Urges "Real City Clean-Up."

These are conditions that exist continuously in the congested districts, and are solely the product of violations of city ordinances by householders, who, despite repeated warnings and all that we can do to the contrary, insist on throwing the refuse into the streets in place of collecting it in proper receptacles, as provided by law. A real city clean-up, with the maintenance of cleanly conditions, can be effected only if householders will co-operate by observing these ordinances forbidding the spreading of refuse in the streets.

I wish to make it perfectly clear that the Street Cleaning Department is not responsible for the refuse which can be found any morning lying in the streets of the congested districts, and that it discharges its duty by removing that refuse as soon as the carts and men of the department reach those streets in the course of their regular day's work.

Householders are also required by law to maintain watertight and properly covered metal receptacles for garbage and to deposit rubbish securely tied in bundles, so that it will not spread over the streets.

I have directed the Police Department rigidly to enforce these ordinances. I have specifically directed that any householder, storekeeper, or other person found depositing garbage or rubbish in the streets in violation of these ordinances is to be arrested and arraigned before a Magistrate. I am requesting the Chief City Magistrate to urge all Magistrates in the city to co-operate with the city authorities in enforcing the law and to impress its importance upon violators by adequate penalties.

I have further directed the Tenement House Commissioner to utilize all the resources of his department to compel the cleaning up of halls, areaways, cellars, and yards throughout the city.

Street Washing Plans.

I have directed the Street Cleaning Commissioner to accelerate to the limit of possibility the collection of garbage, ashes, and refuse properly deposited in receptacles, and to continue to clean from the streets such refuse as may be thrown there in violation of law. This is done by the Street Cleaning Department every day at the present time, but we propose to attempt to complete the work somewhat earlier each day than at present.

There is no more important feature of the work of the Department of Street Cleaning at the present time than that of street flushing. This is a very useful way of using water, provided it be not wasted. Every possible effort is made to supervise the individual street cleaners, so that they shall not use the hose longer than necessary on any one spot, though it is unfortunately often difficult to control their individual operations. In due course it is hoped to rectify this condition. Meanwhile it should be remembered that not over 1 per cent. of the total amount of water consumed daily is used for street cleaning, while elsewhere among private consumers there is a preventable waste of from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. of such total.

The Department of Water Supply has been co-operating with the Department of Street Cleaning in this matter throughout the present administration. I have directed its further co-operation in the present situation in order that still more water may be available to the Street Cleaning Department, to the end that the streets, including sidewalks, particularly in congested districts, shall be thoroughly washed down each day.

"No Occasion for Panic."

The Street Cleaning Department will increase its night work in Manhattan so that every street will be cleaned every night. In Brooklyn, where the epidemic has been most severe, the number of hose gangs employed in night flushnig will be increased from fifteen to forty in the affected areas. Night work will be increased by 50 per cent.

To do this the Street Cleaning Department must reduce its force employed in the day time, and unless property owners will co-operate by avoiding the present general and widespread violation of ordinances in the matter of littering the streets with refuse, there will undoubtedly be an increase in the unsightly appearance of the streets during the day time. Here I expect particularly the co-operation of the Police Department through the rigorous enforcement of the ordinances.

In short, it will be the effort of the city government during the continuance of the epidemic of infantile paralysis to focus all its forces on a general city clean-up as a means of reducing the possibility of the spread of the disease. The resources of the Health Department, the Street Cleaning Department, the Police Department, the Department of Water Supply and the Tenement House Department will all be employed to this end.

There is no occasion for alarm or panic. The careful observance of the simple directions given by the Health Department as to personal and household cleanliness will go far to prevent further spread of or exposure to infection.

I wish to urge citizens to permit the removal of their sick children to hospitals selected by the Department of Health. The death rate in this epidemic has been appreciably lower in hospitals to which patients are taken for the sake of isolation than in patients' homes where adequate care can not be provided.

Saturday, it was said yesterday, was the biggest day the Coney Island bath house proprietors had had for years, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when the Municipal Baths at Coney opened, thousands of persons, many of them women leading or carrying children, were in line for tickets, and, despite the coolness of the weather, the beaches were populous all day.

Many mothers said they thought their children would be safest on the beaches, especially if crowds were avoided. And it was noticed that, while many persons spent Saturday and yesterday on the sand, they did not collect in crowds, but tended to scatter as much as space permitted.

Commissioner Emerson has placed no restrictions on visitors to the beaches, and, from what could be learned yesterday, will not do so unless the outbreak spreads more dangerously than at present.

Many Sunday Schools Closed.

Many Sunday schools and churches were closed yesterday or attended by fewer than the usual numbers. In nearly all of those which assembled the warnings and advice of the Department of Health were read, and nurses and, in some cases, doctors, were present. Quite a few Sunday schools and churches admitted children only if accompanied by their mothers, some changing their hours of session so that the mothers could conveniently attend.

The mothers of the children of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel met last Thursday to discuss preventive measures, the children were instructed in prevention yesterday. The mothers will meet again Wednesday.

Only 200 children, as compared with 1,000 as a usual number, attended Sunday school yesterday at the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, and, it was announced, an excursion planned for July 20 had been abandoned. Nurses were in attendance yesterday at the Sunday schools of Grace Chapel, St. Mark's Episcopal and St. George's, and, the hour having been made convenient, mothers came with their children.

Two nurses yesterday began visiting all children of the Olivet Memorial Church, and the church's Sunday school was held in the afternoon, the announcement being made that the next meeting might be indefinitely postponed. Physicians or nurses were present yesterday at the Sunday school sessions of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, St. Luke's, the Holy Apostles, Incarnation Chapel, The Church of the Covenant, St. Thomas's Chapel, the East Side Parish of Methodists in the Bowery, and many other religious organizations.

The Sunday school of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, which suffered so heavily in the Slocum disaster of twelve years ago, was closed yesterday for July and August. Usually the school is closed only in August.

Five groups of persons identified with Christian churches in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday formed themselves into committees for aid in fighting infantile paralysis and notified the Health Department that they would supply volunteers for street cleaning or any necessary work. The institutions included in these groups were the Tent Fort Washington, St. James's St. Bartholomew's, Olivet Memorial, the Middle Reformed, and others.

A number of charitable persons, it was said yesterday, had offered assistance to the Department of Health in the form of contributions of various kinds. One man, for example, offered the use by the department of a bungalow, 52 miles from New York, and another volunteered to equip a bungalow camp. All such offers, Dr. Emerson said, would be placed in the hands of the united relief organizations, which meet on Tuesday at the Brooklyn Civic Club.

More than twenty-five physicians, including some sent here by the Health Departments of Boston, Newark, and other places, yesterday made a tour of the infected districts and hospitals in fourteen automobiles.

Quarantine Rumor Denied.

Dr. C. H. Lavinder, who is in charge of the surgeons of the United States Public Health Service, co-operating with the Department of Health, denied a report that the Government plans to quarantine New York.

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at 26 Broad Street, and the Physicians' Committee organized by Dr. Emerson will meet simultaneously at the Department of Health. The Red Cross may be asked by the Physicians' Committee for ambulance assistance.

Several new cases of the disease and a few deaths were reported yesterday from places in the vicinity of New York, and in almost every town of Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties, New York, and nearby counties in New Jersey there was discontinuance of Sunday schools or continuance with reduced attendance under regulation.

Six new cases and two deaths were reported from Garden City Park, L. I., yesterday, making a total of nine cases in that place. A nurse was sent to inspect every home in the village, and the health authorities of North Hempstead, Garden City Park, Mineola, Hyde Park, Roslyn, and Hempstead promulgated an order forbidding admission of children under 16 to motion picture theatres.

Suburbs Quarantine Refugees.

More than 500 citizens, with 200 automobiles, in response to a call from the Board of Health, made an inspection of Huntington, L. I., yesterday, visiting every home in the village. In many homes, it was reported, the volunteer inspectors found children whose parents had rushed them out of New York City. The Board of Health ordered all such children quarantined in their places of residence until further notice. The Boy Scouts will inspect the town for violations of the sanitary code.

The New Rochelle Board of Health met the citizens in mass meeting yesterday, and announced these regulations:

> Every child under 16 who comes to the town from an infected district of New York will be quarantined for two weeks; no children under 16 will be carried on the boats plying between Glen Island and New Rochelle; only residents of New Rochelle will be permitted to go in bathing at Hudson Park; children under 16 will not be admitted to Sunday Schools or motion picture theatres; and the Mayor will be asked to issue no permits for public gatherings. It was also announced that, with the advent of the first case of infantile paralysis in the town, more drastic measures will be taken.

There was one death from infantile paralysis in West Hoboken yesterday. The victim was the 5-year-old son of Charles Brunda, the Building Inspector of the town. Four other cases were reported from the North Hudson district, one each in West Hoboken, Union Hill, North Bergen, and Weehawken.

There was one death yesterday in Jersey City, and the police of the place were requested by the City Superintendent of Health to stop all wagons attempting to bring food into Jersey City from Brooklyn.

One case was reported yesterday in Newark, where 50,000 circulars of advice and warning will be distributed today by the health authorities.

The annual excursion of the Bayonne Sunday Schools to Asbury Park, scheduled for next Friday, was abandoned yesterday. The Board of Health of Westfield decided to watch all trains from New York and catalogue all persons arriving from infected districts. The Ridgewood, Hackensack, Fort Lee, Edgewater, and Cliffside Park authorities adopted measures designed to prevent the introduction of the disease into those places from New York.

Policemen on Coney Island last night detected some fifteen or more motion picture houses admitting children under the age of sixteen, according to the police, and will report the names of the proprietors of these houses to Commissioner of Licenses Bell today. Commissioner Bell said when he issued the order barring children from the movies that a violation would result in revocation of the offending proprietor's license.

The police served summonses on 100 residents of Coney Island yesterday for failing properly to dispose of their garbage. Several persons renting their houses at Sea Gate to bathers as dressing rooms also were arrested on charges of violating the sanitary laws.

BROOKLYN GIRL REFUGEE DIES

Marian Hamlin Succumbs to Infantile Paralysis in Niagara County.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—Marian Hamlin, the 9-year-old daughter of Frank Hamlin of 284 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, died in the village of Newfane, Niagara County, this afternoon, from infantile paralysis. This was the first death from the disease in Western New York.

Marian's 5-year-old sister, Jean, is now ill with the disease, but Dr. U. B. Stein of Lockport says she may recover. The children were taken from school in Brooklyn the last week of June because of the disease in Brooklyn, and the parents brought the children to the home of a relative, Mrs. George Stahler, of Newfane. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin thought that they would be safe, out of the danger zone.

Little Marian's body will be shipped to Brooklyn tomorrow. The 5-year-old child will remain at Newfane. There is no fear in the village of any spread of the disease, as the Hamlin children have not left the Stahler house.

3 New Cases in State Outside City.

ALBANY, July 9.—Three new cases of infantile paralysis, making a total of fifty in the State outside of New York City, were reported to the State Health Department today. One death from the disease was reported from Roslyn. Two of the new cases were reported from Glen Cove, L. I., and the other from Livingston, Columbia County. Two cases suspected of being infantile paralysis were being watched, one in Oneonta and the other in Claverack. It also was announced that a public health nurse from the department had been sent to Hudson and another to Long Island to aid local authorities.

HURT BY FREAK LIGHTNING.

Three Persons Far Apart Struck by the Same Bolt.

Freak electrical storms caused damage on Long Island and in Westchester County yesterday. At Hastings-on-Hudson a man hurrying across a field, a conductor on a trolley car three-quarters of a mile away, and a boy a half mile from the trolley car were stunned at the same time and apparently by the same bolt of lightning. At Oyster Bay the home of Albert E. Smith, President of the Vitagraph Company, was struck by lightning and the chimney was ripped off. Mr. Smith, his wife, and two children were in the house, but were not injured.

Max Klein of 125 West 142d Street, New York City, was the man who was stunned by the lightning as he was hurrying across the field at Hastings-on-Hudson. The storm was just beginning as Mr. Klein started across the field, and he was knocked unconscious by the flash. One of his shoulder blades was broken and he was burned about the body. He was taken to a hospital, where it was said he would recover.

John McGivney, conductor of one of the Warburton Avenue trolley cars, was standing on the rear platform of his car as the flash struck Mr. Klein. With the exception of McGivney and the motorman, there was no one else on the car. McGivney tumbled to the ground as the lightning struck and was also removed to the hospital. He was only shocked, and was able to go home after a couple of hours.

The hospital authorities had hardly placed Mr. Klein and the conductor on cots when word was received that Frederick Cottlets, 17 years old, also living in Hastings-on-Hudson, had been stunned while standing at Warburton Avenue and Main Street. The boy was protecting himself from the rain with an umbrella, and the lightning ran down the steel ribs, throwing him violently to the ground. He was stunned when picked up, but was able later to go to his home.

Several children in New York City who took refuge on fire escapes and on roofs to find relief from the heat were injured yesterday. Silvia Chopick, 3 years old, of 168 Ludlow Street, fell from the ledge in front of a window of her home on the fourth floor and landed on the escape two floors below. She suffered a fractured skull and was removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

Abraham Sheiner, 8 years old, of 148 Essex Street, was playing on the roof of the tenement house at that address and fell thirty feet to the roof of an extension. He suffered a broken right shoulder and internal injuries, and was removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

Ruth Wear, 3 years old, was leaning out of the window of her home at 61 Willett Street, when she lost her balance and fell to the ground, one floor below. She received a severe scalp wound and was treated by a physician at her home.

The prediction made by the Weather Bureau is for showers today, with partly cloudy weather for tomorrow.

A July Opportunity
You Can Save $5 to $25 Now

1393 exclusive patterns reduced to make room for Fall stocks. Many suitings that were $30 to $50 are now $25. Many that were $25 to $35 are now $20.

There are but a few suit lengths to a pattern, but the variety is so large that all may be suited. Outing trousers, $5 up.

Suits to Measure, $20 and $25

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.
Exclusively Custom Made Clothes, $20 to $50

House Wiring

This is a simple process—wires are run through walls and under floors, and fixtures are put in place without injury to woodwork or decorations

An entire house may be wired with but little inconvenience, and at a moderate cost

Why not have your home wired this Summer—while the family is out of town?

The New York Edison Company
At Your Service
Irving Place and 15th Street—Stuyvesant 5600

Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public
424 Broadway Spring 9800
126 Delancey Street Orchard 1960
10 Irving Place Stuyvesant 5600
*124 West 42d Street Bryant 5262
*150 East 86th Street Lenox 7780
*27 East 125th Street Harlem 4020
*362 East 149th Street Melrose 9900
*Open until midnight
Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

Kaufman
Straws $1 — Now
$4.75 Panamas now $3.25
$2.75 "Tokios" now $2.35
All Leghorns now $2.00
Stores Everywhere

24,000 Wallach Shirts Go on Sale To-day

Clearance time this year catches us with unusually large stocks of shirts—every one worth more than its regular price, on account of greatly advanced costs of material and labor—

We must clear them—at prices that are certainly strong inducements for you to come and lay in a supply.

The Wallach Label is in each—that's your guarantee of perfect satisfaction.

$1.50 and $1.65 Madras, Percale & Cotton Crepes, $1.15
$1.65 and $2.00 Madras and Cotton Crepes 1.35
$2.00 and $2.50 Madras and Satin Stripes 1.65
$3 Silk Mixtures in the newest Colors $2.35
$5 and $6 Pure Silks, with Satin Stripes 3.95
$6.85 and $7.50 Crepe de Chine Silks 5.95

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d
246-248 West 125th
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

BEER IN HOT WEATHER

Of all hot weather beverages Beer is the safest, and it is an ideal thirst quencher as well. Besides being a delightful beverage, its moderate use aids in the digestion of food taken and also furnishes additional nourishment. Its clean, satisfying bitter stimulates the appetite, and owing to its composition and character of its ingredients supplies a considerable amount of easily digested nutritive material.

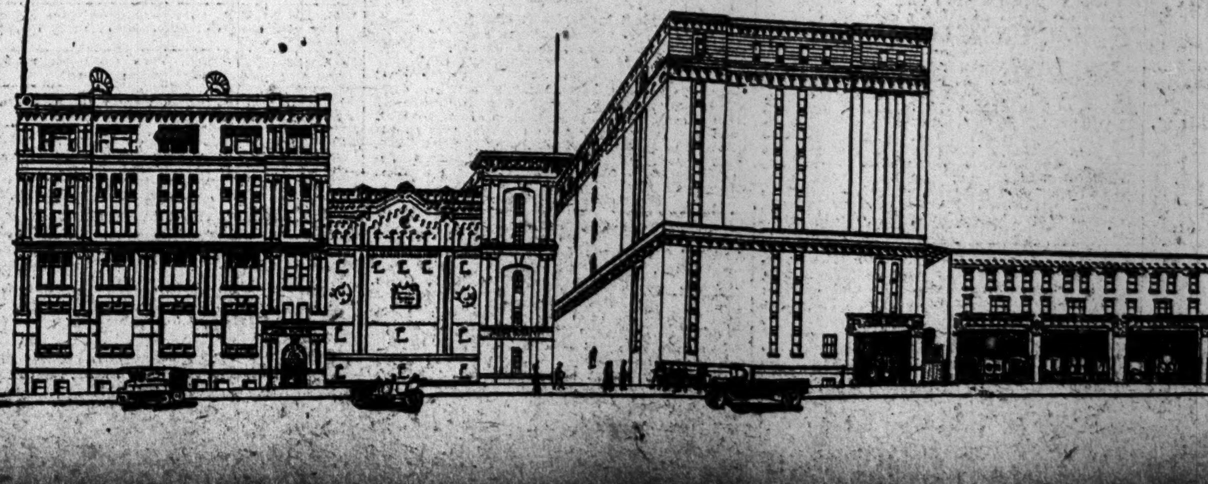
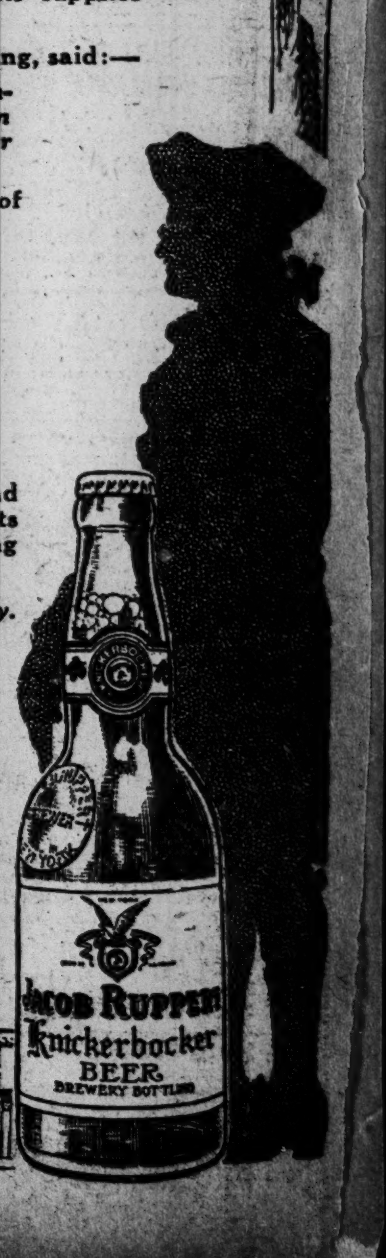
Dr. Cukor, a German physician, writing in the Allg. Wiener Medical Zeitung, said:—
"Beer is not merely a food luxury but a valuable source of nourishment, for it is capable of favorably influencing effective strength, even in cases of inadequate nutrition. A bottle of Beer, Bacon and Bread for the noontime meal renders a man capable of the hardest work."

As a properly brewed, wholesome Beer of absolute purity we advocate the use of

RUPPERT'S
Knickerbocker
The Beer That Satisfies

It is a beverage of absolute purity and a SAFE drink because, unlike Milk and Water, it cannot carry deleterious germs. It is made of the highest quality ingredients and is subjected to the most advanced processes of brewing, filtering, aging, bottling and Pasteurization, assuring a finished product that is absolutely unsurpassed.

In Bottles and on Draught. Bottled at the Brewery Exclusively.

The Jacob Ruppert Brewery
Third Avenue, 90th to 92d Street, New York